English Translation of Sahîh Muslim

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Sahîh Muslim

Compiled by:

Imâm Abul Hussain Muslim Ibn al-Hajjaj

Volume 3

From Hadith No. 2263 to 3397

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First Edition: June 2007

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صحيح مسلم

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the Name of Allâh,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

King Fahd National Library Catalog-in-Publication Data
Al-Imam Muslim
Sahih Muslim/ Al-Imam Muslim- Riyadh-2007
544 p, 14x21 cm
ISBN: 9960-9919-03 (set) 9960-9927-0-5 (Vol.-3)
1-Al-Hadith II-Title
235.1dc 1428/2360

Legal Deposit no.1428/2360
ISBN: 9960-9919-0-3 (set)
9960-9927-0-5 (vol.-3)

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In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

12. The Book Of *Zakât*

١ - (المعجم ١٢) - كتاب الزكاة (التحفة ٥)

Chapter: There Is No *Zakât* Due On Less Than Five *Wasq*

(المعجم . . . .) - (باب: ليس فيما دون خمسة أوسق صدقة) (التحفة ١)

[2263] 1 - (979) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no *Ṣadaqah* (*Zakât*) due on less than five *Wasq*, and there is no *Ṣadaqah* due on less than five camels, and there is no *Ṣadaqah* due on less than five *Uqiyah*."

[٢٢٦٣] ١ -(٩٧٩) **حَدَّثَنِي** عَمْرُو بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ بُكَيْرٍ النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَمْرَو بْنَ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ فَأَخْبَرَنِي عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسُقٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَا فِيما دُونَ خَمْسِ ذَوْدٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَا فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ أَوَاقٍ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2264] 2 - (...) A similar report (as no. 2263) was narrated from 'Amr bin Yaḥyâ with this chain.

[٢٢٦٤] ٢ -(. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحِ بْنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَىٰ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[2265] (...) It was narrated that Yaḥyâ bin 'Umârah said: "I heard Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî say: 'I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say' - and the Prophet ﷺ

[٢٢٦٥] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى بنِ

gestured with his hand, holding up five fingers" - then he mentioned a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn 'Uyaynah (no. 2263).

عُمَارَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: وَأَشَارَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِكَفِّهِ بِخَمْسِ أَصَابِعِهِ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[2266] 3 - (...) It was narrated that Yahyâ bin 'Umârah said: "I heard Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is no *Sadaqah* due on less than five *Wasq*, there is no *Sadaqah* due on less than five camels, and there is no *Sadaqah* due on less than five *Uqiyah.*"

[٢٢٦٦] **٣-(...) وحَدَّثَني** أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُفَضَّلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ غَزِيَّةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسُقٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَيْسَ فِيما دُونَ خَمْسِ ذَوْدٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ أَوَاقٍ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2267] 4 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no *Sadaqah* due on less than five *Wasq* of dates or grains.'"

[٢٢٦٧] **٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ فِيما دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسَاقٍ مِنْ تَمْرٍ وَلَا حَبٍّ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2268] 5 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no

[٢٢٦٨] **٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ يَعْنِي

Ṣadaqah due on grains or dates unless they reach five *Wasq*, and there is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five camels, and there is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five *Uqiyah*."

ابْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ ابْنِ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِي حَبٍّ وَلَا تَمْرٍ صَدَقَةٌ، حَتَّىٰ يَبْلُغَ خَمْسَةَ أَوْسُقٍ، وَلَا فِيما دُونَ خَمْسِ ذَوْدٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَا فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ أَوَاقٍ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2269] **(...)** A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ibn Mahdî (no. 2268) was narrated from Ismâ'îl bin Umayyah with this chain.

[٢٢٦٩] (...) **وحَدَّثني** عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ الثَّورِيُّ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ.

[2270] **(...)** A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ibn Mahdî Yaḥyâ bin Âdam (no. 2268) was narrated from Ismâ'îl bin Umayyah with this chain, except that instead of dates (*Tamr*) he said produce (*Thamr*).

[٢٢٧٠] (...) **وحَدَّثني** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا الثَّوْرِيُّ وَمَعْمَرٌ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ بْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ وَيَحْيَى بْنِ آدَمَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ - بَدَلَ التَّمْرِ -: ثَمَرٍ.

[2271] 6 - (980) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five *Uqiyah* of silver; there is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five head of camels; and there is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five *Wasq* of dates."

[٢٢٧١] ٦-(٩٨٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** هَارُونُ بْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ وَهَارُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عِيَاضُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ أَوَاقٍ مِنَ الْوَرِقِ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ ذَوْدٍ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ

صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسُقٍ مِنَ التَّمْرِ صَدَقَةٌ».

Chapter 1. On What One-Tenth Or Half Of One-Tenth Is Due

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ ما فيه العشر أو نصف العشر) (التحفة ٢)

[2272] 7 - (981) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh narrated that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "On that which is irrigated by rivers and rain, one-tenth is due, and on that which is artificially irrigated, half of one-tenth."

[٢٢٧٢] ٧-(٩٨١) وَحَدَّثَني أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَرْحٍ وَهَرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ وَعَمْرُو بْنُ سَوَّادٍ وَالْوَلِيدُ بْنُ شُجَاعٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ وَهْبٍ - قَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ - عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا الزُّبَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَذْكُرُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «فِيما سَقَتِ الْأَنْهَارُ وَالْغَيْمُ الْعُشُورُ، وَفِيمَا سُقِيَ بِالسَّانِيَةِ نِصْفُ الْعُشْرِ».

Chapter 2. The Muslim Is Not Obliged To Give *Zakât* On His Slave Nor His Horse

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ لا زكاة على المسلم في عبده وفرسه) (التحفة ٣)

[2273] 8 - (982) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Muslim is not obliged to give *Ṣadaqah* on his slave nor his horse."

[٢٢٧٣] ٨-(٩٨٢) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ فِي عَبْدِهِ وَلَا فِي فَرَسِهِ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2274] 9 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ: "The Muslim is not obliged to give *Ṣadaqah* on his slave nor his horse."

[٢٢٧٤] **٩**-(. . .) **وحَدَّثني** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ عَنْ مَكْحُولٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - قَالَ عَمْرٌو: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: يَبْلُغُ بِهِ - «لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ فِي عَبْدِهِ وَلَا فَرَسِهِ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2275] (...) A similar report (as no. 2274) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٢٧٥] (. . .) **حَدَّثنا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ خُثَيْمِ بْنِ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2276] 10 - (...) It was narrated that 'Irâk bin Mâlik said: "I heard Abû Hurairah narrate that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "No *Ṣadaqah* is due for a slave except *Ṣadaqat Al-Fiṭr*."

[٢٢٧٦] **١٠**-(. . .) **وحَدَّثَني** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَهَارُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عِيسَىٰ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَخْرَمَةُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِي الْعَبْدِ صَدَقَةٌ إِلَّا صَدَقَةُ الْفِطْرِ».

Chapter 3. Paying Or Withholding *Zakât*

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابٌ فِي تقديم الزكاة ومنعها) (التحفة ٤)

[2277] 11 - (983) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent 'Umar to collect the *Sadaqah* and it was said that Ibn Jamîl, Khâlid bin Al-Walîd and Al-'Abbâs, the paternal uncle of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, withheld it. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The only reason for Ibn Jamîl's resentment is that he was poor then Allâh made him rich. As for Khâlid, you are being unfair to Khâlid, for he is keeping his weapons and supplies (for *Jihâd*) for the cause of Allâh. As for Al-'Abbâs, I will pay (his *Zakât*), and the same again.'" Then he said: 'O 'Umar, do you not realize that a man's paternal uncle is like his father?'"

[٢٢٧٧] ١١-(٩٨٣) وحَدَّثني زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَرْقَاءُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عُمَرَ عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، فَقِيلَ: مَنَعَ ابْنُ جَمِيلٍ وَخَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ وَالْعَبَّاسُ عَمُّ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا يَنْقِمُ ابْنُ جَمِيلٍ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَأَغْنَاهُ اللهُ، وَأَمَّا خَالِدٌ فَإِنَّكُمْ تَظْلِمُونَ خَالِدًا، قَدِ احْتَبَسَ أَدْرَاعَهُ وَأَعْتَادَهُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، وَأَمَّا الْعَبَّاسُ فَهِيَ عَلَيَّ، وَمِثْلُهَا مَعَهَا». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا عُمَرُ! أَمَا شَعَرْتَ أَنَّ عَمَّ الرَّجُلِ صِنْوُ أَبِيهِ؟».

Chapter 4. *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* Is Due From The Muslims In The Form Of Dates And Barley

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ زكاة الفطر على المسلمين من التمر والشعير) (التحفة ٥)

[2278] 12 - (984) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* upon the people, a *Ṣâ'* of dates or a *Ṣâ'* of barley, upon everyone, free or slave, male or female, among the Muslims.

[٢٢٧٨] ١٢-(٩٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَرَضَ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ

عَلَى النَّاسِ، صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، عَلَىٰ كُلِّ حُرٍّ أَوْ عَبْدٍ، ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ، مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ.

[2279] 13 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* upon the people, a *Ṣâ'* of dates or a *Ṣâ'* of barley, upon everyone, slave or free, young or old."

[٢٢٧٩] **١٣**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: فَرَضَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، عَلَىٰ كُلِّ عَبْدٍ أَوْ حُرٍّ، صَغِيرٍ أَوْ كَبِيرٍ.

[2280] 14 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Prophet ﷺ enjoined the *Ṣadaqah* of Ramaḍân upon free and slave, male and female, a *Ṣâ'* of dates or a *Ṣâ'* of barley." He said: "So the people considered that half a *Ṣâ'* of wheat was equal to it."

[٢٢٨٠] **١٤**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: فَرَضَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صَدَقَةَ رَمَضَانَ عَلَى الْحُرِّ وَالْعَبْدِ، وَالذَّكَرِ وَالْأُنْثَىٰ، صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ.

قَالَ: فَعَدَلَ النَّاسُ بِهِ نِصْفَ صَاعٍ مِنْ بُرٍّ.

[2281] 15 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* be paid, a *Ṣâ'* of dates or a *Ṣâ'* of barley."

Ibn 'Umar said: "Then the

[٢٢٨١] **١٥**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ بِزَكَاةِ الْفِطْرِ، صَاعٍ مِنْ تَمْرٍ أَوْ صَاعٍ مِنْ شَعِيرٍ.

people made its equivalent two *Mudd* of wheat."

قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَجَعَلَ النَّاسُ عِدْلَهُ مُدَّيْنِ مِنْ حِنْطَةٍ.

[2282] 16 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* after Ramaḍân upon every Muslim, free or slave, man or woman, young or old; a *Ṣâ'* of dates or a *Ṣâ'* of barley.

[٢٢٨٢] ١٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَرَضَ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ نَفْسٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، حُرٍّ أَوْ عَبْدٍ، أَوْ رَجُلٍ أَوِ امْرَأَةٍ، صَغِيرٍ أَوْ كَبِيرٍ، صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ.

[2283] 17 - (985) It was narrated from 'Iyâd bin 'Abdullâh bin Sa'd bin Abî Sarḥ that he heard Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî say: "We used to pay *Zakât Al-Fiṭr*; one *Ṣâ'* of wheat, or one *Ṣâ'* of barley, or one *Ṣâ'* of dates, or one *Ṣâ'* of cottage cheese, or one *Ṣâ'* of raisins."

[٢٢٨٣] ١٧-(٩٨٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَرْحٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا نُخْرِجُ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ صَاعًا مِنْ طَعَامٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ أَقِطٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ زَبِيبٍ.

[2284] 18 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was among us, we used to pay *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* on behalf of everyone, young and old, free and slave, a *Ṣâ'* of wheat, or a *Ṣâ'* of cottage cheese, or a *Ṣâ'* of

[٢٢٨٤] ١٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُخْرِجُ، إِذْ كَانَ فِينَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ عَنْ

barley, or a *Ṣâ‘* of dates, or a *Ṣâ‘* of raisins. We contained to pay that until Mu‘âwiyah bin Abî Sufyân came to us for *Ḥajj* or *‘Umrah*, and addressed the people from the *Minbar*. Among the things that he said to the people was: ‘I think that two *Mudd* of wheat of Ash-Shâm are equivalent to a *Ṣâ‘* of dates.’ And the people adopted that."

Abû Sa‘eed said: "As for me, I will continue to pay it as I used to pay it for as long as I live."

كُلِّ صَغِيرٍ وَكَبِيرٍ، حُرٍّ أَوْ مَمْلُوكٍ، صَاعًا مِنْ طَعَامٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ أَقِطٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ،أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ زَبِيبٍ، فَلَمْ نَزَلْ نُخْرِجُهُ حَتَّىٰ قَدِمَ عَلَيْنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ حَاجًّا أَوْ مُعْتَمِرًا، فَكَلَّمَ النَّاسَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، فَكَانَ فِيمَا كَلَّمَ بِهِ النَّاسَ أَنْ قَالَ: إِنِّي أُرَىٰ مُدَّيْنِ مِنْ سَمْرَاءِ الشَّامِ تَعْدِلُ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، فَأَخَذَ النَّاسُ بِذَلِكَ.

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: فَأَمَّا أَنَا فَلَا أَزَالُ أُخْرِجُهُ، كَمَا كُنْتُ أُخْرِجُهُ، أَبَدًا، مَا عِشْتُ.

[2285] 19 - (...) ‘Iyâd bin ‘Abdullâh bin Sa‘d bin Abû Sarḥ narrated that he heard Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî say: "While the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was among us, we would pay *Zakât Al-Fiṭr*, on behalf of everyone; young and old, free and slave, of three types: A *Ṣâ‘* of dates, a *Ṣâ‘* of cottage cheese, or a *Ṣâ‘* of barley. We continued to pay it like that until Mu‘âwiyah came, and he thought that two *Mudd* of wheat were equivalent to a *Ṣâ‘* of dates."

[٢٢٨٥] ١٩-(...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عِيَاضُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَرْحٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا نُخْرِجُ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ، وَرَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِينَا، عَنْ كُلِّ صَغِيرٍ وَكَبِيرٍ، حُرٍّ وَمَمْلُوكٍ، مِنْ ثَلَاثَةِ أَصْنَافٍ: صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، صَاعًا مِنْ أَقِطٍ، صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، فَلَمْ نَزَلْ نُخْرِجُهُ كَذَلِكَ حَتَّىٰ كَانَ مُعَاوِيَةُ، فَرَأَىٰ أَنَّ مُدَّيْنِ مِنْ بُرٍّ تَعْدِلُ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ.

Abû Sa'eed said: "As for me, I will continue to pay it like that."

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: فَأَمَّا أَنَا فَلَا أَزَالُ أُخْرِجُهُ كَذَلِكَ.

[2286] 20 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "We used to pay *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* with three types: Cottage cheese, dates and barley."

[٢٢٨٦] **٢٠-(. . .) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ** ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذُبَابٍ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَرْحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُخْرِجُ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ مِنْ ثَلَاثَةِ أَصْنَافٍ: الْأَقِطِ، وَالتَّمْرِ، وَالشَّعِيرِ.

[2287] 21 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that when Mu'âwiyah made half a *Ṣâ'* of wheat equivalent to a *Ṣâ'* of dates, Abû Sa'eed rejected that and said: "I will not pay it except in the form I used to pay it at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: A *Ṣâ'* of dates, or a *Ṣâ'* of raisins, or a *Ṣâ'* of barley, or a *Ṣâ'* of cottage cheese."

[٢٢٨٧] **٢١-(. . .) وحَدَّثَني عَمْرٌو** النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَجْلَانَ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَرْحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ أَنَّ مُعَاوِيَةَ، لَمَّا جَعَلَ نِصْفَ الصَّاعِ مِنَ الْحِنْطَةِ عَدْلَ صَاعٍ مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَنْكَرَ ذَلِكَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ وَقَالَ: لَا أُخْرِجُ فِيهَا إِلَّا الَّذِي كُنْتُ أُخْرِجُ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ زَبِيبٍ أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ أَقِطٍ.

Chapter 5. The Command To Pay *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* Before The Prayer

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ الأمر بإخراج زكاة الفطر قبل الصلاة) (التحفة ٦)

[2288] 22 - (986) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded that *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* be

[٢٢٨٨] **٢٢-(٩٨٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى** ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ مُوسَى ابْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ

paid before the people went out to the prayer.

رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أمرَ بِزَكَاةِ الْفِطْرِ أَنْ تُؤَدَّىٰ، قَبْلَ خُرُوجِ النَّاسِ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ.

[2289] 23 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded that *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* be paid before the people went out to the prayer.

[٢٢٨٩] ٢٣-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ بِإِخْرَاجِ زَكَاةِ الْفِطْرِ أَنْ تُؤَدَّىٰ، قَبْلَ خُرُوجِ النَّاسِ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ.

Chapter 6. The Sin Of One Who Withholds *Zakât*

(المعجم ٦) - (بابُ إِثم مانع الزكاة) (التحفة ٧)

[2290] 24 - (987) Abû Hurairah narrated that the Messenger of Allâh (ﷺ) said: “There is no owner of gold or silver who does not pay what is due on them, but when the Day of Resurrection comes, there will be beaten out for him plates of fire which will be heated in the Fire of Hell, and his sides, forehead and back will be branded with them. Every time they cool down they will be reheated for him, on a day the length of which is as fifty thousand years, until judgement is passed among the people. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell.” It was said: “O Messenger of Allâh, what about camels?” He said: “There is no owner of camels who does not pay what is due on them - which includes milking

[٢٢٩٠] ٢٤-(٩٨٧) حَدَّثَنِي سُوَيْدُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَيْسَرَةَ الصَّنْعَانِيَّ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ أَنَّ أَبَا صَالِحٍ ذَكْوَانَ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ ذَهَبٍ وَلَا فِضَّةٍ، لَا يُؤَدِّي مِنْهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ، صُفِّحَتْ لَهُ صَفَائِحُ مِنْ نَارٍ، فَأُحْمِيَ عَلَيْهَا فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ، فَيُكْوَىٰ بِهَا جَنْبُهُ وَجَبِينُهُ وَظَهْرُهُ، كُلَّمَا رُدَّتْ أُعِيدَتْ لَهُ، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، حَتَّىٰ يُقْضَىٰ بَيْنَ الْعِبَادِ، فَيُرَىٰ سَبِيلُهُ، إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا إِلَى النَّارِ». قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَالْإِبِلُ؟ قَالَ: «وَلَا صَاحِبُ إِبِلٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي

them on the day when they are brought to water - but when the Day of Resurrection comes, a vast plain will be spread out for them, and the whole herd will be gathered, and not a single young camel will be missing. They will trample him with their hooves and bite him with their mouths, and every time the first one of them has passed the last of them will return, on a day the length of which is as fifty thousand years, until judgement is passed among the people. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell." It was said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what about cattle and sheep?" He said: "There is no owner of cattle or sheep who does not pay what is due on them, but when the Day of Resurrection comes, a vast plain will be spread out for them, and the whole herd will be gathered, and not one of them will be missing, and there will be none with twisted horns, missing horns or broken horns. They will gore him with their horns and trample him with their hooves. Every time the first one of them has passed the last of them will return, on a day the length of which is as fifty thousand years, until judgement is passed among the people. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell." It was said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what about

مِنْهَا حَقَّهَا، وَمِنْ حَقِّهَا حَلْبُهَا يَوْمَ وِرْدِهَا، إِلَّا إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ، بُطِحَ لَهَا بِقَاعٍ قَرْقَرٍ، أَوْفَرَ مَا كَانَتْ، لَا يَفْقِدُ مِنْهَا فَصِيلًا وَاحِدًا، تَطَؤُهُ بِأَخْفَافِهَا وَتَعَضُّهُ بِأَفْوَاهِهَا، كُلَّمَا مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ أُولَاهَا رُدَّ عَلَيْهِ أُخْرَاهَا، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، حَتَّىٰ يُقْضَىٰ بَيْنَ الْعِبَادِ، فَيَرَىٰ سَبِيلَهُ، إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا إِلَى النَّارِ». قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَالْبَقَرُ وَالْغَنَمُ؟ قَالَ: «وَلَا صَاحِبُ بَقَرٍ وَلَا غَنَمٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي مِنْهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ بُطِحَ لَهَا بِقَاعٍ قَرْقَرٍ، لَا يَفْقِدُ مِنْهَا شَيْئًا، لَيْسَ فِيهَا عَقْصَاءُ وَلَا جَلْحَاءُ وَلَا عَضْبَاءُ، تَنْطَحُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا وَتَطَؤُهُ بِأَظْلَافِهَا، كُلَّمَا مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ أُولَاهَا رُدَّ عَلَيْهِ أُخْرَاهَا، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، حَتَّىٰ يُقْضَىٰ بَيْنَ الْعِبَادِ، فَيَرَىٰ سَبِيلَهُ، إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا إِلَى النَّارِ». قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَالْخَيْلُ؟ قَالَ: «الْخَيْلُ ثَلَاثَةٌ: هِيَ لِرَجُلٍ وِزْرٌ، وَهِيَ لِرَجُلٍ سِتْرٌ، وَهِيَ لِرَجُلٍ أَجْرٌ، فَأَمَّا الَّتِي هِيَ لَهُ وِزْرٌ، فَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا رِيَاءً وَفَخْرًا وَنِوَاءً عَلَىٰ أَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ، فَهِيَ لَهُ وِزْرٌ، وَأَمَّا الَّتِي هِيَ لَهُ سِتْرٌ، فَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا فِي

horses?" He said: "Horses are of three types: Those which are a burden for a man, those which are a shield for him, and those which are a source of reward. As for those which are a burden, a man keeps them to show off and to oppose the people of Islam. They are a burden (of sin) for him. As for those which are a shield for a man, he keeps them for (*Jihâd*) for the cause of Allâh, and he does not forget the rights of Allâh concerning their backs and their necks. They will be a shield for him. As for those which bring reward to a man, he keeps them for the people of Islam for the cause of Allâh, in a meadow or field. They do not eat anything from that meadow or field but it will be recorded for him as *Ḥasanât*[1], however much they eat. And their dung and urine will be recorded for him as *Ḥasanât*. If they break their halters and run away over one or two hills, Allâh will record the number of their hoof marks and dung for him as *Ḥasanât*. If their owner takes them to a river and they drink from it, even though he did not intend to give them water, Allâh will record the amount that they drank for him as *Ḥasanât*." It was said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what about donkeys?" He said: "Nothing has been revealed to me about donkeys

سَبِيلِ اللهِ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَنْسَ حَقَّ اللهِ فِي ظُهُورِهَا وَلَا رِقَابِهَا، فَهِيَ لَهُ سِتْرٌ، وَأَمَّا الَّتِي هِيَ لَهُ أَجْرٌ، فَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ لِأَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ فِي مَرْجٍ أَوْ رَوْضَةٍ، فَمَا أَكَلَتْ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْمَرْجِ أَوِ الرَّوْضَةِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ، إِلَّا كُتِبَ لَهُ، عَدَدَ مَا أَكَلَتْ، حَسَنَاتٌ، وَكُتِبَ لَهُ، عَدَدَ أَرْوَاثِهَا وَأَبْوَالِهَا، حَسَنَاتٌ، وَلَا تَقْطَعُ طِوَلَهَا فَاسْتَنَّتْ شَرَفًا أَوْ شَرَفَيْنِ إِلَّا كَتَبَ اللهُ لَهُ، عَدَدَ آثَارِهَا وَأَرْوَاثِهَا، حَسَنَاتٍ، وَلَا مَرَّ بِهَا صَاحِبُهَا عَلَى نَهْرٍ فَشَرِبَتْ مِنْهُ وَلَا يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَسْقِيَهَا، إِلَّا كَتَبَ اللهُ لَهُ، عَدَدَ مَا شَرِبَتْ، حَسَنَاتٍ». قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَالْحُمُرُ؟ قَالَ: «مَا أُنْزِلَ عَلَيَّ فِي الْحُمُرِ شَيْءٌ إِلَّا هٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ الْفَاذَّةُ الْجَامِعَةُ: ﴿فَمَن يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُۥ ۝ وَمَن يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُۥ﴾ [الزلزلة: ٧، ٨]».

[1] *Ḥasanât:* Good deeds.

except this comprehensive verse: "So whosoever does good equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it. And whosoever does evil equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it."'[1]

[2291] 25 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Hafs bin Maisarah (no. 2290) was narrated from Zaid bin Aslam with this chain except that he did not say: "There is no owner of camels who does not pay what is due on them" and he mentioned, "and not a single young camel will be missing." And he said: "his sides, forehead and back will be branded with them."

[٢٢٩١] ٢٥-(...) وحَدَّثَني يُونُسُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى الصَّدَفِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي هِشَامُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ حَفْصِ بْنِ مَيْسَرَةَ، إِلَىٰ آخِرِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي حَقَّهَا» وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: «مِنْهَا حَقَّهَا» - وَذَكَرَ فِيهِ: «لَا يَفْقِدُ مِنْهَا فَصِيلًا وَاحِدًا» وَقَالَ: «يُكْوَىٰ بِهَا جَنْبَاهُ وَجَبْهَتُهُ وَظَهْرُهُ».

[2292] 26 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no owner of wealth who does not pay *Zakât* on it, but his wealth will be heated for him in the Fire of Hell and made into plates, with which his sides and forehead will be branded, until Allâh passes judgement among His slaves, on a Day the length of which will be fifty thousand years. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell. There is no owner of camels who does not pay *Zakât* on them, but

[٢٢٩٢] ٢٦-(...) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ الْأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلُ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ كَنْزٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهُ إِلَّا أُحْمِيَ عَلَيْهِ فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ، فَيُجْعَلُ صَفَائِحَ، فَيُكْوَىٰ بِهَا جَنْبَاهُ وَجَبِينُهُ، حَتَّىٰ يَحْكُمَ اللهُ بَيْنَ عِبَادِهِ، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، ثُمَّ يُرَىٰ سَبِيلَهُ إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا إِلَى النَّارِ،

[1] *Al-Zalzalah* 99:7,8.

a vast plain will be spread out for them and the whole herd will be gathered, and they will be made to walk over him. Every time the last of them has passed, the first of them will return, until Allâh passes judgement among His slaves, on a Day the length of which will be fifty thousand years. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell. There is no owner of sheep who does not pay *Zakât* on them, but a vast plain will be spread out for them and the whole herd will be gathered. They will trample him with their hooves and gore him with their horns, and there will be none among them with twisted horns or missing horns. Every time the last of them has passed, the first of them will return, until Allâh passes judgement among His slaves, on a Day the length of which will be fifty thousand years by your reckoning. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell."

Suhail (one of the narrators) said: "I do not know whether he mentioned cattle or not." They said: "What about horses, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "There is goodness in the forelocks of horses - or goodness is tied to their forelocks" - Suhail said: "I am not sure." " - until the Day of Resurrection. Horses are of three types: They may bring

وَمَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهَا إِلَّا بُطِحَ لَهَا بِقَاعٍ قَرْقَرٍ، كَأَوْفَرِ مَا كَانَتْ، تَسْتَنُّ عَلَيْهِ، كُلَّمَا مَضَىٰ عَلَيْهِ أُخْرَاهَا رُدَّتْ عَلَيْهِ أُولَاهَا، حَتَّىٰ يَحْكُمَ اللهُ بَيْنَ عِبَادِهِ، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، ثُمَّ يُرَىٰ سَبِيلَهُ إِمَّا إِلَىٰ الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا إِلَىٰ النَّارِ، وَمَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ غَنَمٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهَا، إِلَّا بُطِحَ لَهَا بِقَاعٍ قَرْقَرٍ، كَأَوْفَرِ مَا كَانَتْ، فَتَطَؤُهُ بِأَظْلَافِهَا وَتَنْطَحُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا، لَيْسَ فِيهَا عَقْصَاءُ وَلَا جَلْحَاءُ، كُلَّمَا مَضَىٰ عَلَيْهِ أُخْرَاهَا رُدَّتْ عَلَيْهِ أُولَاهَا، حَتَّىٰ يَحْكُمَ اللهُ بَيْنَ عِبَادِهِ، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ مِمَّا تَعُدُّونَ، ثُمَّ يُرَىٰ سَبِيلَهُ إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا إِلَى النَّارِ».

قَالَ سُهَيْلٌ: وَلَا أَدْرِي أَذَكَرَ الْبَقَرَ أَمْ لَا، قَالُوا: فَالْخَيْلُ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «الْخَيْلُ فِي نَوَاصِيهَا - أَوْ قَالَ: الْخَيْلُ مَعْقُودٌ فِي نَوَاصِيهَا»، قَالَ سُهَيْلٌ: أَنَا أَشُكُّ، - «الْخَيْرُ إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، الْخَيْلُ ثَلَاثَةٌ: فَهِيَ لِرَجُلٍ أَجْرٌ، وَلِرَجُلٍ سِتْرٌ، وَلِرَجُلٍ وِزْرٌ، فَأَمَّا الَّتِي هِيَ لَهُ أَجْرٌ، فَالرَّجُلُ يَتَّخِذُهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ وَيُعِدُّهَا لَهُ، فَلَا تُغَيِّبُ شَيْئًا فِي بُطُونِهَا

reward to a man, or be a shield for him, or be a burden for him. As for those which bring reward to him, he keeps them for the sake of Allâh and prepares them (for *Jihâd*); nothing goes into their stomachs but Allâh writes down reward for him. If he grazes them in a field, they do not eat anything but Allâh writes down reward for him. If he gives them water to drink from a river, for every drop that disappears into their stomachs there is reward for him. - Until he mentioned the reward for their urine and dung. - If they run away over one or two hills, for every step they take, there is reward. As for those which are a shield for a man, he keeps them as a source of dignity and honor, but he does not forget their rights with regard to their backs and stomachs both at times of hardship and times of ease. As for those which are a burden, he keeps them for reasons of pride and arrogance and to show off to people. That is the one for whom they are a burden." They said: "What about donkeys, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "Allâh has not revealed to me anything concerning them except this comprehensive verse: 'So whosoever does good equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it. And

إِلَّا كَتَبَ اللهُ لَهُ أَجْرًا، وَلَوْ رَعَاهَا فِي مَرْجٍ، مَا أَكَلَتْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا كَتَبَ اللهُ لَهُ بِهَا أَجْرًا، وَلَوْ سَقَاهَا مِنْ نَهْرٍ، كَانَ لَهُ بِكُلِّ قَطْرَةٍ تُغَيِّبُهَا فِي بُطُونِهَا أَجْرٌ - حَتَّى ذَكَرَ الْأَجْرَ فِي أَبْوَالِهَا وَأَرْوَاثِهَا - وَلَوِ اسْتَنَّتْ شَرَفًا أَوْ شَرَفَيْنِ كُتِبَ لَهُ بِكُلِّ خُطْوَةٍ تَخْطُوهَا أَجْرٌ، وَأَمَّا الَّذِي هِيَ لَهُ سِتْرٌ فَالرَّجُلُ يَتَّخِذُهَا تَكَرُّمًا وَتَجَمُّلًا، وَلَا يَنْسَىٰ حَقَّ ظُهُورِهَا وَبُطُونِهَا، فِي عُسْرِهَا وَيُسْرِهَا، وَأَمَّا الَّذِي هِيَ عَلَيْهِ وِزْرٌ فَالَّذِي يَتَّخِذُهَا أَشَرًا وَبَطَرًا وَبَذَخًا وَرِيَاءَ النَّاسِ، فَذَاكَ الَّذِي هِيَ عَلَيْهِ وِزْرٌ». قَالُوا: فَالْحُمُرُ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ مَا أَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَلَيَّ فِيهَا شَيْئًا إِلَّا هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةَ الْجَامِعَةَ الْفَاذَّةَ: ﴿فَمَن يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ ○ وَمَن يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ﴾ [الزلزلة: ٧، ٨]».

whosoever does evil equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it.'"[1]

[2293] **(...)** It was narrated from Suhail with this chain (a similar *Hadîth*).

[٢٢٩٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ، عَنْ سُهَيلٍ بِهَٰذَا الإِسْنَادِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ.

[2294] **(...)** Rawḥ bin Al-Qâsim narrated to us: "Suhail bin Abî Ṣâliḥ narrated to us with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* 2292) and he said - instead of twisted horns -: 'broken horns.' And he said: 'his sides and back will be branded with them,' and he did not mention his forehead'."

[٢٢٩٤] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ بَزِيعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلُ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ بِهَٰذَا الإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ - بَدَلَ عَقْصَاءُ -: «عَضْبَاءُ» وَقَالَ: «فَيُكْوَىٰ بِهَا جَنْبُهُ وَظَهْرُهُ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: جَبِينَهُ.

[2295] **(...)** It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If a man does not fulfil the rights of Allâh or pay *Zakât* on his camels," and he quoted a *Hadîth* similar to that of Suhail from his father (*Hadîth* no. 2294).

[٢٢٩٥] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** هَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ أَنَّ بُكَيْرًا حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ ذَكْوَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِذَا لَمْ يُؤَدِّ الْمَرْءُ حَقَّ اللهِ أَو الصَّدَقَةَ فِي إِبِلِهِ» وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ سُهَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ.

[2296] 27 - (988) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh Al-Ansârî said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'There is no owner of camels who does not do what he is obliged to concerning them, but

[٢٢٩٦] ٢٧-(٩٨٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو

[1] *Al-Zalzalah* 99:7,8.

they will come on the Day of Resurrection, as great in number as they ever were, and he will sit for them on a vast plain, and they will trample him with their feet and hooves. There is no owner of cattle who does not do what he is obliged to concerning them, but they will come on the Day of Resurrection, as great in number as they ever were, and he will sit for them on a vast plain, and they will gore him with their horns and trample him with their feet. There is no owner of sheep who does not do what he is obliged to concerning them, but they will come on the Day of Resurrection, as great in number as they ever were, and he will sit for them on a vast plain, and they will gore him with their horns and trample them with their feet, and there will not be among them any that is hornless or that has broken horns. There is no owner of treasure who does not do what he is obliged to concerning it, but his treasure will come on the Day of Resurrection like a bald-headed Shujâ'a[1] pursuing him with its mouth open. When it approaches him he will flee from it, and it will be called out to him, 'Take your wealth that you used to hide, for I have no need of it.' When he realizes that there is no escape from it, he will

الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ لَا يَفْعَلُ فِيهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا جَاءَتْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَتْ قَطُّ، وَقَعَدَ لَهَا بِقَاعٍ قَرْقَرٍ، تَسْتَنُّ عَلَيْهِ بِقَوَائِمِهَا وَأَخْفَافِهَا، وَلَا صَاحِبِ بَقَرٍ لَا يَفْعَلُ فِيهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا جَاءَتْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَتْ، وَقَعَدَ لَهَا بِقَاعٍ قَرْقَرٍ، تَنْطَحُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا وَتَطَؤُهُ بِقَوَائِمِهَا، وَلَا صَاحِبِ غَنَمٍ لَا يَفْعَلُ فِيهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا جَاءَتْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَتْ، وَقَعَدَ لَهَا بِقَاعٍ قَرْقَرٍ، تَنْطَحُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا وَتَطَؤُهُ بِأَظْلَافِهَا، لَيْسَ فِيهَا جَمَّاءُ وَلَا مُنْكَسِرٌ قَرْنُهَا، وَلَا صَاحِبِ كَنْزٍ لَا يَفْعَلُ فِيهِ حَقَّهُ، إِلَّا جَاءَ كَنْزُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ شُجَاعًا أَقْرَعَ، يَتْبَعُهُ فَاتِحًا فَاهُ، فَإِذَا أَتَاهُ فَرَّ مِنْهُ، فَيُنَادِيهِ: خُذْ كَنْزَكَ الَّذِي خَبَأْتَهُ، فَأَنَا عَنْهُ غَنِيٌّ، فَإِذَا رَأَى أَنْ لَا بُدَّ لَهُ مِنْهُ، سَلَكَ يَدَهُ فِي فِيهِ، فَيَقْضَمُهَا قَضْمَ الْفَحْلِ».

قَالَ أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ: سَمِعْتُ عُبَيْدَ بْنَ عُمَيْرٍ يَقُولُ هَذَا الْقَوْلَ، ثُمَّ سَأَلْنَا جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنْ ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ مِثْلَ قَوْلِ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ.

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[1] Hydra or serpent, they say it means a male snake that is either bald, or white headed due to its poison.

وَقَالَ أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ: سَمِعْتُ عُبَيْدَ بْنَ عُمَيْرٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا حَقُّ الْإِبِلِ؟ قَالَ: «حَلَبُهَا عَلَى الْمَاءِ، وَإِعَارَةُ دَلْوِهَا، وَإِعَارَةُ فَحْلِهَا، وَمَنِيحَتُهَا، وَحَمْلٌ عَلَيْهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ».

put his hand in its mouth and it will bite it like a male camel."

Abû Az-Zubair (one of the narrators) said: "I heard 'Ubaid bin 'Umair say this, then we asked Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh about that and he said the same as 'Ubaid bin 'Umair had said."

And Abû Az-Zubair said: I heard 'Ubaid bin 'Umair say: "A man said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what are the duties regarding camels?' He said: 'Milking them when they are brought to water, lending their buckets, lending the stallion for mating, lending them to other (to benefit from their milk and hair) and providing them as mounts (for *Jihâd*) for the cause of Allâh.'"

[٢٢٩٧] ٢٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ وَلَا بَقَرٍ وَلَا غَنَمٍ، لَا يُؤَدِّي حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا أُقْعِدَ لَهَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ بِقَاعٍ قَرْقَرٍ، تَطَؤُهُ ذَاتُ الظِّلْفِ بِظِلْفِهَا، وَتَنْطَحُهُ ذَاتُ الْقَرْنِ بِقَرْنِهَا، لَيْسَ فِيهَا يَوْمَئِذٍ جَمَّاءُ وَلَا مَكْسُورَةُ الْقَرْنِ». قُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! وَمَا حَقُّهَا؟ قَالَ: «إِطْرَاقُ فَحْلِهَا، وَإِعَارَةُ دَلْوِهَا، وَمَنِيحَتُهَا، وَحَلَبُهَا عَلَى الْمَاءِ، وَحَمْلٌ عَلَيْهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، وَلَا

[2297] 28 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no owner of camels, cattle or sheep who does not pay what he is obliged to with regard to them but he will be made to sit for them on the Day of Resurrection in a vast plain, and those that have hooves will trample him with their hooves and those that have horns will gore him with their horns, and there will not be any among them that Day that are hornless or that have broken horns." We said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what is he obliged to do with regard to them?" He said: "Lending the stallion for mating, lending their buckets, lending

them to other (to benefit from their milk and hair), milking them when they are brought to water and providing them as mounts (for *Jihâd*) for the cause of Allâh. And there is no owner of wealth who does not pay *Zakât* on it but it will be turned into a bald-headed *Shujâ'a* on the Day of Resurrection, which will pursue its owner wherever he goes. He will be fleeing from it and it will be said: 'This is your wealth with which you were stingy.' When he sees that there is no escape from it, he will put his hand in its mouth and it will start biting it like a male camel."

مِنْ صَاحِبِ مَالٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهُ إِلَّا تَحَوَّلَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ شُجَاعًا أَقْرَعَ، يَتْبَعُ صَاحِبَهُ حَيْثُمَا ذَهَبَ، وَهُوَ يَفِرُّ مِنْهُ، وَيُقَالُ: هٰذَا مَالُكَ الَّذِي كُنْتَ تَبْخَلُ بِهِ، فَإِذَا رَأَىٰ أَنَّهُ لَا بُدَّ مِنْهُ، أَدْخَلَ يَدَهُ فِي فِيهِ، فَجَعَلَ يَقْضَمُهَا كَمَا يَقْضَمُ الْفَحْلُ».

Chapter 7. Pleasing The *Su'âh* (*Zakât* Collectors)

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ إِرْضَاءِ السعاة) (التحفة ٨)

[2298] 29 - (989) It was narrated that Jarîr bin 'Abdullâh said: "Some Bedouin people came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'Some of the *Zakât* collectors come to us and they are unfair to us.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Please your *Zakât* collectors.'"

Jarîr said: "No *Zakât* collector ever left me, after I heard this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, but he was pleased with me."

[٢٢٩٨] ٢٩-(٩٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنُ هِلَالٍ الْعَبْسِيُّ عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ نَاسٌ مِنَ الْأَعْرَابِ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالُوا: إِنَّ أُنَاسًا مِنَ الْمُصَدِّقِينَ يَأْتُونَنَا فَيَظْلِمُونَنَا، - قَالَ - فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَرْضُوا مُصَدِّقِيكُمْ».

قَالَ جَرِيرٌ: مَا صَدَرَ عَنِّي مُصَدِّقٌ، مُنْذُ سَمِعْتُ هٰذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، إِلَّا وَهُوَ عَنِّي رَاضٍ. [انظر: ٢٤٩٤]

[2299] (...) A similar report (as no. 2298) was narrated from Muḥammad bin Abî Ismâ'îl, with this chain.

[٢٢٩٩] (. . .) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحِيمِ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي إِسْمَاعِيلَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 8. Severe Punishment For The One Who Does Not Pay *Zakât*

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ تغليظ عقوبة من لا يؤدي الزكاة) (التحفة ٩)

[2300] 30 - (990) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: "I came to the Prophet ﷺ while he was sitting in the shade of the *Ka'bah*, and when he saw me he said: 'They are the losers, by the Lord of the *Ka'bah*!' I came and sat down, but it was not long before I got up and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, may my father and mother be ransomed for you! Who are they?' He said: 'They are the ones who have the most wealth, except for those who do like this and like this and like this' - (and he gestured) in front of him and behind him and to his right and to his left - 'and how few they are. And there is no owner of camels, cattle or sheep who does pay the *Zakât* due for them, but they will come on the Day of Resurrection as big and as fat as they ever were, and they will gore him with their horns and trample him with their

[٢٣٠٠] ٣٠-(٩٩٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ فِي ظِلِّ الْكَعْبَةِ، فَلَمَّا رَآنِي قَالَ: «هُمُ الْأَخْسَرُونَ، وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ!» قَالَ: فَجِئْتُ حَتَّى جَلَسْتُ، فَلَمْ أَتَقَارَّ أَنْ قُمْتُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فِدَاكَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي مَنْ هُمْ؟ قَالَ: «هُمُ الْأَكْثَرُونَ أَمْوَالًا، إِلَّا مَنْ قَالَ هٰكَذَا وَهٰكَذَا وَهٰكَذَا - مِنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ، وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ وَعَنْ شِمَالِهِ - وَقَلِيلٌ مَا هُمْ، مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ وَلَا بَقَرٍ وَلَا غَنَمٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهَا إِلَّا جَاءَتْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَعْظَمَ مَا كَانَتْ وَأَسْمَنَهُ، تَنْطِحُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا وَتَطَؤُهُ بِأَظْلَافِهَا، كُلَّمَا

hooves, and every time the last of them moves away the first of them will come back to him, until judgement is passed among the people.'"

نَفَذَتْ أُخْرَاهَا عَادَتْ عَلَيْهِ أُولَاهَا، حَتَّىٰ يُقْضَىٰ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ».

[2301] (...) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: "I came to the Prophet ﷺ when he was sitting in the shade of the *Ka'bah*..." and he mentioned a *Hadîth* similar to that of Wakî' (no. 2300), except that he said: "By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, there is no man on earth who dies, leaving behind camels or cattle or sheep on which he did not pay the *Zakât*..."

[٢٣٠١] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ فِي ظِلِّ الْكَعْبَةِ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ وَكِيعٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! مَا عَلَى الْأَرْضِ رَجُلٌ يَمُوتُ، فَيَدَعُ إِبِلًا أَوْ بَقَرًا أَوْ غَنَمًا، لَمْ يُؤَدِّ زَكَاتَهَا».

[2302] 31 - (991) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "I would not like to have gold the likes of Uhud (mountain), and a third day comes and I have a Dînâr of it left, apart from a Dînâr that I have put aside to pay a debt that I owe."

[٢٣٠٢] **٣١-(٩٩١) حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ سَلَّامٍ الْجُمَحِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الرَّبِيعُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا يَسُرُّنِي أَنَّ لِي أُحُدًا ذَهَبًا، تَأْتِي عَلَيَّ ثَالِثَةٌ وَعِنْدِي مِنْهُ دِينَارٌ، إِلَّا دِينَارٌ أُرْصِدُهُ لِدَيْنٍ عَلَيَّ».

[2303] (...) Abû Hurairah narrated a similar report (as no. 2302) from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٣٠٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنَاه** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 9. Encouragement To Give Charity

[2304] 32 - (94) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: "I was walking with the Prophet ﷺ in the *Harrah* of Al-Madînah one afternoon, and we were looking at *Uhud* (mountain). The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'O Abû Dharr!' I said: 'Here I am at your service, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'I would not like to have this *Uhud* of gold and a third night comes and I have a Dînâr left of it, except a Dînâr that I put aside for debt, without giving it to the slaves of Allâh like this - and he gestured in front of him - and like this - to his right - and like this - to his left.' Then we walked on and he said: 'O Abû Dharr!' I said: 'Here I am at your service, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Those who have the most will have the least on the Day of Resurrection, except those who do like this and like this and like this' - (and he gestured) as he had done the first time. Then we walked on, and he said: 'O Abû Dharr, stay where you are until I come to you.' He set off until he disappeared from me, and I heard a voice and a sound. I said: 'Perhaps something has happened to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ,' and I thought of following him, then I remembered what he had said: 'Do not leave until I come to you.'

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ الترغيب في الصدقة) (التحفة ١٠)

[٢٣٠٤] ٣٢-(٩٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَمْشِي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي حَرَّةِ الْمَدِينَةِ عِشَاءً، وَنَحْنُ نَنْظُرُ إِلَىٰ أُحُدٍ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ!» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «مَا أُحِبُّ أَنَّ أُحُدًا ذَاكَ عِنْدِي ذَهَبٌ أُمْسِي ثَالِثَةً، عِنْدِي مِنْهُ دِينَارٌ، إِلَّا دِينَارًا أُرْصِدُهُ لِدَيْنٍ، إِلَّا أَنْ أَقُولَ بِهِ فِي عِبَادِ اللهِ، هٰكَذَا - حَثَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ - وَهٰكَذَا - عَنْ يَمِينِهِ - وَهٰكَذَا - عَنْ شِمَالِهِ-» قَالَ: ثُمَّ مَشَيْنَا فَقَالَ: «يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ!» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْأَكْثَرِينَ هُمُ الْأَقَلُّونَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، إِلَّا مَنْ قَالَ هٰكَذَا وَهٰكَذَا وَهٰكَذَا» مِثْلَ مَا صَنَعَ فِي الْمَرَّةِ الْأُولَىٰ قَالَ: ثُمَّ مَشَيْنَا، قَالَ: «يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ! كَمَا أَنْتَ حَتَّىٰ آتِيَكَ» قَالَ: فَانْطَلَقَ حَتَّىٰ تَوَارَىٰ عَنِّي، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ لَغَطًا وَسَمِعْتُ

So I waited for him, and when he came back I told him what I had heard. He said: 'That was Jibrîl - peace be upon him - who came to me and said: Whoever among your *Ummah* dies not associating anything with Allâh will enter Paradise. I said: Even if he commits *Zinâ* and steals? He said: Even if he commits *Zinâ* and steals.'"

صَوْتًا، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: لَعَلَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عُرِضَ لَهُ، قَالَ: فَهَمَمْتُ أَنْ أَتَّبِعَهُ - قَالَ-: ثُمَّ ذَكَرْتُ قَوْلَهُ: «لَا تَبْرَحْ حَتَّىٰ آتِيَكَ» قَالَ: فَانْتَظَرْتُهُ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ ذَكَرْتُ لَهُ الَّذِي سَمِعْتُ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «ذَاكَ جِبْرِيلُ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - أَتَانِي فَقَالَ: مَنْ مَاتَ مِنْ أُمَّتِكَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: وَإِنْ زَنَىٰ وَإِنْ سَرَقَ؟ قَالَ: وَإِنْ زَنَىٰ وَإِنْ سَرَقَ». [راجع: ٢٧٢]

[2305] 33 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: "I went out one night and saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walking alone, and there was no one with him. I thought that he did not want anyone to walk with him, so I started walking in the shade, away from the moonlight, then he turned and saw me, and said: 'Who is this?' I said: 'Abû Dharr, may Allâh cause me your ransom.' He said: 'O Abû Dharr, come here.' So I walked with him for a while, then he said: 'Those who have the most will have the least on the Day of Resurrection, except the one to whom Allâh gives good things and he spends them right and left, in front of him and behind him, and does good with them.' I walked with him for a while, then he said: 'Sit here.' He sat me down in an open space, which was

[٢٣٠٥] ٣٣-(...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ رُفَيْعٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ لَيْلَةً مِنَ اللَّيَالِي، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَمْشِي وَحْدَهُ، لَيْسَ مَعَهُ إِنْسَانٌ قَالَ: فَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهُ يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَمْشِيَ مَعَهُ أَحَدٌ، قَالَ: فَجَعَلْتُ أَمْشِي فِي ظِلِّ الْقَمَرِ، فَالْتَفَتَ فَرَآنِي، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ هٰذَا؟» فَقُلْتُ: أَبُو ذَرٍّ، جَعَلَنِي اللهُ فِدَاءَكَ، قَالَ: «يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ! تَعَالَهْ» قَالَ: فَمَشَيْتُ مَعَهُ سَاعَةً، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الْمُكْثِرِينَ هُمُ الْمُقِلُّونَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، إِلَّا مَنْ أَعْطَاهُ اللهُ خَيْرًا، فَنَفَحَ فِيهِ يَمِينَهُ وَشِمَالَهُ، وَبَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ وَوَرَاءَهُ، وَعَمِلَ فِيهِ خَيْرًا». قَالَ: فَمَشَيْتُ مَعَهُ سَاعَةً، فَقَالَ: «اجْلِسْ هٰهُنَا» قَالَ:

surrounded by rocks, and said to me: 'Sit here until I come back to you.' Then he set off in the *Harrah* until I could no longer see him, and he stayed away from me for a long time. Then I heard him as he was coming back, saying: 'Even if he steals or commits *Zinâ*.' When he came, I could not wait and I said: 'O Prophet of Allâh, may Allâh cause me to be your ransom! To whom were you speaking at the edge of the *Harrah*? I did not hear anyone responding to you.' He said: 'That was Jibrîl - peace be upon him - who appeared to me at the edge of the *Harrah* and said: "Give your *Ummah* the glad tidings that whoever dies not associating anything with Allâh will enter Paradise." I said: "O Jibrîl, even if he steals or commits *Zinâ*?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Even if he steals and commits *Zinâ*?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Even if he steals and commits *Zinâ*?" He said: Yes, and even if he drinks alcohol."

فَأَجْلَسَنِي فِي قَاعٍ حَوْلَهُ حِجَارَةٌ، فَقَالَ لِي: «اجْلِسْ هٰهُنَا حَتَّىٰ أَرْجِعَ إِلَيْكَ» قَالَ: فَانْطَلَقَ فِي الْحَرَّةِ حَتَّىٰ لَا أَرَاهُ، فَلَبِثَ عَنِّي، فَأَطَالَ اللُّبْثَ، ثُمَّ إِنِّي سَمِعْتُهُ وَهُوَ مُقْبِلٌ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «وَإِنْ سَرَقَ وَإِنْ زَنَىٰ» قَالَ: فَلَمَّا جَاءَ لَمْ أَصْبِرْ فَقُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! جَعَلَنِي اللهُ فَدَاكَ، مَنْ تُكَلِّمُ فِي جَانِبِ الْحَرَّةِ؟ مَا سَمِعْتُ أَحَدًا يَرْجِعُ إِلَيْكَ شَيْئًا، قَالَ: ذَاكَ جِبْرِيلُ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - عَرَضَ لِي فِي جَانِبِ الْحَرَّةِ، فَقَالَ: بَشِّرْ أُمَّتَكَ أَنَّهُ مَنْ مَاتَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا جِبْرِيلُ! وَإِنْ سَرَقَ وَإِنْ زَنَىٰ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: وَإِنْ سَرَقَ وَإِنْ زَنَىٰ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: وَإِنْ سَرَقَ وَإِنْ زَنَىٰ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، وَإِنْ شَرِبَ الْخَمْرَ».

Chapter 10. Stern Warning Concerning Those Who Hoard Wealth

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابٌ فِي الكنازين للأموال والتغليظ عليهم) (التحفة ١١)

[2306] 34 - (992) It was narrated that Al-Ahnaf bin Qais said: I arrived in Al-Madînah, and while I was in a circle that included some leaders of the Quraish, a man came with coarse clothes, a coarse body and a coarse face. He stood in front of

[٢٣٠٦] ٣٤-(٩٩٢) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَلَاءِ، عَنِ الْأَحْنَفِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا فِي حَلْقَةٍ فِيهَا مَلَأٌ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، إِذْ

them and said: "Give tidings to the hoarders of stones heated in the fire of Hell and placed on the nipple of one of them until it comes out from his shoulder bone, and placed on his shoulder bone until its comes out from his nipple, and he will tremble." He said: "The people hung their heads, and I did not see any one of them responding to him at all. He turned and left, and I followed him until he sat down by a pillar. I said: 'I think that these people did not like what you said to them.' He said: 'They do not understand anything. My beloved Abû Al-Qâsim ﷺ called me and I responded, and he said: "Do you see *Uhud* (mountain)?" I looked, and saw the sun shining, and I thought that he was going to send me on an errand. I said: "I can see it." He said: "I would not like to have its equivalent in gold without spending all of it except for three Dînâr, but these people gather worldly wealth and do not understand anything.''' I said: "What is the matter with you and your brothers of the Quraish, that you do not ask them for anything and do not get any help from them?" He said: "No, by your Lord, I will not ask them for any worldly matter, nor will I consult them about any religious matter, until I meet Allâh and His Messenger."

جَاءَ رَجُلٌ أَخْشَنُ الثِّيَابِ، أَخْشَنُ الْجَسَدِ، أَخْشَنُ الْوَجْهِ، فَقَامَ عَلَيْهِمْ فَقَالَ: بَشِّرِ الْكَانِزِينَ بِرَضْفٍ يُحْمَىٰ عَلَيْهِ فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ، فَيُوضَعُ عَلَىٰ حَلَمَةِ ثَدْيِ أَحَدِهِمْ حَتَّىٰ يَخْرُجَ مِنْ نُغْضِ كَتِفَيْهِ، وَيُوضَعُ عَلَىٰ نُغْضِ كَتِفَيْهِ حَتَّىٰ يَخْرُجَ مِنْ حَلَمَةِ ثَدْيَيْهِ يَتَزَلْزَلُ، قَالَ: فَوَضَعَ الْقَوْمُ رُؤُسَهُمْ، فَمَا رَأَيْتُ أَحَدًا مِنْهُمْ رَجَعَ إِلَيْهِ شَيْئًا، قَالَ: فَأَدْبَرَ، وَاتَّبَعْتُهُ حَتَّىٰ جَلَسَ إِلَىٰ سَارِيَةٍ، فَقُلْتُ: مَا رَأَيْتُ هٰؤُلَاءِ إِلَّا كَرِهُوا مَا قُلْتَ لَهُمْ، قَالَ: إِنَّ هٰؤُلَاءِ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ شَيْئًا، إِنَّ خَلِيلِي أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ دَعَانِي فَأَجَبْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «أَتَرَىٰ أُحُدًا؟» فَنَظَرْتُ مَا عَلَيَّ مِنَ الشَّمْسِ، وَأَنَا أَظُنُّ أَنَّهُ يَبْعَثُنِي فِي حَاجَةٍ لَهُ، فَقُلْتُ: أَرَاهُ، فَقَالَ: «مَا يَسُرُّنِي أَنَّ لِي مِثْلَهُ ذَهَبًا أُنْفِقُهُ كُلَّهُ، إِلَّا ثَلَاثَةَ دَنَانِيرَ» ثُمَّ هٰؤُلَاءِ يَجْمَعُونَ الدُّنْيَا، لَا يَعْقِلُونَ شَيْئًا، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَا لَكَ وَلِإِخْوَتِكَ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، لَا تَعْتَرِيهِمْ وَتُصِيبُ مِنْهُمْ، قَالَ: لَا، وَرَبِّكَ! لَا أَسْأَلُهُمْ عَنْ دُنْيَا، وَلَا أَسْتَفْتِيهِمْ عَنْ دِينٍ، حَتَّىٰ أَلْحَقَ بِاللهِ وَرَسُولِهِ.

[2307] 35 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Aḥnaf bin Qais said: "I was with a group of the Quraish when Abû Dharr passed by saying: 'Give tidings to the hoarders of a branding-iron on their backs that will come out from their sides, and a branding-iron at the back of their necks that will come out from their foreheads.' Then he went away and sat down. I said: 'Who is that?' They said: 'That is Abû Dharr.' I got up and went to him, and said: 'What did I hear you say just now?' He said: 'I did not say anything that I did not hear from their Prophet ﷺ.' I said: 'What do you say about this gift?' He said: 'Take it, for it is a help today, but if it is at the expense of your religious commitment, then leave it.'"

[٢٣٠٧] ٣٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَشْهَبِ: حَدَّثَنَا خُلَيْدٌ الْعَصَرِيُّ عَنِ الْأَحْنَفِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، فَمَرَّ أَبُو ذَرٍّ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: بَشِّرِ الْكَانِزِينَ بِكَيٍّ فِي ظُهُورِهِمْ، يَخْرُجُ مِنْ جُنُوبِهِمْ، وَبِكَيٍّ مِنْ قِبَلِ أَقْفَائِهِمْ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ جِبَاهِهِمْ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ تَنَحَّى فَقَعَدَ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَنْ هٰذَا؟ قَالُوا: هٰذَا أَبُو ذَرٍّ، قَالَ: فَقُمْتُ إِلَيْهِ فَقُلْتُ: مَا شَيْءٌ سَمِعْتُكَ تَقُولُ قُبَيْلُ؟ قَالَ: مَا قُلْتُ إِلَّا شَيْئًا قَدْ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ نَبِيِّهِمْ ﷺ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَا تَقُولُ فِي هٰذَا الْعَطَاءِ؟ قَالَ: خُذْهُ فَإِنَّ فِيهِ الْيَوْمَ مَعُونَةً، فَإِذَا كَانَ ثَمَنًا لِدِينِكَ فَدَعْهُ.

Chapter 11. Encouragement To Spend And Glad Tidings Of Compensation For The One Who Spends On Good Deeds

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابُ الحث على النفقة وتبشير المنفق بالخلف) (التحفة ١٢)

[2308] 36 - (993) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh, may He be blessed and exalted, says: 'O son of Âdam, spend, and I shall spend on you.'" And he said: "The right Hand of Allâh is full and overflowing, and nothing of that diminishes due to the night and the day."[1]

[٢٣٠٨] ٣٦-(٩٩٣) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ اللهُ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ: يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! أَنْفِقْ أُنْفِقْ عَلَيْكَ»، وَقَالَ:

[1] And it is also possible that the meaning is: "Overflowing by night and by day."

«يَمِينُ اللهِ مَلْأَىٰ - وَقَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ مَلْآنُ - سَحَّاءُ، لَا يَغِيضُهَا شَيْءٌ، اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ».

[2309] 37 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih, the brother of Wahb bin Munabbih, said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ - and he mentioned a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "And he said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: Allâh said to me: Spend, and I shall spend on you.'" And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Right Hand of Allâh is full and overflowing, night and day. Do you not see what He has spent since He created the heavens and the earth, but what is in His Right Hand is not diminished." He said: "And His Throne is over the water, and with His other Hand is *Al-Qabḍ*,[1] and He raises and lowers."

[٢٣٠٩] ٣٧-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعمَرُ بْنُ رَاشِدٍ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، أَخِي وَهْبِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا - وَقَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ قَالَ لِي: أَنْفِقْ أُنْفِقْ عَلَيْكَ»، وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَمِينُ اللهِ مَلْأَىٰ، لَا يَغِيضُهَا، سَحَّاءُ - اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارُ - أَرَأَيْتُمْ مَا أَنْفَقَ مُنْذُ خَلَقَ السَّمَاءَ وَالْأَرْضَ، فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَغِضْ مَا فِي يَمِينِهِ»، قَالَ: «وَعَرْشُهُ عَلَى الْمَاءِ وَبِيَدِهِ الْأُخْرَىٰ الْقَبْضُ، يَرْفَعُ وَيَخْفِضُ».

Chapter 12. The Virtue Of Spending On One's Family And Slaves, And The Sin Of The One Who Neglects Them Or Withholds Maintenance From Them

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ فضل النفقة على العيال والمملوك، وإثم من ضيعهم أو حبس نفقتهم عنهم) (التحفة ١٣)

[2310] 38 - (994) It was narrated that Thawbân said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The best Dînâr that a man

[٢٣١٠] ٣٨-(٩٩٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كِلَاهُمَا

[1] *Al-Qabḍ* The Grasp. It is said that its meaning is death, and it is said that it is an expression that refers to the decrees (of what will be provided), since in another narration it is: "In His Hand is the Balance."

spends is a Dînâr that he spends on his family, and a Dînâr that a man spends on his mount in the cause of Allâh, and a Dînâr that he spends on his companions in the cause of Allâh.'"

Abû Qilâbah said: "He started with the family." And Abû Qilâbah said: "What man is greater in reward than a man who spends on young dependents and protects them from resorting to unlawful deeds - or Allâh benefits them through him - and makes them independent of means."

[2311] 39 - (995) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'A Dînâr that you spend in the cause of Allâh, a Dînâr that you spend to free a slave, a Dînâr that you give in charity to a needy person, and a Dînâr that you spend on your family - the greatest of them in reward, is the one that you spend on your family."

[2312] 40 - (996) It was narrated that Khaithamah said: "We were sitting with 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr when a steward of his came in and he said: 'Have you given the slaves their provision

عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ - قَالَ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ-: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَسْمَاءَ الرَّحَبِيِّ، عَنْ ثَوْبَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَفْضَلُ دِينَارٍ يُنْفِقُهُ الرَّجُلُ: دِينَارٌ يُنْفِقُهُ عَلَىٰ عِيَالِهِ، وَدِينَارٌ يُنْفِقُهُ الرَّجُلُ عَلَىٰ دَابَّتِهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، وَدِينَارٌ يُنْفِقُهُ عَلَىٰ أَصْحَابِهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ».

قَالَ أَبُو قِلَابَةَ: وَبَدَأَ بِالْعِيَالِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ أَبُو قِلَابَةَ: وَأَيُّ رَجُلٍ أَعْظَمُ أَجْرًا مِنْ رَجُلٍ يُنْفِقُ عَلَىٰ عِيَالٍ صِغَارٍ، يُعِفُّهُمْ - أَوْ يَنْفَعُهُمُ اللهُ بِهِ - وَيُغْنِيهِمْ.

[٢٣١١] ٣٩-(٩٩٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كُرَيْبٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مُزَاحِمِ بْنِ زُفَرَ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «دِينَارٌ أَنْفَقْتَهُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، وَدِينَارٌ أَنْفَقْتَهُ فِي رَقَبَةٍ، وَدِينَارٌ تَصَدَّقْتَ بِهِ عَلَىٰ مِسْكِينٍ، وَدِينَارٌ أَنْفَقْتَهُ عَلَىٰ أَهْلِكَ، أَعْظَمُهَا أَجْرًا الَّذِي أَنْفَقْتَهُ عَلَىٰ أَهْلِكَ».

[٢٣١٢] ٤٠-(٩٩٦) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْجَرْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ أَبْجَرَ الْكِنَانِيُّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ مُصَرِّفٍ، عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ

(of food)?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Go and give it to them.' He said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: It is sufficient sin for a man to withhold provision (of food) from the one whose provision he controls.'"

قَالَ: كُنَّا جُلُوسًا مَعَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، إِذْ جَاءَهُ قَهْرَمَانٌ لَهُ فَدَخَلَ، فَقَالَ: أَعْطَيْتَ الرَّقِيقَ قُوتَهُمْ؟ قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: فَانْطَلِقْ فَأَعْطِهِمْ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كَفَى [بِالْمَرْءِ] إِثْمًا، أَنْ يَحْبِسَ، عَمَّنْ يَمْلِكُ قُوتَهُ».

Chapter 13. Starting With Oneself, Then One's Family, Then One's Relatives, When Spending

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ الابتداء في النفقة بالنفس ثم أهله ثم القرابة)

(التحفة ١٤)

[2313] 41 - (997) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "A man from Banû 'Udhrah declared that a slave of his would be set free upon his death.[1] News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Do you have any other wealth?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Who will buy him from me?' Nu'aim bin 'Abdullâh Al-'Adawî bought him for eight hundred *Dirham*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ brought (the money) and gave it to him, then he said: 'Start with yourself and give charity to yourself. If there is anything left over, then (give) to your family. If there is anything left over from your family, then (give) to your relatives. If there is anything left over from your relatives, then (Spend it) ike this and like this,'"

[٢٣١٣] ٤١-(٩٩٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: أَعْتَقَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي عُذْرَةَ عَبْدًا لَهُ عَنْ دُبُرٍ، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَلَكَ مَالٌ غَيْرُهُ؟» فَقَالَ: لَا، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ يَشْتَرِيهِ مِنِّي؟» فَاشْتَرَاهُ نُعَيْمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْعَدَوِيُّ بِثَمَانِمِائَةِ دِرْهَمٍ، فَجَاءَ بِهَا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَدَفَعَهَا إِلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «ابْدَأْ بِنَفْسِكَ فَتَصَدَّقْ عَلَيْهَا، فَإِنْ فَضَلَ شَيْءٌ فَلِأَهْلِكَ، فَإِنْ فَضَلَ عَنْ أَهْلِكَ شَيْءٌ فَلِذِي قَرَابَتِكَ، فَإِنْ فَضَلَ عَنْ ذِي قَرَابَتِكَ شَيْءٌ فَهَكَذَا

[1] That is, he agreed to set free his slave through the practice of *Tadbîr*.

meaning in front of you and to your right and to your left.

وَهٰكَذَا» يَقُولُ: فَبَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ وَعَنْ يَمِينِكَ وَعَنْ شِمَالِكَ. [انظر: ٤٣٣٨]

[2314] **(...)** It was narrated from Jâbir that a man from among the *Anṣâr* - who was called Abû Madhkûr - declared that a slave of his who was called Ya'qûb would be set free after he died... and he quoted a *Ḥadîth* like that of Al-Laith (no. 2313).

[٢٣١٤] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُلَيَّةَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ - يُقَالُ لَهُ أَبُو مَذْكُورٍ - أَعْتَقَ غُلَامًا لَهُ عَنْ دُبُرٍ، يُقَالُ لَهُ يَعْقُوبُ - وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ.

Chapter 14. The Virtue Of Spending And Giving Charity To Relatives, Spouses, Children And Parents, Even If They Are Idolators

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ فضل النفقة والصدقة على الأقربين والزوج والأولاد والوالدين، ولو كانوا مشركين) (التحفة ١٥)

[2315] 42 - (998) Anas bin Mâlik said: "Abû Ṭalḥah was the wealthiest of the *Anṣâr* in Al-Madînah, and the most beloved of his property to him was (a garden called) Bairaḥâ', which was opposite the *Masjid*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to enter it and drink of fresh water there."

Anas said: "When this verse - By no means shall you attain *Al-Birr*...[1] - was revealed, Abû Ṭalḥah got up and went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, says in His Book: By no means

[٢٣١٥] ٤٢-(٩٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ إِسْحَٰقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: كَانَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ أَكْثَرَ أَنْصَارِيٍّ بِالْمَدِينَةِ مَالًا، وَكَانَ أَحَبُّ أَمْوَالِهِ إِلَيْهِ بَيْرُحَاءَ وَكَانَتْ مُسْتَقْبِلَةَ الْمَسْجِدِ، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَدْخُلُهَا وَيَشْرَبُ مِنْ مَاءٍ فِيهَا طَيِّبٍ.

قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَلَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿لَن تَنَالُوا۟ ٱلْبِرَّ حَتَّىٰ تُنفِقُوا۟ مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ﴾ [آل عمران: ٩٢] قَامَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ

[1] *Âl-'Imrân* 3:92.

shall you attain *Al-Birr*[1] ...the dearest of my property to me is Bairaḥâ', and it is charity (that I give) for the sake of Allâh, hoping that its reward will be stored up with Allâh. Dispose of it, O Messenger of Allâh, as you wish.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Well done! That is a profitable deal, that is a profitable deal. I have heard what you say, and I think that you should share it among your relatives.' So Abû Ṭalḥah divided it among his relatives and his cousins."

اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَقُولُ فِي كِتَابِهِ: ﴿لَن تَنَالُوا۟ ٱلْبِرَّ حَتَّىٰ تُنفِقُوا۟ مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ﴾. وَإِنَّ أَحَبَّ أَمْوَالِي إِلَيَّ بَيْرَحَاءُ، وَإِنَّهَا صَدَقَةٌ لِلّهِ، أَرْجُو بِرَّهَا وَذُخْرَهَا عِنْدَ اللهِ، فَضَعْهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! حَيْثُ شِئْتَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «بَخٍ ذَلِكَ مَالٌ رَابِحٌ، ذَلِكَ مَالٌ رَابِحٌ، قَدْ سَمِعْتُ مَا قُلْتَ فِيهَا، وَإِنِّي أَرَى أَنْ تَجْعَلَهَا فِي الْأَقْرَبِينَ» فَقَسَمَهَا أَبُو طَلْحَةَ فِي أَقَارِبِهِ وَبَنِي عَمِّهِ.

[2316] 43 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "When this verse was revealed - By no means shall you attain *Al-Birr*...[2] - Abû Ṭalḥah said: 'I see that our Lord is asking us for some of our wealth. Bear witness, O Messenger of Allâh, that I am giving my land Bairaḥâ' for the sake of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Give it to your relatives.' So he shared it between Ḥassân bin Thâbit and Ubayy bin Ka'b."

[٢٣١٦] ٤٣-(...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿لَن تَنَالُوا۟ ٱلْبِرَّ حَتَّىٰ تُنفِقُوا۟ مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ﴾، قَالَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ: أُرَى رَبَّنَا يَسْأَلُنَا مِنْ أَمْوَالِنَا، فَأُشْهِدُكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَنِّي قَدْ جَعَلْتُ أَرْضِي بَيْرَحَاءَ لِلّهِ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اجْعَلْهَا فِي قَرَابَتِكَ» قَالَ: فَجَعَلَهَا فِي حَسَّانَ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ وَأُبَيِّ بْنِ كَعْبٍ.

[2317] 44 - (999) It was narrated from Maimûnah bint Al-Ḥârith that she set free a slave girl at the time of the Messenger

[٢٣١٧] ٤٤-(٩٩٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:

[1] *Âl-'Imrân* 3:92.

[2] *Âl-'Imrân* 3:92.

of Allâh ﷺ and mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, who said: "If you had given her to your maternal uncles, that would have brought you a greater reward."

[2318] 45 - (1000) It was narrated that Zainab, the wife of 'Abdullâh, said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O women, give in charity, even if it is some of your jewelry.' So I went back to 'Abdullâh and I said: 'You are a man of little wealth and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has commanded us to give charity. Go to him and ask him if it will be sufficient for me (to give it to you), otherwise I will give it to someone else.' 'Abdullâh said to me: 'No, you go.' So I went, and there was a woman from among the *Anṣâr* at the door of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who had come to ask the same thing. We felt too shy to speak to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. Then Bilâl came out and we said to him: 'Go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and tell him that there are two women at the door who want to ask him: Will it be sufficient for them to give charity to their husbands and to the orphans who are under their care? But do not tell him who we are.' Bilâl went in to the

أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ، عَنْ مَيْمُونَةَ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ أَنَّهَا أَعْتَقَتْ وَلِيدَةً فِي زَمَانِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَتْ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «لَوْ أَعْطَيْتِهَا أَخْوَالَكِ، كَانَ أَعْظَمَ لِأَجْرِكِ».

[٢٣١٨] ٤٥-(١٠٠٠) حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ ابْنُ الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبَ امْرَأَةِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَصَدَّقْنَ يَا مَعْشَرَ النِّسَاءِ! وَلَوْ مِنْ حُلِيِّكُنَّ» قَالَتْ: فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّكَ رَجُلٌ خَفِيفُ ذَاتِ الْيَدِ، وَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَمَرَنَا بِالصَّدَقَةِ، فَأْتِهِ فَاسْأَلْهُ، فَإِنْ كَانَ ذَلِكَ يَجْزِي عَنِّي وَإِلَّا صَرَفْتُهَا إِلَىٰ غَيْرِكُمْ، قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ لِي عَبْدُ اللهِ: بَلِ ائْتِيهِ أَنْتِ، قَالَتْ: فَانْطَلَقْتُ، فَإِذَا امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ بِبَابِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، حَاجَتِي حَاجَتُهَا، قَالَتْ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَدْ أُلْقِيَتْ عَلَيْهِ الْمَهَابَةُ، قَالَتْ: فَخَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا بِلَالٌ فَقُلْنَا لَهُ: ائْتِ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأَخْبِرْهُ أَنَّ امْرَأَتَيْنِ بِالْبَابِ تَسْأَلَانِكَ: أَتَجْزِي الصَّدَقَةُ عَنْهُمَا عَلَىٰ أَزْوَاجِهِمَا، وَعَلَىٰ أَيْتَامٍ فِي حُجُورِهِمَا؟

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and asked him. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Who are they?' He said: 'An *Anṣârî* woman and Zainab.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Which Zainab?' He said: 'The wife of 'Abdullâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'They will have two rewards: The reward for upholding ties of kinship and the reward for giving charity.'"

وَلَا تُخْبِرْهُ مَنْ نَحْنُ، قَالَتْ: فَدَخَلَ بِلَالٌ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ هُمَا؟» فَقَالَ: امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ وَزَيْنَبُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّ الزَّيَانِبِ؟» قَالَ: امْرَأَةُ عَبْدِ اللهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَهُمَا أَجْرَانِ: أَجْرُ الْقَرَابَةِ وَأَجْرُ الصَّدَقَةِ».

[2319] 46 - (...) A similar report was narrated from 'Amr bin Al-Ḥâri<u>th</u>, from Zainab, the wife of 'Abdullâh. She said: "I was in the *Masjid*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw me and said: 'Give in charity, even if it is some of your jewelry,'" and he quoted a *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* similar to that of Abû Al-Aḥwaṣ (no. 2318).

[٢٣١٩] ٤٦-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ يُوسُفَ الْأَزْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنِي شَقِيقٌ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبَ امْرَأَةِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، قَالَ: فَذَكَرْتُ لِإِبْرَاهِيمَ، فَحَدَّثَنِي عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبَ امْرَأَةِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بِمِثْلِهِ سَوَاءً، قَالَ [قَالَتْ]: كُنْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَرَآنِي النَّبِيُّ - ﷺ - فَقَالَ: «تَصَدَّقْنَ، وَلَوْ مِنْ حُلِيِّكُنَّ»- وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ.

[2320] 47 - (1001) It was narrated that Umm Salamah said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, will I have any reward for (spending on) the sons of Abû Salamah? I spend on them and I am not going to forsake them, for

[٢٣٢٠] ٤٧-(١٠٠١) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! هَلْ لِي أَجْرٌ فِي بَنِي أَبِي

they are my sons too.' He said: 'Yes, you will have a reward for what you spend on them.'"

سَلَمَةَ؟ أُنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَلَسْتُ بِتَارِكَتِهِمْ هٰكَذَا وَهٰكَذَا، إِنَّمَا هُمْ بَنِيَّ، فَقَالَ: «نَعَمْ، لَكِ فِيهِمْ أَجْرُ مَا أَنْفَقْتِ عَلَيْهِمْ».

[2321] (...) A similar report (as no. 2320) was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah with the same chain.

[٢٣٢١] (...) وحَدَّثَني سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ فِي هٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2322] 48 - (1002) It was narrated from Abû Mas'ûd Al-Badrî that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If a Muslim spends on his family, seeking reward for that with Allâh, then it will be charity on his part."

[٢٣٢٢] ٤٨-(١٠٠٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَدِيٍّ وَهُوَ ابْنُ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْبَدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَ إِذَا أَنْفَقَ عَلَىٰ أَهْلِهِ نَفَقَةً، وَهُوَ يَحْتَسِبُهَا، كَانَتْ لَهُ صَدَقَةً».

[2323] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2322) with the same chain.

[٢٣٢٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ فِي هٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[2324] 49 - (1003) It was narrated that Asmâ' said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, my mother has come to me and she

[٢٣٢٤] ٤٩-(١٠٠٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،

is wanting - or afraid - should I uphold ties of kinship with her?' He said: 'Yes.'"[1]

عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ قَالَتْ قُلتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ أُمِّي قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ، وَهِيَ رَاغِبَةٌ - أَوْ رَاهِبَةٌ - أَفَأَصِلُهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ».

[2325] 50 - (...) It was narrated that Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, my mother has come to me and she is an idolator.' That was at the time of the peace treaty with the Quraish. I consulted the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, my mother has come to me and she is expecting (something), should I uphold the ties of kinship with my mother?' He said: 'Yes, uphold the ties of kinship with your mother.'"

[٢٣٢٥] ٥٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ أُمِّي وَهِيَ مُشْرِكَةٌ، فِي عَهْدِ قُرَيْشٍ إِذْ عَاهَدَهُمْ - فَاسْتَفْتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، قُلْتُ: [يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ!] قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ أُمِّي وَهِيَ رَاغِبَةٌ، أَفَأَصِلُ أُمِّي؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، صِلِي أُمَّكِ».

Chapter 15. Charity Given On Behalf Of The Deceased Will Reach Him

(المعجم ١٥) - **(بَابُ وصول ثواب الصدقة عن الميت، إِليه)** (التحفة ١٦)

[2326] 51 - (1004) It was narrated from 'Âishah that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, my mother died suddenly and did not leave a will. I think that if she had been able to speak, she would have given charity. Will she have any reward if I give charity on her behalf?" He said: "Yes."

[٢٣٢٦] ٥١-(١٠٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ أُمِّيَ افْتُلِتَتْ نَفْسُهَا وَلَمْ تُوصِ، وَأَظُنُّهَا لَوْ تَكَلَّمَتْ تَصَدَّقَتْ، أَفَلَهَا أَجْرٌ إِنْ تَصَدَّقْتُ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ». [انظر: ٤٢٢٠]

[1] See *Hadîth* (no. 2325), as the doubt in this one is from the narrator, and the second explains the meaning.

[2327] (...) It was narrated from Hishâm (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2326) with the same chain.

In the *Ḥadîth* of Abû Usâmah it says: "She did not leave a will" - as Ibn Bishr said, but the rest of them (the other narrators) did not say that.

[٢٣٢٧] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبُ ابْنُ إِسْحَٰقَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامٍ. بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ: وَلَمْ تُوصِ - كَمَا قَالَ ابْنُ بِشْرٍ - وَلَمْ يَقُلْ ذَٰلِكَ الْبَاقُونَ.

Chapter 16. The Word Charity (*Ṣadaqah*) May Apply To All Good Deeds *Ma'rûf*

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ بيان أن اسم الصدقة يقع على كل نوع من المعروف) (التحفة ١٧)

[2328] 52 - (1005) It was narrated from Ḥudhaifah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Every good deed (*Ma'rûf*) is a charity."

[٢٣٢٨] **٥٢-(١٠٠٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَّادُ بْنُ عَوَّامٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي مَالِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ، عَنْ رِبْعِيِّ بْنِ حِرَاشٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ - فِي حَدِيثِ قُتَيْبَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ نَبِيُّكُمْ ﷺ؛ وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - قَالَ: «كُلُّ مَعْرُوفٍ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2329] 53 - (1006) It was narrated from Abû Dharr that some of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ said to the Prophet

[٢٣٢٩] **٥٣-(١٠٠٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ الضُّبَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِيُّ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَاصِلٌ مَوْلَىٰ

ﷺ: "O Messenger of Allâh, the rich people have taken all the reward. They offer *Salat* as we offer *Salat* and they fast as we fast, but they give charity from their surplus wealth. He said: 'Has Allâh not given you something with which you may do acts of charity? Every *Tasbîhah* is a charity, every *Takbîrah* is a charity, every *Tahmîdah* is a charity, every *Tahlîlah* is a charity, enjoining what is good is a charity, forbidding what is evil is a charity, and (the intimacy of one of you with his wife) is a charity.' They said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, if one of us fulfils his desire, will he be rewarded for that?' He said: 'Do you not see that if he did it in an unlawful manner, there would be a burden of sin on him for that? Similarly, if he does it in a lawful manner, he will be rewarded for it.'"

أَبِي عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ يَعْمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ الدِّيلِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ: أَنَّ نَاسًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالُوا لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! ذَهَبَ أَهْلُ الدُّثُورِ بِالْأُجُورِ، يُصَلُّونَ كَمَا نُصَلِّي، وَيَصُومُونَ كَمَا نَصُومُ، وَيَتَصَدَّقُونَ بِفُضُولِ أَمْوَالِهِمْ، قَالَ: «أَوَ لَيْسَ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللهُ لَكُمْ مَا تَصَّدَّقُونَ بِهِ؟ إِنَّ بِكُلِّ تَسْبِيحَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلِّ تَكْبِيرَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلِّ تَحْمِيدَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلِّ تَهْلِيلَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَأَمْرٌ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ صَدَقَةٌ، وَنَهْيٌ عَنْ مُنْكَرٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَفِي بُضْعِ أَحَدِكُمْ صَدَقَةٌ» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيَأْتِي أَحَدُنَا شَهْوَتَهُ وَيَكُونُ لَهُ فِيهَا أَجْرٌ؟ قَالَ: «أَرَأَيْتُمْ لَوْ وَضَعَهَا فِي حَرَامٍ، أَكَانَ عَلَيْهِ فِيهَا وِزْرٌ؟ فَكَذَلِكَ إِذَا وَضَعَهَا فِي الْحَلَالِ كَانَ لَهُ أَجْرٌ».

[2330] 54 - (1007) 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Every son of Âdam has been created with three hundred and sixty joints. Whoever magnifies Allâh, praises Allâh, proclaims that there is none worthy of worship but Allâh, glorifies Allâh, asks Allâh for forgiveness, removes a rock, a thorn or a bone from the path of the

[٢٣٣٠] ٥٤-(١٠٠٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو تَوْبَةَ الرَّبِيعُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَّامٍ، عَنْ زَيْدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَلَّامٍ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ خُلِقَ كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ مِنْ بَنِي آدَمَ عَلَىٰ

people, enjoins what is good or forbids what is evil, the number of those three hundred and sixty joints - will walk that day having saved himself from the Fire."

Abû Tawbah said: "Perhaps he said: 'Will reach the evening.'"

[2331] (...) Mu'âwiyah narrated: "My brother Zaid narrated a similar report (as no. 2330) to us with this chain, except that he said: 'or enjoins what is good' and he said: 'he will reach the evening on that day.'"

[2332] (...) 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Every man has been created...'" a *Hadîth* similar to that of Mu'âwiyah from Zaid (no. 2330). And he said: "He will walk that day."

[2333] 55 - (1008) It was

سِتِّينَ وَثَلَاثِمِائَةِ مَفْصِلٍ، فَمَنْ كَبَّرَ اللهَ، وَحَمِدَ اللهَ، وَهَلَّلَ اللهَ، وَسَبَّحَ اللهَ، وَاسْتَغْفَرَ اللهَ، وَعَزَلَ حَجَرًا عَنْ طَرِيقِ النَّاسِ، أَوْ شَوْكَةً أَوْ عَظْمًا عَنْ طَرِيقِ النَّاسِ، وَأَمَرَ بِمَعْرُوفٍ، أَوْ نَهَىٰ عَنْ مُنْكَرٍ، عَدَدَ تِلْكَ السِّتِّينَ وَالثَّلَاثِمِائَةِ السُّلَامَىٰ، فَإِنَّهُ يَمْشِي يَوْمَئِذٍ وَقَدْ زَحْزَحَ نَفْسَهُ عَنِ النَّارِ».

قَالَ أَبُو تَوْبَةَ: وَرُبَّمَا قَالَ: «يُمْسِي».

[٢٣٣١] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَخِي زَيْدٌ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «أَوْ أَمَرَ بِمَعْرُوفٍ» وَقَالَ: «فَإِنَّهُ يُمْسِي يَوْمَئِذٍ».

[٢٣٣٢] (...) **وحَدَّثَني** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيٌّ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْمُبَارَكِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ سَلَّامٍ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَبِي سَلَّامٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خُلِقَ كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ». بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ زَيْدٍ، وَقَالَ: «فَإِنَّهُ يَمْشِي يَوْمَئِذٍ».

[٢٣٣٣] ٥٥-(١٠٠٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو

narrated from Sa'eed bin Abî Burdah, from his father, from his grandfather, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Every Muslim must give charity." It was said: "What if he cannot find anything (to give)?" He said: "Let him work with his hands and benefit himself and give charity." It was said: "What if he cannot do that?" He said: "Let him assist the one who is in desperate need." It was said to him: "What if he cannot do that?" He said: "Let him enjoin what is right or good." He said: "What if he does not do that?" He said: "Let him refrain from doing evil, and that is an act of charity."

[2334]... - (...) Shu'bah narrated (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2333) with the same chain.

[2335] 56 - (1009) Ma'mar bin Hammâm bin Munabbih said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated from Muhammad the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" - and he quoted a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Every joint of a person must perform an act of charity every day on which the sun rises.' And he said: 'Reconciling fairly between two people is a charity. Helping a man onto his mount or lifting up his luggage onto it is a charity. A good word is charity.

بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «عَلَىٰ كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ صَدَقَةٌ» قِيلَ: أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ؟ قَالَ: «يَعْتَمِلُ بِيَدَيْهِ فَيَنْفَعُ نَفْسَهُ وَيَتَصَدَّقُ» قَالَ [قِيلَ]: أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ؟ قَالَ: «يُعِينُ ذَا الْحَاجَةِ الْمَلْهُوفَ» - قَالَ - قِيلَ لَهُ: أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ؟ قَالَ: «يَأْمُرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ أَوِ الْخَيْرِ» قَالَ: أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ لَمْ يَفْعَلْ؟ قَالَ: «يُمْسِكُ عَنِ الشَّرِّ، فَإِنَّهَا صَدَقَةٌ».

[٢٣٣٤] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٢٣٣٥] ٥٦-(١٠٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا - وقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كُلُّ سُلَامَىٰ مِنَ النَّاسِ عَلَيْهِ صَدَقَةٌ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ تَطْلُعُ [فِيهِ] الشَّمْسُ» - قَالَ: «تَعْدِلُ بَيْنَ الِاثْنَيْنِ صَدَقَةٌ، وَتُعِينُ الرَّجُلَ فِي دَابَّتِهِ فَتَحْمِلُهُ عَلَيْهَا، أَوْ تَرْفَعُ لَهُ عَلَيْهَا مَتَاعَهُ، صَدَقَةٌ»

Every step that you take walking to prayer is a charity. Removing a harmful thing from the road is a charity.'"

- قَالَ: «وَالْكَلِمَةُ الطَّيِّبَةُ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلُّ خُطْوَةٍ تَمْشِيهَا إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ صَدَقَةٌ، وَتُمِيطُ الْأَذَىٰ عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ صَدَقَةٌ».

Chapter 17. The One Who Spends And The One Who Withholds

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابٌ في المنفق والممسك) (التحفة ١٨)

[2336] 57 - (1010) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [said]: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no day on which people wake up, but two Angels come down and one of them says: O Allâh, give more to the one who spends, and the other says: O Allâh, send destruction upon the one who withholds.'"

[٢٣٣٦] ٥٧-(١٠١٠) وحَدَّثني الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّا: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ أَبِي مُزَرِّدٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [قَالَ:] قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ يَوْمٍ يُصْبِحُ الْعِبَادُ فِيهِ، إِلَّا مَلَكَانِ يَنْزِلَانِ، فَيَقُولُ أَحَدُهُمَا: اللَّهُمَّ! أَعْطِ مُنْفِقًا خَلَفًا، وَيَقُولُ الْآخَرُ: اللَّهُمَّ! أَعْطِ مُمْسِكًا تَلَفًا».

Chapter 18. Encouragement To Give Charity Before There Is No One To Accept It

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ الترغيب في الصدقة قبل أن لا يوجد من يقبلها) (التحفة ١٩)

[2337] 58 - (1011) Ḥârithah bin Wahb said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Give in charity, for soon a man will walk about with his charity, and the one to whom he wants to give it will say: If you had come to us yesterday we would have accepted it, but now I have no need of it," and he will not find anyone to accept it.'"

[٢٣٣٧] ٥٨-(١٠١١) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مَعْبَدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ حَارِثَةَ بْنَ وَهْبٍ يَقُولُ:

سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «تَصَدَّقُوا، فَيُوشِكُ الرَّجُلُ يَمْشِي بِصَدَقَتِهِ، فَيَقُولُ الَّذِي أُعْطِيَهَا: لَوْ جِئْتَنَا بِهَا بِالْأَمْسِ قَبِلْتُهَا، فَأَمَّا الْآنَ، فَلَا حَاجَةَ لِي بِهَا، فَلَا يَجِدُ مَنْ يَقْبَلُهَا».

[2338] 59 - (1012) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There will come a time upon the people in which a man will go around with charity from gold, but he will not find anyone to take it from him. And a man will be seen being followed by forty women seeking his protection, because there will be so few men and so many women."

According to the report of Ibn Barrâd: "you will see a man..."

[٢٣٣٨] **٥٩-(١٠١٢) حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ بَرَّادٍ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيَأْتِيَنَّ عَلَى النَّاسِ زَمَانٌ يَطُوفُ الرَّجُلُ فِيهِ بِالصَّدَقَةِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَجِدُ أَحَدًا يَأْخُذُهَا مِنْهُ، وَيُرَى الرَّجُلُ الْوَاحِدُ يَتْبَعُهُ أَرْبَعُونَ امْرَأَةً، يَلُذْنَ بِهِ، مِنْ قِلَّةِ الرِّجَالِ وَكَثْرَةِ النِّسَاءِ».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ بَرَّادٍ: «وَتَرَى الرَّجُلَ».

[2339] 60 - (157) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until wealth increases and becomes abundant, and until a man will go out with the *Zakât* of his wealth and will not find anyone to accept it from him, and until the land of the 'Arabs goes back to being meadows with rivers."

[٢٣٣٩] **٦٠-(١٥٧) حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْقَارِيُّ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يَكْثُرَ الْمَالُ وَيَفِيضَ، حَتَّىٰ يَخْرُجَ الرَّجُلُ بِزَكَاةِ مَالِهِ فَلَا يَجِدُ أَحَدًا يَقْبَلُهَا مِنْهُ، وَحَتَّىٰ تَعُودَ أَرْضُ الْعَرَبِ مُرُوجًا وَأَنْهَارًا». [راجع: ٣٩٦]

[2340] 61 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until wealth increases among you, and becomes so abundant that a wealthy man will despair of finding someone to accept charity from him. A man will be called to it and he will say: 'I have no need of it.'"

[٢٣٤٠] ٦١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ أَبِي يُونُسَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يَكْثُرَ فِيكُمُ الْمَالُ، فَيَفِيضَ حَتَّىٰ يُهِمَّ رَبَّ الْمَالِ مَنْ يَقْبَلُهُ مِنْهُ صَدَقَةً، وَيُدْعَىٰ إِلَيْهِ الرَّجُلُ فَيَقُولُ: لَا أَرَبَ لِي فِيهِ».

[2341] 62 - (1013) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The earth will vomit out pieces of its liver, like columns of gold and silver. The murderer will come and will say: "It was for this that I killed." The one who severed the ties of kinship will come and say: "It was for this that I severed the ties of kinship." The thief will come and say: "It was for this that my hand was cut off." Then they will leave it and not take anything from it.'"

[٢٣٤١] ٦٢-(١٠١٣) وحَدَّثَنَا وَاصِلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الرِّفَاعِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِوَاصِلٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَقِيءُ الْأَرْضُ أَفْلَاذَ كَبِدِهَا أَمْثَالَ الْأُسْطُوَانِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ، فَيَجِيءُ الْقَاتِلُ فَيَقُولُ: فِي هٰذَا قَتَلْتُ، وَيَجِيءُ الْقَاطِعُ فَيَقُولُ: فِي هٰذَا قَطَعْتُ رَحِمِي، وَيَجِيءُ السَّارِقُ فَيَقُولُ: فِي هٰذَا قُطِعَتْ يَدِي، ثُمَّ يَدَعُونَهُ فَلَا يَأْخُذُونَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا».

Chapter 19. Acceptance Of Charity That Comes From Good (*Ṭayyib*) Earnings, And The Growth Thereof

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ قبول الصدقة من الكسب الطيب وتربيتها)

(التحفة ٢٠)

[2342] 63 - (1014) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No one gives

[٢٣٤٢] ٦٣-(١٠١٤) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي

charity earned from a good (*Ṭayyib*) source - and Allâh does not accept anything but that which is good (*Ṭayyib*) - but the Most Merciful takes it in His Right Hand - even if it is a date - and it is tended in the Hand of the Most Merciful until it becomes bigger than a mountain, as one of you tends his colt or young camel."

سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا تَصَدَّقَ أَحَدٌ بِصَدَقَةٍ مِنْ طَيِّبٍ - وَلَا يَقْبَلُ اللهُ إِلَّا الطَّيِّبَ - إِلَّا أَخَذَهَا الرَّحْمٰنُ بِيَمِينِهِ - وَإِنْ كَانَتْ تَمْرَةً - فَتَرْبُو فِي كَفِّ الرَّحْمٰنِ حَتّٰى تَكُونَ أَعْظَمَ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ، كَمَا يُرَبِّي أَحَدُكُمْ فَلُوَّهُ أَوْ فَصِيلَهُ».

[2343] 64 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "No one gives in charity a date earned from a good (*Ṭayyib*) source, but Allâh takes it in His Right Hand and tends it as one of you tends his colt or young she-camel, until it becomes like a mountain, or bigger."

[٢٣٤٣] ٦٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الْقَارِيَّ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَتَصَدَّقُ أَحَدٌ بِتَمْرَةٍ مِنْ كَسْبٍ طَيِّبٍ، إِلَّا أَخَذَهَا اللهُ بِيَمِينِهِ، فَيُرَبِّيهَا كَمَا يُرَبِّي أَحَدُكُمْ فَلُوَّهُ أَوْ قَلُوصَهُ، حَتّٰى تَكُونَ مِثْلَ الْجَبَلِ، أَوْ أَعْظَمَ».

[2344] (...) It was narrated from Suhail with this chain (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2343).

In the *Ḥadîth* of Rawḥ it says: "Earned from a good (*Ṭayyib*) source, and allocates it to the right place." In the *Ḥadîth* of Sulaimân it says: "and allocates to its place."

[٢٣٤٤] (...) وحَدَّثَني أُمَيَّةُ بْنُ بِسْطَامَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ [ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ]؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ الْأَوْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

فِي حَدِيثِ رَوْحٍ: «مِنَ الْكَسْبِ الطَّيِّبِ، فَيَضَعُهَا فِي حَقِّهَا» وَفِي حَدِيثِ سُلَيْمَانَ: «فَيَضَعُهَا فِي مَوْضِعِهَا».

[2345] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Ya'qûb from Suhail (no. 2343) was narrated from Abû Sâlih from Abû Hurairah.

[٢٣٤٥] (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي هِشَامُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ يَعْقُوبَ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ.

[2346] 65 - (1015) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O people, Allâh is *Tayyib* (good) and does not accept anything but that which is good. Allâh has enjoined upon the believers that which He has enjoined upon the Messengers. He says: O (you) Messengers! Eat of the *Tayyibat* [the lawful] and do righteous deeds. Verily, I am Well-Acquainted with what you do",[1] and He says: O you who believe! Eat of the lawful things that We have provided you with...'[2] Then he mentioned a man who has undertaken a lengthy journey and is disheveled and dusty, raising his hands towards heaven and saying: 'O Lord, O Lord!' But his food is unlawful, his drink is unlawful, his clothing is unlawful, and he is nourished with what is unlawful, so how can he receive a response?"

[٢٣٤٦] ٦٥-(١٠١٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا فُضَيْلُ بْنُ مَرْزُوقٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَدِيُّ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنَّ اللهَ طَيِّبٌ لَا يَقْبَلُ إِلَّا طَيِّبًا، وَإِنَّ اللهَ أَمَرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ بِمَا أَمَرَ بِهِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ، فَقَالَ: ﴿يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلرُّسُلُ كُلُوا۟ مِنَ ٱلطَّيِّبَٰتِ وَٱعْمَلُوا۟ صَٰلِحًا ۖ إِنِّى بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ عَلِيمٌ﴾ [المؤمنون: ٥١] وَقَالَ: ﴿يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ كُلُوا۟ مِن طَيِّبَٰتِ مَا رَزَقْنَٰكُمْ﴾ [البقرة: ١٧٢]. ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ، الرَّجُلَ يُطِيلُ السَّفَرَ، أَشْعَثَ أَغْبَرَ، يَمُدُّ يَدَيْهِ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ، يَا رَبِّ! يَا رَبِّ! وَمَطْعَمُهُ حَرَامٌ، وَمَشْرَبُهُ حَرَامٌ، وَمَلْبَسُهُ حَرَامٌ، وَغُذِيَ بِالْحَرَامِ، فَأَنَّى يُسْتَجَابُ لِذَلِكَ؟».

[1] *Al-Mu'minûn* 23:51.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:172.

Chapter 20. Encouragement To Give Charity Even If It Is With Half A Date Or A Kind Word, And Charity Is A Shield Against The Fire

(المعجم ٢٠) - (بَابُ الحث على الصدقة ولو بشق تمرة أو كلمة طيبة، وأنها حجاب من النار) (التحفة ٢١)

[2347] 66 - (1016) It was narrated that 'Adiyy bin Ḥâtim said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'Whoever among you can shield himself from the Fire, even with half a date, let him do so.'"

[٢٣٤٧] ٦٦-(١٠١٦) حَدَّثَنَا عَوْنُ ابْنُ سَلَّامٍ الْكُوفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ الْجُعْفِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَعْقِلٍ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَسْتَتِرَ مِنَ النَّارِ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ، فَلْيَفْعَلْ».

[2348] 67 - (...) It was narrated that 'Adiyy bin Ḥâtim said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no one among you to whom Allâh will not speak (directly), with no interpreter between them. He will look to his right and will not see anything but what he had sent on before, and he will look to his left and will not see anything but what he had sent on before, and he will look in front of him and will not see anything but the Fire, right in front of his face. So protect yourselves from the Fire, even if it is with half a date.'"

Ibn Ḥujr added: "Al-A'mash said: "Amr bin Murrah narrated a similar report to me from Khaithamah, and he added: "even if it is with a kind word."

[٢٣٤٨] ٦٧-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْكُمْ مِنْ أَحَدٍ إِلَّا سَيُكَلِّمُهُ اللهُ، لَيْسَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهُ تُرْجُمَانٌ، فَيَنْظُرُ أَيْمَنَ مِنْهُ فَلَا يَرَىٰ إِلَّا مَا قَدَّمَ، وَيَنْظُرُ أَشْأَمَ مِنْهُ فَلَا يَرَىٰ إِلَّا مَا قَدَّمَ، وَيَنْظُرُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ فَلَا يَرَىٰ إِلَّا النَّارَ تِلْقَاءَ وَجْهِهِ، فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ».

زَادَ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ: قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ: وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ مُرَّةَ عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ مِثْلَهُ، وَزَادَ فِيهِ: «وَلَوْ بِكَلِمَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ».

وَقَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ: عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ.

[2349] 68 - (...) It was narrated that 'Adiyy bin Ḥâtim said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned the Fire, and he spoke in a very somber manner and said: 'Protect yourselves from the Fire.' He spoke in such a somber manner that we thought that it was as if he was looking at it. Then he said: 'Protect yourselves from the Fire even if it is with half a date, and whoever does not have that, then with a kind word.'"

[٢٣٤٩] ٦٨-(...) وحَدَّثنا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ النَّارَ، فَأَعْرَضَ وَأَشَاحَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اتَّقُوا النَّارَ»، ثُمَّ أَعْرَضَ وَأَشَاحَ حَتَّىٰ ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ كَأَنَّمَا يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اتَّقُوا النَّارَ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ، فَمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ، فَبِكَلِمَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ».

وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: كَأَنَّمَا، وَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ.

[2350] (...) It was narrated from 'Adiyy bin Ḥâtim that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned the Fire and sought refuge with Allâh from it, then he turned his face away three times, then he said: "Protect yourselves from the Fire even if it is with half a date, and if you do not have that, then with a kind word."

[٢٣٥٠] (...) وحَدَّثنا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ النَّارَ فَتَعَوَّذَ مِنْهَا، وَأَشَاحَ بِوَجْهِهِ ثَلَاثَ مِرَارٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اتَّقُوا النَّارَ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَجِدُوا، فَبِكَلِمَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ».

[2351] 69 - (1017) It was narrated from Al-Mun<u>dh</u>ir bin Jarîr that his father said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the beginning of the

[٢٣٥١] ٦٩-(١٠١٧) وحَدَّثنا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ الْعَنَزِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَوْنِ بْنِ أَبِي

day when some people came who were barefoot and (partially) naked, wearing (torn) *Namirahs*,[1] or *'Abâyahs*,[2] with their swords hanging from their necks. Most of them, if not all of them, were from Muḍar. The expression of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ changed because of what he saw in them of poverty. He went in, then he came out and ordered Bilâl to call the *Adhân* and the *Iqâmah*. He prayed, then he addressed (the people) and said: 'O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord, Who created you from a single person (Âdam)"'[3] until the end of the verse, and the verse in *Al-Ḥashr*: "O you who believe! Fear Allâh and keep your duty to Him. And let every person look to what he has sent forth for the morrow."[4] So people gave *Dînâr*, *Dirham*, clothing, a *Ṣâ'* of wheat and a *Ṣâ'* of dates" - (mentioning examples) until he said: and even half a date. Then a man from among the *Anṣâr* brought a money bag which his hands could hardly lift, in fact he could not lift it, and the people came one after another until I saw two piles of food and clothing, and I saw the face of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ glistening like gold (because of happiness). The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

جُحَيْفَةَ، عَنِ الْمُنْذِرِ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي صَدْرِ النَّهَارِ، قَالَ: فَجَاءَهُ قَوْمٌ حُفَاةٌ عُرَاةٌ مُجْتَابِي النِّمَارِ أَوِ الْعَبَاءِ، مُتَقَلِّدِي السُّيُوفِ، عَامَّتُهُمْ مِنْ مُضَرَ، بَلْ كُلُّهُمْ مِنْ مُضَرَ، فَتَمَعَّرَ وَجْهُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ لِمَا رَأَىٰ بِهِمْ مِنَ الْفَاقَةِ، فَدَخَلَ ثُمَّ خَرَجَ، فَأَمَرَ بِلَالًا فَأَذَّنَ وَأَقَامَ، فَصَلَّىٰ ثُمَّ خَطَبَ فَقَالَ: «﴿يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّاسُ ٱتَّقُواْ رَبَّكُمُ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَكُم مِّن نَّفْسٍ وَٰحِدَةٍ﴾ [النساء: ١] إِلَىٰ آخِرِ الْآيَةِ. ﴿إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَقِيبًا﴾ وَالْآيَةَ الَّتِي فِي الْحَشْرِ: ﴿يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ ٱتَّقُواْ ٱللَّهَ وَلْتَنظُرْ نَفْسٌ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدٍ﴾ [الحشر: ١٨] تَصَدَّقَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ دِينَارِهِ، مِنْ دِرْهَمِهِ، مِنْ ثَوْبِهِ، مِنْ صَاعِ بُرِّهِ، مِنْ صَاعِ تَمْرِهِ - حَتَّىٰ قَالَ - وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ» - قَالَ-: فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ بِصُرَّةٍ كَادَتْ كَفُّهُ تَعْجِزُ عَنْهَا، بَلْ قَدْ عَجَزَتْ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ تَتَابَعَ النَّاسُ، حَتَّىٰ رَأَيْتُ كَوْمَيْنِ مِنْ طَعَامٍ وَثِيَابٍ، حَتَّىٰ رَأَيْتُ وَجْهَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَتَهَلَّلُ،

[1] See earlier.

[2] A type of cloak.

[3] *An-Nisâ'* 4:1.

[4] *Al-Ḥashr* 59:18.

'Whoever sets a good precedent in Islam will have the reward for that and the reward of those who do it after him, without that detracting from their reward in the slightest. And whoever sets a bad precedent in Islam will bear the burden of sin for that, and the burden of those who do it after him, without that detracting from their burden in the slightest.'"

كَأَنَّهُ مُذْهَبَةٌ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ سَنَّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ سُنَّةً حَسَنَةً، فَلَهُ أَجْرُهَا، وَأَجْرُ مَنْ عَمِلَ بِهَا بَعْدَهُ، مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ يَنْقُصَ مِنْ أُجُورِهِمْ شَيْءٌ، وَمَنْ سَنَّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ سُنَّةً سَيِّئَةً، كَانَ عَلَيْهِ وِزْرُهَا وَوِزْرُ مَنْ عَمِلَ بِهَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِ، مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ يَنْقُصَ مِنْ أَوْزَارِهِمْ شَيْءٌ».

[انظر: ٦٨٠٠]

[2352] **(...)** Al-Mundhir bin Jarîr narrated that his father said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ early one morning..." a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Ja'far. In the *Hadîth* of Ibn Mu'âdh it adds: "Then he prayed *Zuhr*, then he delivered a speech."

[٢٣٥٢] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ [الْعَنْبَرِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَوْنُ ابْنُ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْمُنْذِرَ بْنَ جَرِيرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ صَدْرَ النَّهَارِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُعَاذٍ مِنَ الزِّيَادَةِ قَالَ: ثُمَّ صَلَّى الظُّهْرَ ثُمَّ خَطَبَ.

[2353] 70 - (...) It was narrated from Al-Mundhir bin Jarîr that his father said: "I was sitting with the Prophet ﷺ when some people came to him, wearing *Namirahs*..." and he quoted the same *Hadîth* (no. 2351). In it he said: "Then he (ﷺ) prayed *Zuhr*, then he ascended a small *Minbar*, where he praised and glorified Allâh, then he said: 'To proceed:

[٢٣٥٣] ٧٠-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ الْأُمَوِيُّ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنِ الْمُنْذِرِ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَأَتَاهُ قَوْمٌ مُجْتَابِي النِّمَارِ، وَسَاقُوا الْحَدِيثَ بِقِصَّتِهِ، وَفِيهِ:

Indeed Allâh has revealed in His Book: "O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord...'[1] mentioning the verse."

[2354] 71 - (...) It was narrated that Jarîr bin 'Abdullâh said: "Some Bedouin people came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, wearing wool. He saw the bad state they were in, and that they were in need..." and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. .

Chapter 21. Carrying Goods For Payment And Giving Charity Out Of One's Wages, And The Stern Prohibition Of Belittling The One Who Gives Something Small In Charity

[2355] 72 - (1018) It was narrated that Abû Mas'ûd said: "We were commanded to give charity - and we were bearers (who carried goods for payment). Abû 'Aqîl gave half a *Sâ'* in charity and someone brought more than that. The hypocrites said: 'Allâh has no need of the charity of this man, and the other one only did it to show off.' Then the following verse was revealed:

فَصَلَّى الظُّهْرَ ثُمَّ صَعِدَ مِنْبَرًا صَغِيرًا، فَحَمِدَ اللهَ وَأَثْنَىٰ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّ اللهَ أَنْزَلَ فِي كِتَابِهِ: ﴿يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّاسُ ٱتَّقُواْ رَبَّكُمُ﴾ الْآيَةَ».

[٢٣٥٤] ٧١-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ وَأَبِي الضُّحَىٰ، عَنْ عَبْدِالرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ الْعَبْسِيِّ، عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ نَاسٌ مِنَ الْأَعْرَابِ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، عَلَيْهِمُ الصُّوفُ، فَرَأَىٰ سُوءَ حَالِهِمْ، قَدْ أَصَابَتْهُمْ حَاجَةٌ، فَذَكَرَ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

(المعجم ٢١) - (بَابُ الحمل بأجرة يتصدق بها، والنهي الشديد عن تنقيص المتصدق بقليل) (التحفة ٢٢)

[٢٣٥٥] ٧٢-(١٠١٨) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى ابْنُ مَعِينٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ بِشْرُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: أُمِرْنَا بِالصَّدَقَةِ، - قَالَ -: كُنَّا نُحَامِلُ - قَالَ -: فَتَصَدَّقَ أَبُو عَقِيلٍ بِنِصْفِ صَاعٍ، قَالَ: وَجَاءَ إِنْسَانٌ بِشَيْءٍ

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:1.

Those who defame such of the believers who give charity voluntarily, and such who could not find to give charity except what is available to them....'"[1]

أَكْثَرَ مِنْهُ، فَقَالَ الْمُنَافِقُونَ: إِنَّ اللهَ لَغَنِيٌّ عَنْ صَدَقَةِ هٰذَا، وَمَا فَعَلَ هٰذَا الْآخَرُ إِلَّا رِيَاءً، فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿ٱلَّذِينَ يَلْمِزُونَ ٱلْمُطَّوِّعِينَ مِنَ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِى ٱلصَّدَقَٰتِ وَٱلَّذِينَ لَا يَجِدُونَ إِلَّا جُهْدَهُمْ﴾ [التوبة: ٧٩].

وَلَمْ يَلْفِظْ بِشْرٌ: بِالْمُطَّوِّعِينَ.

[2356] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2355). In the *Hadîth* of Sa'eed bin Ar-Rabî' it says: "We used to carry (goods) on our backs."

[٢٣٥٦] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ: قَالَ: كُنَّا نُحَامِلُ عَلَىٰ ظُهُورِنَا.

Chapter 22. The Virtue Of Giving Gifts

(المعجم ٢٢) - (بَابُ فضل المنيحة) (التحفة ٢٣)

[2357] 73 - (1019) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah (that the Prophet ﷺ) said: "Is there anyone who can lend a family a she-camel which will produce a large bowl of milk morning and evening; for the reward for that is great."

[٢٣٥٧] ٧٣-(١٠١٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ: «أَلَا رَجُلٌ يَمْنَحُ أَهْلَ بَيْتٍ نَاقَةً تَغْدُو بِعُسٍّ، وَتَرُوحُ بِعُسٍّ، إِنَّ أَجْرَهَا لَعَظِيمٌ».

[2358] 74 - (1020) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that

[٢٣٥٨] ٧٤-(١٠٢٠) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ أَبِي خَلَفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

[1] *At-Tawbah* 9:79.

the Prophet ﷺ forbade (some things) and he mentioned certain characteristics. He said: "Whoever lends a female animal will get reward in the morning and in the evening, when it is milked in the morning and when it is milked in the evening."

زَكَرِيَّاءُ بْنُ عَدِيٍّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ [بْنُ عَمْرٍو] عَنْ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ نَهَى، فَذَكَرَ خِصَالًا وَقَالَ: «مَنْ مَنَحَ مِنْحَةً غَدَتْ بِصَدَقَةٍ وَرَاحَتْ بِصَدَقَةٍ، صَبُوحِهَا وَغَبُوقِهَا».

Chapter 23. The Likeness Of The Giver And The Miser

(المعجم ٢٣) - (بَابُ مثل المنفق والبخيل) (التحفة ٢٤)

[2359] 75 - (1021) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet said: "The likeness of the one who spends and gives charity is that of a man who is wearing two cloaks or two coats of chain-mail from his chest to his collar bone. When he wants to give in charity, it becomes expanded for him. But when the miser wants to spend, it contracts for him and each ring grips its place, (but for the giver it expands) until it covers his fingertips and erases his footsteps." Abû Hurairah said: "He (ﷺ) said: '(The miser) tries to expand it but it will not expand.'"

[٢٣٥٩] ٧٥-(١٠٢١) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ قَالَ عَمْرٌو: وَحَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ قَالَ: وَقَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْمُنْفِقِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِ، كَمَثَلِ رَجُلٍ عَلَيْهِ جُبَّتَانِ أَوْ جُنَّتَانِ، مِنْ لَدُنْ ثُدِيِّهِمَا إِلَىٰ تَرَاقِيهِمَا، فَإِذَا أَرَادَ الْمُنْفِقُ - وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: فَإِذَا أَرَادَ الْمُتَصَدِّقُ - أَنْ يَتَصَدَّقَ سَبَغَتْ عَلَيْهِ أَوْ مَرَّتْ - وَإِذَا أَرَادَ الْبَخِيلُ أَنْ يُنْفِقَ، قَلَصَتْ عَلَيْهِ وَأَخَذَتْ كُلُّ حَلْقَةٍ مَوْضِعَهَا - حَتَّىٰ تُجِنَّ بَنَانَهُ وَتَعْفُوَ أَثَرَهُ» قَالَ فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَقَالَ: «يُوَسِّعُهَا وَلَا تَتَّسِعُ».

[2360] 76 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ likened the miser and the charity-giver to two men who are wearing coats of mail, with their hands pressed to their chests and collar bones. Every time the giver gives charity, it expands for him until it covers his fingertips and erases his footsteps. But every time the miser tries to give charity, it contracts and every ring grips its place." He said: "And I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gesture with his fingers at the neck of his garment, as if trying to expand it but it would not expand."

[2361] 77 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The likeness of the miser and the charity-giver is that of two men wearing coats of mail. Every time the giver thinks of giving charity, it expands for him until it erases his footsteps. But when the miser thinks of giving charity, it contracts and presses his hands against his collarbone, and each ring clings to its place.'" He said: "And I heard the Messenger of

[٢٣٦٠] ٧٦-(. . .) حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْغَيْلَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ يَعْنِي الْعَقَدِيَّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: ضَرَبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، «مَثَلَ الْبَخِيلِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِ، كَمَثَلِ رَجُلَيْنِ عَلَيْهِمَا جُنَّتَانِ مِنْ حَدِيدٍ، قَدِ اضْطُرَّتْ أَيْدِيهِمَا إِلَىٰ ثُدِيِّهِمَا وَتَرَاقِيهِمَا، فَجَعَلَ الْمُتَصَدِّقُ كُلَّمَا تَصَدَّقَ بِصَدَقَةٍ انْبَسَطَتْ عَنْهُ، حَتَّىٰ تُغَشِّيَ أَنَامِلَهُ وَتَعْفُوَ أَثَرَهُ، وَجَعَلَ الْبَخِيلُ كُلَّمَا هَمَّ بِصَدَقَةٍ قَلَصَتْ، وَأَخَذَتْ كُلُّ حَلْقَةٍ مَكَانَهَا» قَالَ: فَأَنَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: بِإِصْبَعِهِ فِي جَيْبِهِ، «فَلَوْ رَأَيْتَهُ يُوَسِّعُهَا وَلَا تَوَسَّعُ».

[٢٣٦١] ٧٧-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْحَضْرَمِيُّ عَنْ وُهَيْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْبَخِيلِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِ مَثَلُ رَجُلَيْنِ عَلَيْهِمَا جُنَّتَانِ مِنْ حَدِيدٍ، إِذَا هَمَّ الْمُتَصَدِّقُ بِصَدَقَةٍ اتَّسَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ، حَتَّىٰ تُعَفِّيَ أَثَرَهُ، وَإِذَا هَمَّ الْبَخِيلُ

Allâh ﷺ saying: 'He tries to expand it but he cannot.'"

بِصَدَقَةٍ تَقَلَّصَتْ عَلَيْهِ، وَانْضَمَّتْ يَدَاهُ إِلَىٰ تَرَاقِيهِ، وَانْقَبَضَتْ كُلُّ حَلْقَةٍ إِلَىٰ صَاحِبَتِهَا» قَالَ: فَسَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «فَيَجْهَدُ أَنْ يُوَسِّعَهَا فَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُ».

Chapter 24. Confirmation Of The Reward Of The One Who Gives Charity, Even If The Charity Ends Up In The Hands Of An Evildoer, And The Like

(المعجم ٢٤) - (بَابُ ثبوت أجر المتصدق، وإن وقعت الصدقة في يد فاسق ونحوه) (التحفة ٢٥)

[2362] 78 - (1022) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "A man said: 'I am going to give charity tonight.' He went out with his charity and placed it in the hand of a prostitute. The next morning they said: 'Last night he gave charity to a prostitute.' He said: 'O Allâh, praise be to You (I gave charity) for a prostitute. I am going to give charity (again).' He went out with his charity and placed it in the hand of a rich man. The next morning, they said: 'Last night he gave charity to a rich man.' He said: 'O Allâh, to You be praise (I gave charity) for a rich man. I am going to give charity (again).' He went out with his charity and placed it in the hands of a thief. The next morning, they said: 'He gave charity to a thief.' He said: 'O Allâh, to You be praise, for (I gave charity to) a prostitute, a rich man and a thief.' It was said

[٢٣٦٢] ٧٨-(١٠٢٢) وَحَدَّثَني سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ رَجُلٌ: لَأَتَصَدَّقَنَّ اللَّيْلَةَ بِصَدَقَةٍ، فَخَرَجَ بِصَدَقَتِهِ فَوَضَعَهَا فِي يَدِ زَانِيَةٍ، فَأَصْبَحُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ: تُصُدِّقَ اللَّيْلَةَ عَلَىٰ زَانِيَةٍ، قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ! لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَىٰ زَانِيَةٍ، لَأَتَصَدَّقَنَّ بِصَدَقَةٍ، فَخَرَجَ بِصَدَقَتِهِ فَوَضَعَهَا فِي يَدِ غَنِيٍّ، فَأَصْبَحُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ: تُصُدِّقَ عَلَىٰ غَنِيٍّ، قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ! لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَىٰ غَنِيٍّ، لَأَتَصَدَّقَنَّ بِصَدَقَةٍ، فَخَرَجَ بِصَدَقَتِهِ فَوَضَعَهَا فِي يَدِ سَارِقٍ، فَأَصْبَحُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ: تُصُدِّقَ عَلَىٰ سَارِقٍ، فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ! لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَىٰ زَانِيَةٍ وَعَلَىٰ غَنِيٍّ وَعَلَىٰ سَارِقٍ، فَأُتِيَ فَقِيلَ

to him: 'As for your charity, it has been accepted. As for the prostitute, perhaps it will be the cause of her refraining from fornication; as for the rich man, perhaps he will learn a lesson and spend from that which Allâh has given him; and as for the thief, perhaps it will be the cause of his refraining from stealing.'"

لَهُ: أَمَّا صَدَقَتُكَ فَقَدْ قُبِلَتْ، أَمَّا الزَّانِيَةُ فَلَعَلَّهَا تَسْتَعِفُّ بِهَا عَنْ زِنَاهَا، وَلَعَلَّ الْغَنِيَّ يَعْتَبِرُ فَيُنْفِقُ مِمَّا أَعْطَاهُ اللهُ، وَلَعَلَّ السَّارِقَ يَسْتَعِفُّ بِهَا عَنْ سَرِقَتِهِ».

Chapter 25. The Reward Of The Trustworthy Trustee,[1] And If A Woman Gives Charity From Her Husband's House Without Causing Any Damage, With His Explicit Or Implicit Permission

(المعجم ٢٥) - (بَابُ أَجر الخازن الأَمين، والمرأَة إِذا تصدقت من بيت زوجها غير مفسدة، بإذنه الصريح أو العرفيّ) (التحفة ٢٦)

[2363] 79 - (1023) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The trustworthy Muslim trustee who does as he is commanded - and sometimes he said - gives what he is commanded to give, giving it in full and willingly, to those to whom he is commanded to give it, is one of the givers of charity."

[٢٣٦٣] ٧٩-(١٠٢٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو عَامِرٍ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ-: حَدَّثَنِي بُرَيْدٌ عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْخَازِنَ الْمُسْلِمَ الْأَمِينَ الَّذِي يُنَفِّذُ - وَرُبَّمَا قَالَ يُعْطِي - مَا أُمِرَ بِهِ، فَيُعْطِيهِ كَامِلًا مُوَفَّرًا، طَيِّبَةً بِهِ نَفْسُهُ، فَيَدْفَعُهُ إِلَى الَّذِي أُمِرَ لَهُ بِهِ - أَحَدُ الْمُتَصَدِّقَيْنِ».

[2364] 80 - (1024) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If a

[٢٣٦٤] ٨٠-(١٠٢٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ

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[1] *Al-Khâzin*: One who stores something.

woman spends from the food that is in her house, without causing any damage, she will have the reward for what she spends, and her husband will have the reward for what he earned, and the trustee will have a similar reward, without their rewards detracting from one another.'"

ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ جَرِيرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ - عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَنْفَقَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ مِنْ طَعَامِ بَيْتِهَا غَيْرَ مُفْسِدَةٍ، كَانَ لَهَا أَجْرُهَا بِمَا أَنْفَقَتْ، وَلِزَوْجِهَا أَجْرُهُ بِمَا كَسَبَ، وَلِلْخَازِنِ مِثْلُ ذَٰلِكَ، لَا يَنْقُصُ بَعْضُهُمْ أَجْرَ بَعْضٍ شَيْئًا».

[2365] (...) It was narrated from Manṣûr with this chain (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2365), and he said: "From her husband's food."

[٢٣٦٥] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا فُضَيْلُ بْنُ عِيَاضٍ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ. بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: «مِنْ طَعَامِ زَوْجِهَا».

[2366] 81 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If a woman spends from her husband's house without causing any damage, she will have the reward for that, and he will have a similar reward for what he earned, and she will have a reward for what she spent, and the trustee will have a similar reward, without their rewards being diminished in the slightest."

[٢٣٦٦] ٨١-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَنْفَقَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ مِنْ بَيْتِ زَوْجِهَا غَيْرَ مُفْسِدَةٍ، كَانَ لَهَا أَجْرُهَا، وَلَهُ مِثْلُهُ بِمَا اكْتَسَبَ، وَلَهَا بِمَا أَنْفَقَتْ، وَلِلْخَازِنِ مِثْلُ ذَٰلِكَ، مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ يُنْتَقَصَ مِنْ أُجُورِهِمْ شَيْئًا».

[2367] (...) A similar report (as no. 2366) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain.

[٢٣٦٧] (...) **حَدَّثَنَاه** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 26. What A Slave Spends Of His Master's Wealth

(المعجم ٢٦) - (بَابُ ما أنفق العبد من مال مولاه) (التحفة ٢٧)

[2368] 82 - (1025) It was narrated that 'Umair, the freed slave of Abû Al-Laḥm, said: "I was a slave, and I asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: 'Can I give charity from the wealth of my master?' He said: 'Yes, and the reward will be shared equally between you.'"

[٢٣٦٨] ٨٢-(١٠٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَاهُ حَفْصٌ - عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ عُمَيْرٍ مَوْلَىٰ آبِي اللَّحْمِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَمْلُوكًا، فَسَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ: أَأَتَصَدَّقُ مِنْ مَالِ مَوَالِيَّ بِشَيْءٍ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَالْأَجْرُ بَيْنَكُمَا نِصْفَانِ».

[2369] 83 - (...) 'Umair, the freed slave of Abû Al-Laḥm, said: "My master ordered me to cut some meat into strips, and a poor person came to me so, I fed him some of it. My master found out about that and beat me. I went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and told him about that and he summoned him and said: 'Why did you beat him?' He said: 'He gave my food without instructions from me.' He said: 'The reward is shared between you.'"

[٢٣٦٩] ٨٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَيْرًا مَوْلَىٰ آبِي اللَّحْمِ قَالَ: أَمَرَنِي مَوْلَايَ أَنْ أُقَدِّدَ لَحْمًا، فَجَاءَنِي مِسْكِينٌ فَأَطْعَمْتُهُ مِنْهُ، فَعَلِمَ بِذَلِكَ مَوْلَايَ فَضَرَبَنِي، فَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَدَعَاهُ فَقَالَ: «لِمَ ضَرَبْتَهُ؟» قَالَ: يُعْطِي طَعَامِي بِغَيْرِ أَنْ آمُرَهُ، فَقَالَ: «الْأَجْرُ بَيْنَكُمَا».

[2370] 84 - (1026) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated from Muḥammad the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" - and he quoted a

[٢٣٧٠] ٨٤-(١٠٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولِ

number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No woman should fast while her husband is present without his permission, and she should not allow anyone (superoragative Fastings) to enter his house while he is present without his permission, and whatever she spends from his earnings without instructions from him, half of the reward will go to him.'"

اللهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا - وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَصُمِ الْمَرْأَةُ وَبَعْلُهَا شَاهِدٌ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ، وَلَا تَأْذَنْ فِي بَيْتِهِ وَهُوَ شَاهِدٌ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ، وَمَا أَنْفَقَتْ مِنْ كَسْبِهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ أَمْرِهِ فَإِنَّ نِصْفَ أَجْرِهِ لَهُ».

Chapter 27. The Virtue Of The One Who Does Other Kinds Of Good Deeds In Addition To Giving Charity

(المعجم ٢٧) - (بَابُ فضل من ضم إلى الصدقة غيرها من أنواع البر)

(التحفة ٢٨)

[2371] 85 - (1027) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever gives a pair of anything in the cause of Allâh, he will be called in Paradise: 'O slave of Allâh, this is good.' Whoever was one of the people of prayer will be called from the gate of prayer. Whoever was one of the people of *Jihâd* will be called from the gate of *Jihâd*. Whoever was one of the people of charity will be called from the gate of charity. Whoever was one of the people of fasting will be called from the gate of Ar-Rayyân.' Abû Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddîq said: 'O Messenger of Allâh! There is no need for anyone to be called from all these gates, but

[٢٣٧١] ٨٥-(١٠٢٧) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى التُّجِيبِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي الطَّاهِرِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَنْفَقَ زَوْجَيْنِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ نُودِيَ فِي الْجَنَّةِ: يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ! هٰذَا خَيْرٌ، فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الصَّلَاةِ، دُعِيَ مِنْ بَابِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجِهَادِ، دُعِيَ مِنْ بَابِ الْجِهَادِ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الصَّدَقَةِ، دُعِيَ مِنْ بَابِ الصَّدَقَةِ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الصِّيَامِ، دُعِيَ مِنْ

will anyone be called from all of them?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Yes, and I hope that you will be one of them.'"

بَابِ الرَّيَّانِ»، قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا عَلَىٰ أَحَدٍ يُدْعَىٰ مِنْ تِلْكَ الْأَبْوَابِ مِنْ ضَرُورَةٍ، فَهَلْ يُدْعَىٰ أَحَدٌ مِنْ تِلْكَ الْأَبْوَابِ كُلِّهَا؟ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «نَعَمْ، وَأَرْجُو أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنْهُمْ».

[2372] (...) A similar *Ḥadîth* (no. 2371) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with the chain of Yûnus.

[٢٣٧٢] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَالْحَسَنُ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِإِسْنَادِ يُونُسَ وَمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِهِ.

[2373] 86 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Salamah bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân that he heard Abû Hurairah say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever gives a pair of anything in the cause of Allâh, he will be called by the gatekeepers of Paradise: 'O so-and-so, come!'" Abû Bakr said: "O Messenger of Allâh, that one who has not lost. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I hope that you will be one of them.'"

[٢٣٧٣] ٨٦-(...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي شَيْبَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَنْفَقَ زَوْجَيْنِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ دَعَاهُ خَزَنَةُ الْجَنَّةِ، كُلُّ خَزَنَةِ بَابٍ: أَيْ فُلُ! هَلُمَّ». فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ!

ذَلِكَ الَّذِي لَا تَوَىٰ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي لَأَرْجُو أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنْهُمْ».

[2374] 87 - (1028) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Who among you fasted today?' Abû Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'I did.' He said: 'Who among you attended a funeral today?' Abû Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'I did.' He said: 'Who among you fed a poor person today?' Abû Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'I did.' He said: 'Who among you visited a sick person today?' Abû Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'I did.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'These qualities are not combined in a man but he will enter Paradise.'"

[٢٣٧٤] ٨٧-(١٠٢٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ يَعْنِي الْفَزَارِيَّ عَنْ يَزِيدَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَصْبَحَ مِنْكُمُ الْيَوْمَ صَائِمًا؟» قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: أَنَا. قَالَ: «فَمَنْ تَبِعَ مِنْكُمُ الْيَوْمَ جَنَازَةً؟» قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: أَنَا. قَالَ: «فَمَنْ أَطْعَمَ مِنْكُمُ الْيَوْمَ مِسْكِينًا؟» قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: أَنَا. قَالَ: «فَمَنْ عَادَ مِنْكُمُ الْيَوْمَ مَرِيضًا؟» قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: أَنَا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا اجْتَمَعْنَ فِي امْرِئٍ، إِلَّا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ». [انظر: ٦١٨٢]

Chapter 28. Encouragement To Spend, And It Is Disliked To Count How Much

(المعجم ٢٨) - (بَابُ الحث عَلَى الإنفاق، وكراهة الإحصاء)

(التحفة ٢٩)

[2375] 88 - (1029) It was narrated that Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Spend and do not count how much, lest

[٢٣٧٥] ٨٨-(١٠٢٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ الْمُنْذِرِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ

Allâh count how much He bestows upon you.'"

الله عنهما] قالَتْ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَنْفِقِي - أَوِ انْفَحِي أَوِ انْضَحِي، - وَلَا تُحْصِي، فَيُحْصِيَ اللهُ عَلَيْكِ».

[2376] (...) It was narrated that Asmâ' said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Spend and do not count how much, lest Allâh count how much He bestows upon you, and do not hoard lest Allâh withhold from you.'"

[٢٣٧٦] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ خَازِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ حَمْزَةَ، وَعَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ الْمُنْذِرِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «انْفَحِي - أَوِ انْضَحِي، أَوْ أَنْفِقِي - وَلَا تُحْصِي، فَيُحْصِيَ اللهُ عَلَيْكِ، وَلَا تُوعِي فَيُوعِيَ اللهُ عَلَيْكِ».

[2377] (...) It was narrated from 'Abbâd bin Ḥamzah, from Asmâ', that the Prophet ﷺ said to her:... a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 2375).

[٢٣٧٧] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ حَمْزَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لَهَا، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[2378] 89 - (...) It was narrated from Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr that she came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Prophet of Allâh, I do not have anything but that which Az-Zubair gives me. Is there any sin on me if I spend from what is given to me?" He said: "Spend whatever you can, and do not hoard, lest Allâh withhold from you."

[٢٣٧٨] **٨٩**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَهَٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: أَنَّ عَبَّادَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، أَنَّهَا جَاءَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! لَيْسَ لِي مِنْ شَيْءٍ

إِلَّا مَا أَدْخَلَ عَلَيَّ الزُّبَيْرُ، فَهَلْ عَلَيَّ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ أَرْضَخَ مِمَّا يُدْخِلُ عَلَيَّ؟ فَقَالَ: «ارْضَخِي مَا اسْتَطَعْتِ، وَلَا تُوعِي فَيُوعِيَ اللهُ عَلَيْكِ».

Chapter 29. Encouragement To Give In Charity Even If It Is A Little, And A Little Should Not Be Withhold Because One Thinks It Is Too Little

(المعجم ٢٩) - **(بَابُ الحث على الصدقة ولو بالقليل، ولا تمتنع من القليل لاحتقاره)** (التحفة ٣٠)

[2379] 90 - (1030) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to say: "O Muslim women, no woman should look down on a gift given by her neighbor, even if it is the meat from a sheep's hoof."

[٢٣٧٩] **٩٠-(١٠٣٠)** وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ: «يَا نِسَاءَ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ! لَا تَحْقِرَنَّ جَارَةٌ لِجَارَتِهَا، وَلَوْ فِرْسِنَ شَاةٍ».

Chapter 30. The Virtue Of Concealing (what is given in) Charity

(المعجم ٣٠) - **(بَابُ فضل إخفاء الصدقة)** (التحفة ٣١)

[2380] 91 - (1031) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There are seven whom Allâh will shade with His shade on the Day when there will be no shade but His: A just ruler; a young man who grows up worshipping Allâh; a man whose heart is attached to the *Masjid*; two men who love one another for the sake of Allâh, they meet

[٢٣٨٠] **٩١-(١٠٣١) حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي خُبَيْبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «سَبْعَةٌ يُظِلُّهُمُ اللهُ فِي ظِلِّهِ يَوْمَ لَا ظِلَّ إِلَّا ظِلُّهُ:

and part on that basis; a man who is called (to sin) by a woman of status and beauty, but he says: 'I fear Allâh'; a man who gives charity so secretly that his right hand does not know what his left hand is giving; and a man who remembers Allâh when he is alone and his eyes fill with tears."

الْإِمَامُ الْعَادِلُ، وَشَابٌّ نَشَأَ بِعِبَادَةِ اللهِ، وَرَجُلٌ قَلْبُهُ مُعَلَّقٌ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، وَرَجُلَانِ تَحَابَّا فِي اللهِ، اجْتَمَعَا عَلَيْهِ وَتَفَرَّقَا عَلَيْهِ، وَرَجُلٌ دَعَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ ذَاتُ مَنْصِبٍ وَجَمَالٍ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَخَافُ اللهَ، وَرَجُلٌ تَصَدَّقَ بِصَدَقَةٍ فَأَخْفَاهَا حَتَّىٰ لَا تَعْلَمَ يَمِينُهُ مَا تُنْفِقُ شِمَالُهُ، وَرَجُلٌ ذَكَرَ اللهَ خَالِيًا فَفَاضَتْ عَيْنَاهُ».

[2381] (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî - or from Abû Hurairah - that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said... a *Ḥadîth* like that of 'Ubaidullâh (no 2380). And he said: "A man who is attached to the *Masjid* when he leaves it, until he comes back to it."

[٢٣٨١] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ خُبَيْبِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ - أَوْ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ. بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، وَقَالَ: «رَجُلٌ مُعَلَّقٌ بِالْمَسْجِدِ، إِذَا خَرَجَ مِنْهُ حَتَّىٰ يَعُودَ إِلَيْهِ».

Chapter 31. The Best Of Charity Is That Which Is Given When One Is Healthy And Inclined To Be Stingy

(المعجم ٣١) - (بَابُ بيان أن أفضل الصدقة صدقة الصحيح الشحيح)

(التحفة ٣٢)

[2382] 92 - (1032) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what kind of charity is greatest?' He said: 'To give charity when you are healthy

[٢٣٨٢] **٩٢-(١٠٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: أَتَىٰ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا

and inclined to be stingy, fearing poverty and hoping to be wealthy. Do not put it off until (your soul) reaches the throat and you say: "Such-and-such is for so-and-so, and such-and-such is for so-and-so." No, it has already become the property of so-and-so.'"

[2383] 93 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what kind of charity brings the greatest reward?' He said: 'By your father, I shall tell you. Give charity when you are healthy and inclined to be stingy, fearing poverty and hoping to live, and do not put it off until (your soul) reaches the throat and you say: "Such-and-such is for so-and-so, and such-and-such is for so-and-so." No, it has already become the property of so-and-so.'"

[2384] (...) A *Hadîth* similar (as no. 2382) to that of Jarîr was narrated by 'Umârah bin Al-Qa'qâ' with this chain, except that he said: "What kind of charity is best?"

Chapter 32. The Upper Hand Is Better Than The Lower Hand, And The Upper Hand Is The One That Gives And The Lower Hand Is The One That Receives

[2385] 94 - (1033) It was

رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيُّ الصَّدَقَةِ أَعْظَمُ؟ فَقَالَ: «أَنْ تَصَدَّقَ وَأَنْتَ صَحِيحٌ شَحِيحٌ، تَخْشَى الْفَقْرَ وَتَأْمُلُ الْغِنَىٰ، وَلَا تُمْهِلْ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَلَغَتِ الْحُلْقُومَ قُلْتَ: لِفُلَانٍ كَذَا، وَلِفُلَانٍ كَذَا، أَلَا! وَقَدْ كَانَ لِفُلَانٍ».

[٢٣٨٣] ٩٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيُّ الصَّدَقَةِ أَعْظَمُ أَجْرًا؟ فَقَالَ: «أَمَا وَأَبِيكَ لَتُنَبَّأَنَّهُ: أَنْ تَصَدَّقَ وَأَنْتَ صَحِيحٌ شَحِيحٌ، تَخْشَى الْفَقْرَ وَتَأْمُلُ الْبَقَاءَ، وَلَا تُمْهِلْ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَلَغَتِ الْحُلْقُومَ قُلْتَ: لِفُلَانٍ كَذَا، وَلِفُلَانٍ كَذَا، وَقَدْ كَانَ لِفُلَانٍ».

[٢٣٨٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ الْقَعْقَاعِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَيُّ الصَّدَقَةِ أَفْضَلُ.

(المعجم ٣٢) - **(بَابُ بيان أن اليد العليا خير من اليد السفلى، وأن اليد العليا هي المنفقة، وأن السفلى هي الآخذة)** (التحفة ٣٣)

[٢٣٨٥] ٩٤-(١٠٣٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ

narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said - while he was on the *Minbar*, speaking about charity and refraining from begging: "The upper hand is better than the lower hand, and the upper hand is the one that gives, and the lower hand is the one that receives."

ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِىءَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ، وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، وَهُوَ يَذْكُرُ الصَّدَقَةَ وَالتَّعَفُّفَ عَنِ الْمَسْأَلَةِ: «الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَىٰ، وَالْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا: الْمُنْفِقَةُ، وَالسُّفْلَىٰ: السَّائِلَةُ».

[2386] 95 - (1034) Ḥakîm bin Ḥizâm narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The best of charity is that which is given when one can afford it, and the upper hand is better than the lower hand. And start with those who are under your care."

[٢٣٨٦] ٩٥-(١٠٣٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ - قَالَ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عُثْمَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُوسَى بْنَ طَلْحَةَ يُحَدِّثُ، أَنَّ حَكِيمَ بْنَ حِزَامٍ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَفْضَلُ الصَّدَقَةِ - أَوْ خَيْرُ الصَّدَقَةِ - عَنْ ظَهْرِ غِنًى، وَالْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَىٰ، وَابْدَأْ بِمَنْ تَعُولُ».

[2387] 96 - (1035) It was narrated that Ḥakîm bin Ḥizâm said: "I asked the Prophet ﷺ and he gave to me, then I asked him and he gave to me, then I asked him and he gave to me, then he said: 'This wealth is green and fresh; whoever takes it without asking for it, it will be blessed for him, but whoever takes it with longing, it will not be blessed for

[٢٣٨٧] ٩٦-(١٠٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ [بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ] وَسَعِيدٍ، عَنْ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حِزَامٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَأَعْطَانِي، ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُهُ فَأَعْطَانِي، ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُهُ فَأَعْطَانِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ هٰذَا الْمَالَ

him and he will be like the one who eats and is not satisfied. And the upper hand is better than the lower hand.'"

خَضِرَةٌ حُلْوَةٌ، فَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بِطِيبِ نَفْسٍ بُورِكَ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بِإِشْرَافِ نَفْسٍ لَمْ يُبَارَكْ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَكَانَ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ، وَالْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَىٰ».

[2388] 97 - (1036) Abû Umâmah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O son of Âdam, spending of your surplus wealth is good for you, and withholding it is bad for you. You will not be blamed if you keep what you need to live on. Start with those who are under your care, and the upper hand is better than the lower hand.'"

[٢٣٨٨] **٩٧-(١٠٣٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا** نَصْرُ ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَدَّادٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا أُمَامَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! إِنَّكَ أَنْ تَبْذُلَ الْفَضْلَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ، وَأَنْ تُمْسِكَهُ شَرٌّ لَكَ، وَلَا تُلَامُ عَلَىٰ كَفَافٍ. وَابْدَأْ بِمَنْ تَعُولُ، وَالْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَىٰ».

Chapter 33. The Prohibition Of Begging

(المعجم ٣٣) - (بَابُ النهي عن المسألة) (التحفة ٣٤)

[2389] 98 - (1037) Mu'âwiyah said: "Be cautious with regard to (the narration of) *Aḥadîth*, except a *Ḥadîth* that was in circulation at the time of 'Umar, for 'Umar used to make the people fear Allâh, [the Mighty and Sublime]. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'If Allâh wants good for a person, He causes him to understand Islam.' And I heard

[٢٣٨٩] **٩٨-(١٠٣٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ الْحُبَابِ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنِي رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الدِّمَشْقِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَامِرٍ الْيَحْصُبِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُعَاوِيَةَ يَقُولُ: إِيَّاكُمْ وَأَحَادِيثَ، إِلَّا حَدِيثًا كَانَ فِي عَهْدِ عُمَرَ، فَإِنَّ عُمَرَ كَانَ

the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'I am just a trustee. If I give to someone willingly, it will be blessed for him, but if I give to someone because he asked for it and was greedy, he will be like the one who eats but is not satisfied.'"

يُخِيفُ النَّاسَ فِي اللهِ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ يُرِدِ اللهُ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُفَقِّهْهُ فِي الدِّينِ». وَسَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّمَا أَنَا خَازِنٌ، فَمَنْ أَعْطَيْتُهُ عَنْ طِيبِ نَفْسٍ فَمُبَارَكٌ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَمَنْ أَعْطَيْتُهُ عَنْ مَسْأَلَةٍ وَشَرَهٍ كَانَ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ».

[انظر: ٤٩٤٥]

[2390] 99 - (1038) It was narrated that Mu'âwiyah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not persist in asking, for by Allâh, because there is no one who asks me for something, and gets something by asking me for it while I am reluctant to give it to him, and is blessed therein.'"

[٢٣٩٠] ٩٩-(١٠٣٨) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَخِيهِ هَمَّامٍ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا تُلْحِفُوا فِي الْمَسْأَلَةِ، فَوَاللهِ! لَا يَسْأَلُنِي أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ شَيْئًا، فَتُخْرِجَ لَهُ مَسْأَلَتُهُ مِنِّي شَيْئًا، وَأَنَا لَهُ كَارِهٌ، فَيُبَارَكَ لَهُ فِيمَا أَعْطَيْتُهُ».

[2391] (...) It was narrated that 'Amr bin Dînâr said: "Wahb bin Munabbih narrated to me - when I entered upon him in his house in Ṣan'â' and he gave me some nuts to eat - that his brother said: 'I heard Mu'âwiyah bin Abî Sufyân say: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say..." and he mentioned something similar (to no. 2390)".

[٢٣٩١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرِو ابْنِ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي وَهْبُ بْنُ مُنَبِّهٍ - وَدَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ فِي دَارِهِ بِصَنْعَاءَ، فَأَطْعَمَنِي مِنْ جَوْزَةٍ فِي دَارِهِ - عَنْ أَخِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ. فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ.

[2392] 100 - (1037) Ḥumaid bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin 'Awf said: 'I heard Mu'âwiyah bin Abî Sufyân say, while he was delivering a *Khuṭbah*: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "When Allâh wants good for a person, he causes him to understand Islam. I am just the distributor, and it is Allâh Who gives."

[٢٣٩٢] ١٠٠-(١٠٣٧) وحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، وَهُوَ خَطِيبٌ يَقُولُ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ يُرِدِ اللهُ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُفَقِّهْهُ فِي الدِّينِ، وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا قَاسِمٌ وَيُعْطِي اللهُ».

[راجع: ٢٣٨٩]

Chapter 34. The Poor Person Who Cannot Find Enough To Make Him Independent Of Means, But The People Do Not Realize That He Is In Need, So They Do Not Give Charity To Him

(المعجم ٣٤) - (بَابُ المسكين الذي لا يجد غنى، ولا يفطن له فيتصدق عليه) (التحفة ٣٥)

[2393] 101 - (1039) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The poor person is not the one who goes around to people and is given a mouthful or two, or a date or two." They said: "Then who is the poor person, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "The one who cannot find enough to make him independent of means, but the people do not realize that he is in need, so, they do not give charity to him, and he does not ask the people for anything."

[٢٣٩٣] ١٠١-(١٠٣٩) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي الْحِزَامِيَّ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ الْمِسْكِينُ بِهَٰذَا الطَّوَّافِ الَّذِي يَطُوفُ عَلَى النَّاسِ، فَتَرُدُّهُ اللُّقْمَةُ وَاللُّقْمَتَانِ، وَالتَّمْرَةُ وَالتَّمْرَتَانِ»، قَالُوا: فَمَا الْمِسْكِينُ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «الَّذِي لَا يَجِدُ غِنًى يُغْنِيهِ، وَلَا يُفْطَنُ لَهُ، فَيُتَصَدَّقَ عَلَيْهِ، وَلَا يَسْأَلُ النَّاسَ شَيْئًا».

[2394] 102 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The poor person is not the one who may be sent away with a date or two, or a mouthful or two. Rather the poor person is the one who refrains from asking. Recite if you wish: ...They do not beg of people at all...."[1]

[٢٣٩٤] ١٠٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي شَرِيكٌ عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ مَوْلَىٰ مَيْمُونَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ الْمِسْكِينُ بِالَّذِي تَرُدُّهُ التَّمْرَةُ وَالتَّمْرَتَانِ، وَلَا اللُّقْمَةُ وَاللُّقْمَتَانِ، إِنَّ الْمِسْكِينَ الْمُتَعَفِّفُ، اقْرَءُوا إِنْ شِئْتُمْ: ﴿لَا يَسْـَٔلُونَ ٱلنَّاسَ إِلْحَافًا﴾» [البقرة: ٢٧٣].

[2395] (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." a *Hadîth* like that of Ismâ'îl (2394).

[٢٣٩٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي شَرِيكٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ، أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ. بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ.

Chapter 35. It Is Disliked To Beg From People

(المعجم ٣٥) - (بَابُ كراهة المسألة للناس) (التحفة ٣٦)

[2396] 103 - (1040) It was narrated from Hamzah bin 'Abdullâh, from his father, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "One of you will keep on begging until he meets Allâh with not a bit of flesh on his face."

[٢٣٩٦] ١٠٣-(١٠٤٠) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ حَمْزَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:273.

اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَزَالُ الْمَسْأَلَةُ بِأَحَدِكُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَلْقَى اللهَ، وَلَيْسَ فِي وَجْهِهِ مُزْعَةُ لَحْمٍ».

[٢٣٩٧] (...) وحَدَّثَني عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ «مُزْعَةٌ».

[2397] (...) A similar report (as no. 2396) was narrated from the brother of Az-Zuhrî, but he did not mention the word *Muz'ah* (a bit).

[٢٣٩٨] ١٠٤-(...) وَحَدَّثَني أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي اللَّيْثُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ حَمْزَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَاهُ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا يَزَالُ الرَّجُلُ يَسْأَلُ النَّاسَ، حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ [و] لَيْسَ فِي وَجْهِهِ مُزْعَةُ لَحْمٍ».

[2398] 104 - (...) It was narrated from Ḥamzah bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that he heard his father say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'A man will keep on begging from people until he comes on the Day of Resurrection with not a bit of flesh on his face.'"

[٢٣٩٩] ١٠٥-(١٠٤١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَوَاصِلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ سَأَلَ النَّاسَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ تَكَثُّرًا، فَإِنَّمَا يَسْأَلُ جَمْرًا، فَلْيَسْتَقِلَّ أَوْ لِيَسْتَكْثِرْ».

[2399] 105 - (1041) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever begs from the people in order to accumulate wealth, it is as if he is asking for a live coal, so let him ask for a little or a lot.'"

[٢٤٠٠] ١٠٦-(١٠٤٢) حَدَّثَني هَنَّادُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ

[2400] 106 - (1042) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said:

"I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'For one of you to go out and gather firewood on his back, then give it in charity and make himself independent of people thereby, is better than asking a man who may give to him or withhold from him. And the upper hand is better than the lower hand, and start with those who are under your care.'"

عَنْ بَيَانٍ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَأَنْ يَغْدُوَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَيَحْطِبَ عَلَىٰ ظَهْرِهِ، فَيَتَصَدَّقَ بِهِ وَيَسْتَغْنِيَ بِهِ مِنَ النَّاسِ، خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ يَسْأَلَ رَجُلًا، أَعْطَاهُ أَوْ مَنَعَهُ ذَٰلِكَ، فَإِنَّ الْيَدَ الْعُلْيَا أَفْضَلُ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَىٰ، وَابْدَأْ بِمَنْ تَعُولُ».

[2401] (...) Qais bin Abî Ḥâzim said: "We came to Abû Hurairah and he said: 'The Prophet ﷺ said: "By Allâh, for one of you to go out and carry firewood on his back and sell it'' then he mentioned to the a *Ḥadîth* similar narration of Bayyân (no. 2400)."

[٢٤٠١] (...) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنِي قَيْسُ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ قَالَ: أَتَيْنَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ فَقَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَاللهِ! لَأَنْ يَغْدُوَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَيَحْطِبَ عَلَىٰ ظَهْرِهِ فَيَبِيعَهُ». ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ بَيَانٍ.

[2402] 107 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If one of you were to tie together a bundle of firewood and carry it on his back and sell it, that would be better for him than asking a man who may give him (something) or withhold from him.'"

[٢٤٠٢] ١٠٧-(...) وَحَدَّثَني أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَيُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ مَوْلَىٰ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَأَنْ يَحْتَزِمَ أَحَدُكُمْ حُزْمَةً مِنْ حَطَبٍ، فَيَحْمِلَهَا عَلَىٰ ظَهْرِهِ فَيَبِيعَهَا، خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَسْأَلَ رَجُلًا، يُعْطِيهِ أَوْ يَمْنَعُهُ».

[2403] 108 - (1043) 'Awf bin Mâlik Al-Ashja'î said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, nine, or eight, or seven (people), and he said: 'Will you not pledge allegiance to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' We had only recently pledged our allegiance, so we said: 'We have sworn our allegiance to you, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Will you not pledge allegiance to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' We said: 'We have already pledged our allegiance to you, O Messenger of Allâh.' Then he said: 'Will you not pledge allegiance to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' We held out our hands and said: 'We pledge our allegiance to you, O Messenger of Allâh. Tell us on what basis we should pledge allegiance to you?' He said: 'On the basis that you will worship Allâh and not associate anything with Him, and (you will perform) the five daily prayers, and you will obey Allâh' - and he whispered - 'and you will not ask the people for anything.' I saw that some of those people, if they dropped a whip, they would not ask anyone to hand it to them."

[٢٤٠٣] ١٠٨-(١٠٤٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ وَسَلَمَةُ ابْنُ شَبِيبٍ - قَالَ سَلَمَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا - مَرْوَانُ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الدِّمَشْقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِدْرِيسَ الْخَوْلَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي مُسْلِمٍ الْخَوْلَانِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَبِيبُ الْأَمِينُ، أَمَّا هُوَ، فَحَبِيبٌ إِلَيَّ، وَأَمَّا هُوَ عِنْدِي، فَأَمِينٌ عَوْفُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، تِسْعَةً أَوْ ثَمَانِيَةً أَوْ سَبْعَةً، فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تُبَايِعُونَ رَسُولَ اللهِ - ﷺ -؟» وَكُنَّا حَدِيثَ عَهْدٍ بِبَيْعَةٍ، فَقُلْنَا: قَدْ بَايَعْنَاكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تُبَايِعُونَ رَسُولَ اللهِ - ﷺ -؟» فَقُلْنَا: قَدْ بَايَعْنَاكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَلَا تُبَايِعُونَ رَسُولَ اللهِ - ﷺ -؟» قَالَ: فَبَسَطْنَا أَيْدِيَنَا وَقُلْنَا: قَدْ بَايَعْنَاكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَعَلَامَ نُبَايِعُكَ؟ قَالَ: «[عَلَىٰ] أَنْ تَعْبُدُوا اللهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا، وَالصَّلَوَاتِ الْخَمْسِ، وَتُطِيعُوا اللهَ - وَأَسَرَّ كَلِمَةً خَفِيَّةً - وَلَا تَسْأَلُوا النَّاسَ شَيْئًا» فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ، كَانَ بَعْضُ أُولَٰئِكَ النَّفَرِ يَسْقُطُ سَوْطُ أَحَدِهِمْ، فَمَا يَسْأَلُ أَحَدًا يُنَاوِلُهُ إِيَّاهُ.

Chapter 36. The One For Whom It Is Permissible To Ask For Help

[2404] 109 - (1044) It was narrated that Qabîṣah bin Mukhâriq Al-Hilâlî said: "I incurred a debt (in order to reconcile between two parties) and I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to ask him (for help) with it. He said: 'Stay with us until the charity comes, and we will order that something be given to you.' Then he said: 'O Qabîṣah, asking for help is not permissible except in one of three cases: A man who has incurred a debt (in order to reconcile between two parties), for whom it is permissible to ask for help until he has paid it off, then he should refrain; a man who has been stricken by a calamity that has destroyed all his wealth, for whom it is permissible to ask for help until he gets enough to get by' - or he said - 'he gets enough to meet his basic needs; and a man who is stricken by poverty and three men of wisdom among his people acknowledge that So-and-so has been stricken by poverty, then it becomes permissible for him to ask for help until he gets enough to get by' - or he said- 'to meet his basic needs. Apart from these cases asking for help, O Qabîṣah, is

(المعجم ٣٦) - (بَابُ من تحل له المسألة) (التحفة ٣٧)

[٢٤٠٤] ١٠٩-(١٠٤٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ هَٰرُونَ بْنِ رِيَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي كِنَانَةُ بْنُ نُعَيْمٍ الْعَدَوِيُّ عَنْ قَبِيصَةَ ابْنِ مُخَارِقٍ الْهِلَالِيِّ قَالَ: تَحَمَّلْتُ حَمَالَةً، فَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَسْأَلُهُ فِيهَا، فَقَالَ: «أَقِمْ حَتَّىٰ تَأْتِيَنَا الصَّدَقَةُ، فَنَأْمُرَ لَكَ بِهَا» - قَالَ -: ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا قَبِيصَةُ! إِنَّ الْمَسْأَلَةَ لَا تَحِلُّ إِلَّا لِأَحَدِ ثَلَاثَةٍ: رَجُلٌ تَحَمَّلَ حَمَالَةً فَحَلَّتْ لَهُ الْمَسْأَلَةُ حَتَّىٰ يُصِيبَهَا ثُمَّ يُمْسِكُ، وَرَجُلٌ أَصَابَتْهُ جَائِحَةٌ اجْتَاحَتْ مَالَهُ، فَحَلَّتْ لَهُ الْمَسْأَلَةُ حَتَّىٰ يُصِيبَ قِوَامًا مِنْ عَيْشٍ - أَوْ قَالَ سِدَادًا مِنْ عَيْشٍ -، وَرَجُلٌ أَصَابَتْهُ فَاقَةٌ حَتَّىٰ يَقُولَ ثَلَاثَةٌ مِنْ ذَوِي الْحِجَا مِنْ قَوْمِهِ: لَقَدْ أَصَابَتْ فُلَانًا فَاقَةٌ، فَحَلَّتْ لَهُ الْمَسْأَلَةُ حَتَّىٰ يُصِيبَ قِوَامًا مِنْ عَيْشٍ - أَوْ قَالَ سِدَادًا مِنْ عَيْشٍ - فَمَا سِوَاهُنَّ مِنَ الْمَسْأَلَةِ يَا قَبِيصَةُ! سُحْتًا يَأْكُلُهَا صَاحِبُهَا سُحْتًا».

unlawful, and the one who begs is consuming something unlawful.'"

Chapter 37. It Is Permissible To Take Without Asking For It Or Hoping For It

(المعجم ٣٧) - (بَابُ جواز الأخذ بغير سؤال ولا تطلع) (التحفة ٣٨)

[2405] 110 - (1045) 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb (may Allâh be pleased with him) said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to give us things, and I would say: 'Give it to one who is more in need of it than I.' Then on one occasion he gave me something, and I said: 'Give it to one who is more in need of it than I,' and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Take it. Whatever of this wealth comes to you when you are not hoping for it or asking for it, take it, otherwise do not follow after it.'"

[٢٤٠٥] ١١٠-(١٠٤٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَارُونُ بْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَدْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُعْطِينِي الْعَطَاءَ، فَأَقُولُ: أَعْطِهِ أَفْقَرَ إِلَيْهِ مِنِّي، حَتَّىٰ أَعْطَانِي مَرَّةً مَالًا، فَقُلْتُ: أَعْطِهِ أَفْقَرَ إِلَيْهِ مِنِّي، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خُذْهُ، وَمَا جَاءَكَ مِنْ هٰذَا الْمَالِ وَأَنْتَ غَيْرُ مُشْرِفٍ وَلَا سَائِلٍ فَخُذْهُ، وَمَا لَا، فَلَا تُتْبِعْهُ نَفْسَكَ».

[2406] 111 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to give things to 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb, may Allâh be pleased with him, and 'Umar would say to him: "O Messenger of Allâh, give it to one who is more in need of it than me." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: "Take it, and keep it, or

[٢٤٠٦] ١١١-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُعْطِي عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ الْعَطَاءَ، فَيَقُولُ لَهُ عُمَرُ: أَعْطِهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَفْقَرَ إِلَيْهِ مِنِّي، فَقَالَ لَهُ

give it in charity. Whatever comes to you of this wealth when you are not hoping for it or asking for it, take it, otherwise do not hanker after it."

Sâlim said: "Because of that, Ibn 'Umar did not ask anyone for anything, and he did not refuse anything that was given to him."

رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خُذْهُ فَتَمَوَّلْهُ أَوْ تَصَدَّقْ بِهِ، وَمَا جَاءَكَ مِنْ هٰذَا الْمَالِ وَأَنْتَ غَيْرُ مُشْرِفٍ وَلَا سَائِلٍ فَخُذْهُ، وَمَا لَا، فَلَا تُتْبِعْهُ نَفْسَكَ».

قَالَ سَالِمٌ: فَمِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ كَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ لَا يَسْأَلُ أَحَدًا شَيْئًا، وَلَا يَرُدُّ شَيْئًا أُعْطِيَهُ.

[2407] **(...)** It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin As-Sa'dî, from 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with him], from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٢٤٠٧] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَني** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: قَالَ عَمْرٌو: وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ بِمِثْلِ ذَلِكَ عَنِ السَّائِبِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ السَّعْدِيِّ، عَنْ عُمَرَ ابْنِ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[2408] 112 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn As-Sa'dî Al-Mâlikî said: "'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with him] appointed me in charge of the charity, and when I had finished with it and handed it over to him, he ordered that I be given some remuneration. I said: 'I only did it for the sake of Allâh and my reward is with Allâh.' He said: 'Take what is given to you. I was appointed to do some work at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he gave me some remuneration, and I said the same as you have said, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to

[٢٤٠٨] **١١٢**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ السَّاعِدِيِّ الْمَالِكِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: اسْتَعْمَلَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، فَلَمَّا فَرَغْتُ مِنْهَا وَأَدَّيْتُهَا إِلَيْهِ، أَمَرَ لِي بِعُمَالَةٍ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّمَا عَمِلْتُ للهِ وَأَجْرِي عَلَى اللهِ، فَقَالَ: خُذْ مَا أُعْطِيتَ، فَإِنِّي عَمِلْتُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَعَمَّلَنِي، فَقُلْتُ مِثْلَ قَوْلِكَ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أُعْطِيتَ شَيْئًا مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ تَسْأَلَ فَكُلْ، وَتَصَدَّقْ».

me: If you are given something without asking for it, then take it and give charity.'"

[2409] (...) It was narrated that Ibn As-Sa'dî said: "'Umar bin Al-Khattâb [may Allâh be pleased with him] appointed me in charge of the charity..." a *Hadîth* like that of Al-Laith (no. 2409).

[٢٤٠٩] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَشَجِّ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ السَّعْدِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: اسْتَعْمَلَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ.

Chapter 38. It Is Disliked To Be Eager To Acquire Worldly Gains

(المعجم ٣٨) - (بَابُ كراهة الحرص على الدنيا) (التحفة ٣٩)

[2410] 113 - (1046) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The heart of an old man remains young with regard to two things: Love of life and of wealth."

[٢٤١٠] ١١٣-(١٠٤٦) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَلْبُ الشَّيْخِ شَابٌّ عَلَىٰ حُبِّ اثْنَتَيْنِ: حُبِّ الْعَيْشِ وَالْمَالِ»

[2411] 114 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The heart of an old man remains young with regard to the love of two things: A long life and wealth."

[٢٤١١] ١١٤-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَلْبُ الشَّيْخِ شَابٌّ عَلَىٰ حُبِّ اثْنَتَيْنِ: طُولِ الْحَيَاةِ، وَحُبِّ الْمَالِ».

[2412] 115 - (1047) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The son of Âdam grows old, but two things remain young in him: Desire for wealth, and desire for a (long) life.'"

[٢٤١٢] **١١٥**-(١٠٤٧) **وحَدَّثنا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وسَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ، - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ - عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَهْرَمُ ابْنُ آدَمَ وَتَشِبُّ مِنْهُ اثْنَتَانِ: الْحِرْصُ عَلَىٰ الْمَالِ، وَالْحِرْصُ عَلَىٰ الْعُمُرِ».

[2413] (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said:... a similar report (as no. 2412).

[٢٤١٣] (. . .) **وحَدَّثني** أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ. بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2414] (...) A similar report (as no. 2412) was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٤١٤] (. . .) **وحَدَّثنا** ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِنَحْوِهِ.

Chapter 39. If The Son Of Âdam Had Two Valleys He Would Desire A Third

(المعجم ٣٩) - (بَابٌ لو أن لابن آدم واديين لابتغى ثالثا) (التحفة ٤٠)

[2415] 116 - (1048) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If the son of Âdam had two valleys of wealth he would desire a third, but nothing will fill the belly of the son of Âdam but dust. And Allâh accepts the repentance of the one who repents.'"

[٢٤١٥] **١١٦**-(١٠٤٨) **وَحَدَّثنا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ كَانَ لِابْنِ آدَمَ وَادِيَانِ مِنْ مَالٍ لَابْتَغَىٰ

وَادِيًا ثَالِثًا، وَلَا يَمْلَأُ جَوْفَ ابْنِ آدَمَ إِلَّا التُّرَابُ، وَيَتُوبُ اللهُ عَلَىٰ مَنْ تَابَ».

[2416] **(...)** It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say - and I do not know whether it was something that was revealed to him or something that he said - ..." similar to what was narrated by Abû 'Awânah (no. 2415).

[٢٤١٦] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: - فَلَا أَدْرِي أَشَيْءٌ أُنْزِلَ أَمْ شَيْءٌ كَانَ يَقُولُهُ، - بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ

[2417] **117 - (...)** It was narrated from Anas that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If the son of Âdam had a valley of gold, he would want to have another valley, but nothing will ever fill his mouth but dust. And Allâh accepts the repentance of the one who repents."

[٢٤١٧] ١١٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَوْ كَانَ لِابْنِ آدَمَ وَادٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ أَحَبَّ أَنَّ لَهُ وَادِيًا آخَرَ، وَلَنْ يَمْلَأَ فَاهُ إِلَّا التُّرَابُ، وَاللهُ يَتُوبُ عَلَىٰ مَنْ تَابَ».

[2418] **118 - (1049)** Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'If the son of Âdam had a valley full of wealth, he would want to have another, but nothing will satisfy the son of Âdam but dust. And Allâh accepts the repentance of the one who repents.'"

Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I do not know whether this is from the Qur'ân or not."

[٢٤١٨] ١١٨-(١٠٤٩) وحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَهَـٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءً يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَوْ أَنَّ لِابْنِ آدَمَ مِلْءَ وَادٍ مَالًا، لَأَحَبَّ أَنْ يَكُونَ إِلَيْهِ مِثْلُهُ، وَلَا يَمْلَأُ

According to the report of Zuhair he said: "I do not know whether it is from the Qur'ân" - and he did not mention Ibn 'Abbâs.

نَفْسَ ابْنِ آدَمَ إِلَّا التُّرَابُ، وَاللهُ يَتُوبُ عَلَىٰ مَنْ تَابَ».

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: فَلا أَدْرِي أَمِنَ الْقُرْآنِ هُوَ أَمْ لَا.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ زُهَيْرٍ قَالَ: فَلَا أَدْرِي أَمِنَ الْقُرْآنِ - لَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ.

[2419] 119 - (1050) It was narrated from Abû Harb bin Abî Al-Aswad that his father said: "Abû Mûsa Al-Ash'arî was sent to the reciters of the people of Al-Basrah, and three hundred men who had memorized the Qur'ân entered upon him. He said: 'You are the best of the people of Al-Basrah and their reciters, so recite it, but do not let a long life cause your hearts to become hardened as did the hearts of those who came before you. We used to recite a *Sûrah* which we likened in length and power to *Sûrah Baâ'ah* (*At-Tawbah*), then I was caused to forget it, but I remember of it (the words): "If the son of Âdam had two valleys of wealth he would desire a third, but nothing will fill the belly of the son of Âdam but dust." And we used to recite a *Sûrah* which we likened to one of the *Musabbihât*, but I was caused to forget it, but I remember from it the words: "O you who believe! Why do you

[٢٤١٩] ١١٩-(١٠٥٠) حَدَّثَنِي سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ دَاوُدَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَرْبِ بْنِ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: بُعِثَ أَبُو مُوسَىٰ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ إِلَىٰ قُرَّاءِ أَهْلِ الْبَصْرَةِ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ ثَلَاثُمِائَةِ رَجُلٍ قَدْ قَرَءُوا الْقُرْآنَ، فَقَالَ: أَنْتُمْ خِيَارُ أَهْلِ الْبَصْرَةِ وَقُرَّاؤُهُمْ، فَاتْلُوهُ، وَلَا يَطُولَنَّ عَلَيْكُمُ الْأَمَدُ فَتَقْسُوَ قُلُوبُكُمْ كَمَا قَسَتْ قُلُوبُ مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ، وَإِنَّا كُنَّا نَقْرَأُ سُورَةً، كُنَّا نُشَبِّهُهَا فِي الطُّولِ وَالشِّدَّةِ [بِسُورَةِ] بَرَاءَةَ، فَأُنْسِيتُهَا، غَيْرَ أَنِّي قَدْ حَفِظْتُ مِنْهَا: لَوْ كَانَ لِابْنِ آدَمَ وَادِيَانِ مِنْ مَالٍ لَابْتَغَىٰ وَادِيًا ثَالِثًا، وَلَا يَمْلَأُ جَوْفَ ابْنِ آدَمَ إِلَّا التُّرَابُ، وَكُنَّا نَقْرَأُ سُورَةً كُنَّا نُشَبِّهُهَا بِإِحْدَىٰ الْمُسَبِّحَاتِ فَأُنْسِيتُهَا، غَيْرَ أَنِّي قَدْ حَفِظْتُ مِنْهَا: ﴿يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ﴾ (فَتُكْتَبُ

say that which you do not do?"[1] It will be written as a testimony on your necks, and you will be questioned about it on the Day of Resurrection.'"

شَهَادَةً فِي أَعْنَاقِكُمْ، فَتُسْأَلُونَ عَنْهَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ).

Chapter 40. The Virtue Of Contentment And Encouragement Thereof

(المعجم ٤٠) - **(بَابُ فضل القناعة والحث عليها)** (التحفة ٤١)

[2420] 120 - (1051) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Richness is not abundance of (worldly) goods, rather richness is richness of the heart.'"

[٢٤٢٠] **١٢٠**-(١٠٥١) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ الْغِنَىٰ عَنْ كَثْرَةِ الْعَرَضِ، وَلٰكِنَّ الْغِنَىٰ غِنَى النَّفْسِ».

Chapter 41. Warning Against Being Deceived By The Splendor And Luxury Of This World

(المعجم ٤١) - **(بَابُ التحذير من الاغترار بزينة الدنيا وما يبسط منها)** (التحفة ٤٢)

[2421] 121 - (1052) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up and addressed the people and said: 'No, by Allâh, I do not fear for you, O people, anything but that which Allâh will bring forth for you of the splendor of the life of this world.' A man said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, does good produce evil?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ remained silent for a moment, then he said: 'What did you say?' He said: 'I said: 'O

[٢٤٢١] **١٢١**-(١٠٥٢) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - وَتَقَارَبَا فِي اللَّفْظِ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: قَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَخَطَبَ النَّاسَ فَقَالَ: «لَا وَاللهِ! مَا أَخْشَىٰ عَلَيْكُمْ أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ!

[1] *Aṣ-Ṣaff* 61:2.

Messenger of Allâh, does good produce evil?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Good does not produce anything but good, or better than it. Everything that grows in the spring may either kill or make the animals sick, except if an animal eats its fill of greenery; it eats, then when its flanks are stretched, it turns to face the sun and defecates or urinates, then it chews its cud, then it comes back and eats more. Whoever acquires wealth lawfully, it will be blessed for him, but whoever takes wealth unlawfully, he is like the one who eats and is never satisfied.'"

إِلَّا مَا يُخْرِجُ اللهُ لَكُمْ مِنْ زَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا»، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ بِالشَّرِّ؟، فَصَمَتَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ قَالَ «كَيْفَ قُلْتَ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ بِالشَّرِّ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْخَيْرَ لَا يَأْتِي إِلَّا بِخَيْرٍ، أَوَ خَيْرٌ هُوَ! إِنَّ كُلَّ مَا يُنْبِتُ الرَّبِيعُ يَقْتُلُ حَبَطًا أَوْ يُلِمُّ، إِلَّا آكِلَةَ الْخَضِرِ، أَكَلَتْ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا امْتَلَأَتْ خَاصِرَتَاهَا اسْتَقْبَلَتِ الشَّمْسَ، ثَلَطَتْ أَوْ بَالَتْ، ثُمَّ اجْتَرَّتْ، فَعَادَتْ، فَأَكَلَتْ، فَمَنْ يَأْخُذْ مَالًا بِحَقِّهِ يُبَارَكْ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَمَنْ يَأْخُذْ مَالًا بِغَيْرِ حَقِّهِ فَمَثَلُهُ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ».

[2422] 122 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "What I fear for you the most is that which Allâh will bring forth for you of the splendor of the life of this world." They said: "What is the splendor of the life of this world, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "The blessings of the earth." They said: "O Messenger of Allâh, does good produce evil?" He said: "Good produces nothing but good, good produces nothing but good, good produces nothing but good. Everything that grows in the spring may either

• **[٢٤٢٢] ١٢٢-(...) حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَخْوَفُ مَا أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ مَا يُخْرِجُ اللهُ لَكُمْ مِنْ زَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا» قَالُوا: وَمَا زَهْرَةُ الدُّنْيَا؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «بَرَكَاتُ الْأَرْضِ»، قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! وَهَلْ يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ بِالشَّرِّ؟ قَالَ: «لَا يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ إِلَّا بِالْخَيْرِ، لَا يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ إِلَّا بِالْخَيْرِ،

kill or make the animals sick, except if an animal eats its fill of greenery; it eats, then when its flanks are stretched, it turns to face the sun, then it chews its cud and urinates and defecates, then it goes back and eats again. This wealth is fresh and sweet. Whoever acquires it lawfully, and spends it lawfully, what a good help he is, but whoever acquires it unlawfully will be like the one who eats and is never satisfied."

لَا يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ إِلَّا بِالْخَيْرِ. إِنَّ كُلَّ مَا أَنْبَتَ الرَّبِيعُ يَقْتُلُ أَوْ يُلِمُّ، إِلَّا آكِلَةَ الْخَضِرِ، فَإِنَّهَا تَأْكُلُ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا امْتَدَّتْ خَاصِرَتَاهَا اسْتَقْبَلَتِ الشَّمْسَ، ثُمَّ اجْتَرَّتْ وَبَالَتْ وَثَلَطَتْ، ثُمَّ عَادَتْ فَأَكَلَتْ، إِنَّ هٰذَا الْمَالَ خَضِرَةٌ حُلْوَةٌ، فَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بِحَقِّهِ، وَوَضَعَهُ فِي حَقِّهِ، فَنِعْمَ الْمَعُونَةُ هُوَ، وَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بِغَيْرِ حَقِّهِ، كَانَ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ».

[2423] 123 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sat on the *Minbar* and we sat around him, and he said: 'One of the things that I fear for you after I am gone is the splendor and adornment of the life of this world that will be made available to you.' A man said: 'Does good produce evil, O Messenger of Allâh?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ remained silent and it was said to (that man): 'What is the matter with you? Why do you speak to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he does not speak to you?' We thought that he (ﷺ) was receiving Revelation, then he came to and wiped away the sweat and said: 'Where is the one who was asking?' - as if he was praising him. Then he said: 'Good does not produce evil. Everything that grows in the

[٢٤٢٣] ١٢٣-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ صَاحِبِ الدَّسْتَوَائِيِّ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ أَبِي مَيْمُونَةَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: جَلَسَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، وَجَلَسْنَا حَوْلَهُ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ مِمَّا أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ بَعْدِي، مَا يُفْتَحُ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ زَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتِهَا»، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: أَوَ يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ بِالشَّرِّ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ عَنْهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقِيلَ [لَهُ]: مَا شَأْنُكَ؟ تُكَلِّمُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَلَا يُكَلِّمُكَ؟ قَالَ: وَرَأَيْنَا أَنَّهُ يُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ، فَأَفَاقَ يَمْسَحُ عَنْهُ الرُّحَضَاءَ، وَقَالَ: «أَنَّى هٰذَا السَّائِلُ» -

spring may either kill or make the animals sick, except if an animal eats its fill of greenery; it eats until when its flanks are stretched, it turns to face the sun and defecates and urinates, then it grazes. This wealth is fresh and sweet. What a good companion he is to the Muslim who gives it to the poor, orphans and wayfarers. Whoever acquires it unlawfully is like the one who eats and is not satisfied, and it will be a witness against him on the Day of Resurrection.'"

وَكَأَنَّهُ حَمِدَهُ - فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَا يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ بِالشَّرِّ، وَإِنَّ مِمَّا يُنْبِتُ الرَّبِيعُ يَقْتُلُ أَوْ يُلِمُّ، إِلَّا آكِلَةَ الْخَضِرِ، فَإِنَّهَا أَكَلَتْ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا امْتَلأَتْ خَاصِرَتَاهَا اسْتَقْبَلَتْ عَيْنَ الشَّمْسِ، فَثَلَطَتْ وَبَالَتْ ثُمَّ رَتَعَتْ، وَإِنَّ هٰذَا الْمَالَ خَضِرٌ حُلْوٌ وَنِعْمَ صَاحِبُ الْمُسْلِمِ هُوَ لِمَنْ أَعْطَىٰ مِنْهُ الْمِسْكِينَ وَالْيَتِيمَ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ - أَوْ كَمَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ - وَإِنَّهُ مَنْ يَأْخُذُهُ بِغَيْرِ حَقِّهِ كَانَ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ، وَيَكُونُ عَلَيْهِ شَهِيدًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

Chapter 42. The Virtue Of Refraining From Asking And Being Patient And Content

(المعجم ٤٢) - (بَابُ فضل التعفف والصبر والقناعة والحث على كل ذَلِكَ) (التحفة ٤٣)

[2424] 124 - (1053) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that some people from among the *Anṣâr* asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he gave them, then they asked him and he gave them, until what he had was exhausted. He said: "Whatever I have of good, I will never withhold from you, but whoever refrains from asking, Allâh will make him content, whoever seeks to be independent of means, Allâh will make him independent, and whoever is patient Allâh will bestow patience upon him, and no one is

[٢٤٢٤] ١٢٤-(١٠٥٣) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِىءَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ اللَّيْثِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ نَاسًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَأَعْطَاهُمْ، ثُمَّ سَأَلُوهُ فَأَعْطَاهُمْ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا نَفِدَ مَا عِنْدَهُ قَالَ: «مَا يَكُنْ عِنْدِي مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَلَنْ أَدَّخِرَهُ عَنْكُمْ، وَمَنْ يَسْتَعْفِفْ يُعِفَّهُ اللهُ، وَمَنْ يَسْتَغْنِ يُغْنِهِ اللهُ، وَمَنْ يَصْبِرْ يُصَبِّرْهُ اللهُ، وَمَا أُعْطِيَ أَحَدٌ مِنْ عَطَاءٍ خَيْرٌ وَأَوْسَعُ مِنَ الصَّبْرِ».

ever given anything better and more generous than patience."

[2425] **(...)** A similar report (as no. 2424) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[٢٤٢٥] (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 43. Sufficient Provision And Contentment

(المعجم ٤٣) - (بَابٌ فِي الكفاف والقناعة) (التحفة ٤٤)

[2426] 125 - (1054) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "He has succeeded who accepts Islam and is given sufficient provision, and Allâh makes him content with what He has given him."

[٢٤٢٦] **١٢٥**-(١٠٥٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْمُقْرِىءُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنِي شُرَحْبِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ شَرِيكٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْحُبُلِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِاللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ، وَرُزِقَ كَفَافًا، وَقَنَّعَهُ اللهُ بِمَا آتَاهُ».

[2427] 126 - (1055) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: '*Allâhummaj'al rizqa âli muḥammadin quwtâ* (O Allâh, make the provision of the family of Muḥammad (no more than) sufficient.)'"

[٢٤٢٧] **١٢٦**-(١٠٥٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَأَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اجْعَلْ رِزْقَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ قُوتًا».

[انظر: ٧٤٤٠]

Chapter 44. Giving To Those Whose Hearts Have Been Inclined (Towards Islam) And To Those For Whose Faith There Is Fear If They Are Not Given Anything, And Putting Up With The One Who Asks Rudely Due To Ignorance, And The *Khawârij* And Rulings Regarding Them

(المعجم ٤٤) - (بَابُ إعطاء المؤلفة ومن يخاف على إيمانه إن لم يعط، واحتمال من سأل بجفاء لجهله، وبيان الخوارج وأحكامهم) (التحفة ٤٥)

[2428] 127 - (1056) It was narrated that Salmân bin Rabî'ah said: 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb (May Allâh he pleased with him) said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ shared out (some wealth) and I said: "By Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, others deserved to have it more than these people." He said: "They gave me the choice of having them ask importunately or regard me as a miser, and I am not a miser."

[٢٤٢٨] ١٢٧-(١٠٥٦) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ سَلْمَانَ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ قَالَ قَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: قَسَمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَسْمًا، فَقُلْتُ: وَاللهِ! يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! لَغَيْرُ هٰؤُلَاءِ كَانَ أَحَقَّ بِهِ مِنْهُمْ، قَالَ: «إِنَّهُمْ خَيَّرُونِي بَيْنَ أَنْ يَسْأَلُونِي بِالْفُحْشِ، أَوْ يُبَخِّلُونِي، فَلَسْتُ بِبَاخِلٍ».

[2429] 128 - (1057) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "I was walking with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he was wearing a Najrânî *Ridâ'* with a thick border. A Bedouin came up to him and roughly grabbed him by his *Ridâ'*, and I could see the marks left on the neck of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ by the border of his *Ridâ'*, because of the rough manner in which he

[٢٤٢٩] ١٢٨-(١٠٥٧) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ الرَّازِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَالِكًا؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكُ [ابْنُ أَنَسٍ] عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ:

grabbed him. Then he said: 'O Muhammad! Order that I be given some of the wealth of Allâh that is with you!' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ turned to him and smiled, then he ordered that he be given something."

كُنْتُ أَمْشِي مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وعَلَيْهِ رِدَاءٌ نَجْرَانِيٌّ غَلِيظُ الْحَاشِيَةِ، فَأَدْرَكَهُ أَعْرَابِيٌّ، فَجَبَذَهُ بِرِدَائِهِ جَبْذَةً شَدِيدَةً، نَظَرْتُ إِلَىٰ صَفْحَةِ عُنُقِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَقَدْ أَثَّرَتْ بِهَا حَاشِيَةُ الرِّدَاءِ، مِنْ شِدَّةِ جَبْذَتِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! مُرْ لِي مِنْ مَالِ اللهِ الَّذِي عِنْدَكَ، فَالْتَفَتَ إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَضَحِكَ ثُمَّ أَمَرَ لَهُ بِعَطَاءٍ.

[2430] (...) This *Hadîth* was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik, from the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2430)

In the *Hadîth* of 'Ikrimah bin 'Ammâr is the addition: "Then he grabbed him, and the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ was pulled backwards towards to that Bedouin."

In the *Hadîth* of Hammâm: "He grabbed him (so roughly) that the *Burd* tore, and its border was left around the neck of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٢٤٣٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُغِيرَةِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [ابْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ]، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ عِكْرِمَةَ بْنِ عَمَّارٍ مِنَ الزِّيَادَةِ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ جَبَذَهُ إِلَيْهِ جَبْذَةً رَجَعَ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ فِي نَحْرِ الْأَعْرَابِيِّ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ هَمَّامٍ: فَجَاذَبَهُ حَتَّى انْشَقَّ الْبُرْدُ، وَحَتَّى بَقِيَتْ حَاشِيَتُهُ فِي عُنُقِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[2431] 129 - (1058) It was

[٢٤٣١] ١٢٩ - (١٠٥٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا

narrated that Al-Miswar bin Ma<u>kh</u>ramah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ distributed some cloaks and he did not give anything to Ma<u>kh</u>ramah. Ma<u>kh</u>ramah said: 'O my son, let us go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' So I went with him and he said: 'Go in and call him for me.' So I called him, and he (ﷺ) came out wearing one of those cloaks and said: 'I kept this one for you.' He looked at him and said: 'Ma<u>kh</u>ramah is pleased.'"

قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ الْمِسْوَرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَسَمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَقْبِيَةً وَلَمْ يُعْطِ مَخْرَمَةَ شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ مَخْرَمَةُ: يَا بُنَيَّ انْطَلِقْ بِنَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَانْطَلَقْتُ مَعَهُ قَالَ: ادْخُلْ فَادْعُهُ لِي، قَالَ: فَدَعَوْتُهُ لَهُ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ قَبَاءٌ مِنْهَا، فَقَالَ: «خَبَأْتُ هٰذَا لَكَ»، قَالَ: فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ فَقَالَ: «رَضِيَ مَخْرَمَةُ»

[2432] 130 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Miswar bin Ma<u>kh</u>ramah said: "Some cloaks were brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and my father Ma<u>kh</u>ramah said to me: 'Let us go to him: perhaps he will give us one of them.' My father stood at the door and spoke, and the Prophet ﷺ recognized his voice and came out, carrying a cloak and displaying it to him, and saying: 'I kept this one for you, I kept this one for you.'"

[٢٤٣٢] ١٣٠-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الْخَطَّابِ زِيَادُ بْنُ يَحْيَى الْحَسَّانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ وَرْدَانَ أَبُو صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ السَّخْتِيَانِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ الْمِسْوَرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ قَالَ: قَدِمَتْ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَقْبِيَةٌ، فَقَالَ لِي أَبِي مَخْرَمَةُ: انْطَلِقْ بِنَا إِلَيْهِ عَسَى أَنْ يُعْطِيَنَا مِنْهَا شَيْئًا، قَالَ: فَقَامَ أَبِي عَلَى الْبَابِ فَتَكَلَّمَ، فَعَرَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صَوْتَهُ، فَخَرَجَ وَمَعَهُ قَبَاءٌ، وَهُوَ يُرِيهِ مَحَاسِنَهُ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «خَبَأْتُ هٰذَا لَكَ، خَبَأْتُ هٰذَا لَكَ».

Chapter 45. Giving To One For Whose Faith One Fears

(المعجم ٤٥) - (بَابُ إعطاء من يخاف على إيمانه) (التحفة ٤٦)

[2433] 131 - (150) It was narrated from Sa'd: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave something to a

[٢٤٣٣] **١٣١-(١٥٠) حَدَّثَنَا** الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ

group of people among whom I was sitting, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ left out one man without giving him anything, and he was the best of them in my view. I went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and whispered to him: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what about so-and-so? By Allâh, I think that he is a believer.' He said: 'Or a Muslim.' I remained silent for a while, then what I knew of him got the better of me, and I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what about so-and-so? By Allâh, I think that he is a believer.' He said: 'Or a Muslim.' I remained silent for a while, then what I knew of him got the better of me, and I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what about so-and-so? By Allâh, I think that he is a believer.' He said: 'Or a Muslim.' He said: 'I may give something to a man although someone else is dearer to me than him, lest he be thrown into the Fire on his face.'"

In the *Hadîth* of Al-Hulwânî, the words are repeated twice.

قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ سَعْدٍ: أَنَّهُ أَعْطَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ رَهْطًا وَأَنَا جَالِسٌ فِيهِمْ قَالَ: فَتَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْهُمْ رَجُلًا لَمْ يُعْطِهِ، وَهُوَ أَعْجَبُهُمْ إِلَيَّ، فَقُمْتُ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَسَارَرْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ: [يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ!] مَالَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا، قَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا» فَسَكَتُّ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ غَلَبَنِي مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْهُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَالَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ فَوَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا، قَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا» فَسَكَتُّ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ غَلَبَنِي مَا أَعْلَمُ فِيهِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَالَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ فَوَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا، قَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا» قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَأُعْطِي الرَّجُلَ وَغَيْرُهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْهُ، خَشْيَةَ أَنْ يُكَبَّ فِي النَّارِ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ». وَفِي حَدِيثِ الْحُلْوَانِيِّ تَكْرَارُ الْقَوْلِ مَرَّتَيْنِ. [راجع: ٣٧٨]

[2434] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Sâlih (no. 2433) from Az-Zuhrî was narrated (by others) from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[٢٤٣٤] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ [بْنِ سَعْدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ شِهَابٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا:

أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، عَلَىٰ مَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ صَالِحٍ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ.

[2435] (...) It was narrated that Ismâ'îl bin Muhammad bin Sa'd said: "I heard Muhammad bin Sa'd narrating this" - meaning, the *Hadîth* of Az-Zuhrî which is quoted above (no. 2434) - and in his *Hadîth* he said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ struck me with his hand between my neck and my shoulder, then he said: 'Are you arguing, O Sa'd, because I give something to a man?'"

[٢٤٣٥] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ [إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ يُحَدِّثُ هٰذَا - يَعْنِي حَدِيثَ الزُّهْرِيِّ الَّذِي ذَكَرْنَا - فَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَضَرَبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ بَيْنَ عُنُقِي وَكَتِفِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَقِتَالًا؟ أَيْ سَعْدُ! إِنِّي لَأُعْطِي الرَّجُلَ».

Chapter 46. Giving To Those Whose Hearts Have Been Inclined (Towards Islam) And Urging Those Whose Faith Is Strong To Show Patience)

(المعجم ٤٦) - (بَابُ إعطاء المؤلفة قلوبهم على الإسلام وتصبر من قوي إيمانه) (التحفة ٤٧)

[2436] 132 - (1059) It was narrated from Yûnus, form Ibn Shihâb, who said: "Anas bin Mâlik informed me, that on the day of Hunain, when Allâh granted the wealth of Hawâzin as *Fay'*[1] to His Messenger ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ started to distribute it, giving one hundred camels to some men of the Quraish, some people among the *Ansâr* said: 'May Allâh

[٢٤٣٦] ١٣٢-(١٠٥٩) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى التُّجِيبِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ نَاسًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ قَالُوا يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ، حِينَ أَفَاءَ اللهُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَمْوَالِ هَوَازِنَ مَا أَفَاءَ، فَطَفِقَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُعْطِي رِجَالًا

[1] Normally referring to spoils of war that were acquired without fighting.

forgive the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, he has given to the Quraish and he has ignored us, while our swords are still dripping with their blood.'"

Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was told about what they had said, and he summoned the *Anṣâr* to a tent made of leather. When they had gathered, he came to them and addressed them, and said: 'What is this that I have heard you are saying?' The *Fuqahâ'* (the learned and wise) among the *Anṣâr* said: 'As for the wise ones among us, O Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, they did not say anything, but some of us are young in age, and they said: "May Allâh forgive the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, he has given to the Quraish and he has ignored us, while our swords are still dripping with their blood."'

"The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I give to men who have only recently left disbelief behind, so as to incline their hearts (towards faith). Does it not please you that the people are leaving with the wealth while you are leaving with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ? By Allâh, what you are returning with is better than what they are returning with.' They said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh, we are pleased.' He said: 'You are going to see others being preferred over you, so be patient until you meet Allâh and His

مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ الْمِائَةَ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، فَقَالُوا: يَغْفِرُ اللهُ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، يُعْطِي قُرَيْشًا وَيَتْرُكُنَا وَسُيُوفُنَا تَقْطُرُ مِنْ دِمَائِهِمْ.

قَالَ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: فَحُدِّثَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، مِنْ قَوْلِهِمْ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى الْأَنْصَارِ، فَجَمَعَهُمْ فِي قُبَّةٍ مِنْ أَدَمٍ، فَلَمَّا اجْتَمَعُوا جَاءَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «مَا حَدِيثٌ بَلَغَنِي عَنْكُمْ؟» فَقَالَ لَهُ فُقَهَاءُ الْأَنْصَارِ: أَمَّا ذَوُو رَأْيِنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَلَمْ يَقُولُوا شَيْئًا، وَأَمَّا أُنَاسٌ مِنَّا حَدِيثَةٌ أَسْنَانُهُمْ، قَالُوا: يَغْفِرُ اللهُ لِرَسُولِهِ ﷺ، يُعْطِي قُرَيْشًا وَيَتْرُكُنَا، وَسُيُوفُنَا تَقْطُرُ مِنْ دِمَائِهِمْ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَإِنِّي أُعْطِي رِجَالًا حَدِيثِي عَهْدٍ بِكُفْرٍ، أَتَأَلَّفُهُمْ، أَفَلَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ بِالْأَمْوَالِ، وَتَرْجِعُونَ إِلَى رِحَالِكُمْ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ - ﷺ -؟ فَوَاللهِ! لَمَا تَنْقَلِبُونَ بِهِ خَيْرٌ مِمَّا يَنْقَلِبُونَ بِهِ» فَقَالُوا: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَدْ رَضِينَا، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّكُمْ سَتَجِدُونَ أُثْرَةً شَدِيدَةً، فَاصْبِرُوا حَتَّى تَلْقَوُا اللهَ وَرَسُولَهُ، فَإِنِّي عَلَى الْحَوْضِ»، قَالُوا: سَنَصْبِرُ.

Messenger, for I will be at the Cistern (*Hauḍ Al-Kauthar*).' They said: 'We will be patient.'"

[2437] **(...)** It was narrated from Ṣâliḥ, from Ibn Shihâb, (who said): "Anas bin Mâlik narrated to me; he said: 'When Allâh granted the wealth of Hawâzin to His Messenger as *Fay'*...'" and he quoted a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 2437), except that he said: "Anas said: 'We could not bear it.'" And he said: "As for some people who were young in age..."

[٢٤٣٧] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** الْحَسَنُ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: لَمَّا أَفَاءَ اللهُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ مَا أَفَاءَ مِنْ أَمْوَالِ هَوَازِنَ، وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَلَمْ نَصْبِرْ، وَقَالَ: فَأَمَّا أُنَاسٌ حَدِيثَةٌ أَسْنَانُهُمْ.

[2438] **(...)** The nephew of Ibn Abî Shihâb narrated that his paternal uncle said: "Anas bin Mâlik told me..." and he quoted a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 2437), except that he said: "Anas said: They said: "We will be patient" - like the report of Yûnus from Az-Zuhrî.

[٢٤٣٨] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِهِ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: قَالُوا: نَصْبِرُ، كَرِوَايَةِ يُونُسَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ.

[2439] 133 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gathered the *Anṣâr* and said: 'Is there anyone else among you?' They said: 'No, except the son of a sister of ours.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The son of the sister of a people is one of them.' Then he said: 'The Quraish have only recently left *Jâhiliyyah* behind and have suffered a calamity, and I wanted to help

[٢٤٣٩] **١٣٣**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: جَمَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْأَنْصَارَ، فَقَالَ: «أَفِيكُمْ أَحَدٌ مِنْ غَيْرِكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: لَا، إِلَّا ابْنُ أُخْتٍ لَنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ ابْنَ أُخْتِ الْقَوْمِ مِنْهُمْ»

them and soften their hearts (towards faith). Does it not please you that the people are going back with worldly gains, and you are going back to your houses with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ? If the people were to follow a valley and the *Anṣâr* were to follow a mountain pass, I would follow the mountain pass of the *Anṣâr*.'"

فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ قُرَيْشًا حَدِيثُ عَهْدٍ بِجَاهِلِيَّةٍ وَمُصِيبَةٍ، وَإِنِّي أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَجْبُرَهُمْ وَأَتَأَلَّفَهُمْ، أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ النَّاسُ بِالدُّنْيَا، وَتَرْجِعُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَىٰ بُيُوتِكُمْ؟ لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا، وَسَلَكَ الْأَنْصَارُ شِعْبًا، لَسَلَكْتُ شِعْبَ الْأَنْصَارِ».

[2440] 134 - (...) Anas bin Mâlik said: "When Makkah was conquered, the spoils were divided among the Quraish. The *Anṣâr* said: 'This is strange; our swords are still dripping with their blood and our spoils have been given to them!' News of that reached the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, so he gathered them together and said: 'What is this that I have heard about you?' They said: 'It is what you have heard;' and they would not tell lies. He said: 'Does it not please you that the people are going back to their houses with worldly gains, while you are going back to your houses with the Messenger of Allâh? If the people were to follow a valley or mountain pass, and the *Anṣâr* were to follow a valley or mountain pass, I would follow the valley or mountain pass of the *Anṣâr*.'"

[٢٤٤٠] ١٣٤-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا فُتِحَتْ مَكَّةُ قُسِمَ الْغَنَائِمُ فِي قُرَيْشٍ فَقَالَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ: إِنَّ هَٰذَا لَهُوَ الْعَجَبُ، إِنَّ سُيُوفَنَا تَقْطُرُ مِنْ دِمَائِهِمْ، وَإِنَّ غَنَائِمَنَا تُرَدُّ عَلَيْهِمْ! فَبَلَغَ ذَٰلِكَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَجَمَعَهُمْ، فَقَالَ: «مَا الَّذِي بَلَغَنِي عَنْكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: هُوَ الَّذِي بَلَغَكَ، وَكَانُوا لَا يَكْذِبُونَ، قَالَ: «أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ النَّاسُ بِالدُّنْيَا إِلَىٰ بُيُوتِهِمْ، وَتَرْجِعُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ إِلَىٰ بُيُوتِكُمْ؟ لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا أَوْ شِعْبًا، وَسَلَكَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ وَادِيًا أَوْ شِعْبًا، لَسَلَكْتُ وَادِيَ الْأَنْصَارِ أَوْ شِعْبَ الْأَنْصَارِ».

[2441] 135 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "On the day of (battle of) Ḥunain, Hawâzin, Ghaṭafân and others

[٢٤٤١] ١٣٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَرْعَرَةَ

came with their children and flocks, and on that day the Prophet ﷺ had ten thousand with him, as well as the *Ṭulaqâ'*.[1] They fled from him until he was left on his own. On that day he gave two calls, with nothing in between them. He turned to his right and said: 'O *Anṣâr*!' and they said: 'Here we are at your service, O Messenger of Allâh. Be of good cheer, for we are with you.' Then he turned to his left and said: 'O *Anṣâr*!' and they said: 'Here we are at your service, O Messenger of Allâh. Be of good cheer, for we are with you.' He was riding a white mule, then he dismounted and said: 'I am the slave of Allâh and His Messenger.' Then the idolators were defeated and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ acquired a great amount of spoils of war. He divided it among the *Muhâjirûn* and the *Ṭulaqâ'*, and he did not give the *Anṣâr* anything.

The *Anṣâr* said: 'At the hour of need we are called, then the spoils are given to others!' News of that reached him (the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ), so he summoned them to a tent and said: 'O *Anṣâr*, what is this that I have heard you are saying?' They remained silent. He said: 'O *Anṣâr*, does it not please you that the people are leaving with

- يَزِيدُ أَحَدُهُمَا عَلَى الْآخَرِ الْحَرْفَ بَعْدَ
الْحَرْفِ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ
أَنَسٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ
يَوْمُ حُنَيْنٍ أَقْبَلَتْ هَوَازِنُ وَغَطَفَانُ
وَغَيْرُهُمْ، بِذَرَارِيِّهِمْ وَنَعَمِهِمْ، وَمَعَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَشَرَةُ آلَافٍ، وَمَعَهُ
الطُّلَقَاءُ، فَأَدْبَرُوا عَنْهُ، حَتَّى بَقِيَ وَحْدَهُ،
قَالَ: فَنَادَى يَوْمَئِذٍ نِدَاءَيْنِ، لَمْ يَخْلِطْ
بَيْنَهُمَا شَيْئًا، قَالَ: الْتَفَتَ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ
فَقَالَ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ» فَقَالُوا: لَبَّيْكَ،
يَارَسُولَ اللهِ! أَبْشِرْ نَحْنُ مَعَكَ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ
الْتَفَتَ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ فَقَالَ «يَا مَعْشَرَ
الْأَنْصَارِ!» قَالُوا: لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ!
أَبْشِرْ نَحْنُ مَعَكَ، قَالَ: وَهُوَ عَلَى بَغْلَةٍ
بَيْضَاءَ، فَنَزَلَ فَقَالَ: أَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ وَرَسُولُهُ،
فَانْهَزَمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ، وَأَصَابَ رَسُولُ
اللهِ ﷺ غَنَائِمَ كَثِيرَةً، فَقَسَمَ فِي الْمُهَاجِرِينَ
وَالطُّلَقَاءِ، وَلَمْ يُعْطِ الْأَنْصَارَ شَيْئًا، فَقَالَتِ
الْأَنْصَارُ: إِذَا كَانَتِ الشِّدَّةُ فَنَحْنُ نُدْعَى، وَتُعْطَـ
طِي الْغَنَائِمُ غَيْرَنَا! فَبَلَغَهُ ذَلِكَ، فَجَمَعَهُمْ
فِي قُبَّةٍ، فَقَالَ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ! مَا
حَدِيثٌ بَلَغَنِي عَنْكُمْ؟» فَسَكَتُوا، فَقَالَ: «يَا

[1] Those who had been set free following the Conquest of Makkah.

worldly gains, but you are leaving with Muhammad and taking him to your houses?' They said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, we are pleased.' He said: 'If the people were to follow a valley and the *Anṣâr* were to follow a mountain pass, I would take the mountain pass of the *Anṣâr*.'"

Hishâm (a narrator) said: "I said: 'O Abû Ḥamzah,[1] did you witness that?' He said: 'How could I be elsewhere?'"

[2442] 136 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "We conquered Makkah, then we attacked Ḥunain, and the idolators came in the best ranks I have ever seen. They lined up their cavalry, then the infantry, then the women behind them, then the sheep, then the other livestock. We were a large number of people, some six thousand, and our cavalry was led by Khâlid bin Al-Walîd. Our cavalry scattered behind our backs, and we could hardly stand firm when we were exposed by our cavalry. The Bedouin and those whom we know among the people fled, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ called out: 'O *Muhâjirûn*! O *Muhâjirûn*!' Then he called out: 'O *Anṣâr*! O *Anṣâr*!'" Anas said: "This is the *Ḥadîth* of *'Ummayyah*."[2] He

مَعْشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ! أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ بِالدُّنْيَا وَتَذْهَبُونَ بِمُحَمَّدٍ تَحُوزُونَهُ إِلَىٰ بُيُوتِكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَىٰ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! رَضِينَا، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا، وَسَلَكَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ شِعْبًا، لَأَخَذْتُ شِعْبَ الْأَنْصَارِ».

قَالَ هِشَامٌ فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا حَمْزَةَ! أَنْتَ شَاهِدٌ ذَاكَ؟ قَالَ: وَأَيْنَ أَغِيبُ عَنْهُ؟.

[٢٤٤٢] ١٣٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ وَحَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ - قَالَ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - الْمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي السُّمَيْطُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: افْتَتَحْنَا مَكَّةَ، ثُمَّ إِنَّا غَزَوْنَا حُنَيْنًا، فَجَاءَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ بِأَحْسَنِ صُفُوفٍ رَأَيْتُ، قَالَ: فَصُفَّتِ الْخَيْلُ، ثُمَّ الْمُقَاتِلَةُ، ثُمَّ صُفَّتِ النِّسَاءُ مِنْ وَرَاءِ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ صُفَّتِ الْغَنَمُ، ثُمَّ صُفَّتِ النَّعَمُ، قَالَ: وَنَحْنُ بَشَرٌ كَثِيرٌ، قَدْ بَلَغْنَا سِتَّةَ آلَافٍ، وَعَلَىٰ مُجَنِّبَةِ خَيْلِنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ، قَالَ: فَجَعَلَتْ خَيْلُنَا تَلْوِي خَلْفَ ظُهُورِنَا، فَلَمْ نَلْبَثْ أَنِ انْكَشَفَتْ خَيْلُنَا، وَفَرَّتِ الْأَعْرَابُ وَمَنْ

[1] Referring to Anas bin Mâlik.
[2] This word has been interpreted and recited in different ways.

said: "We said: 'Here we are at your service, O Messenger of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ advanced, and we did not come to them before Allâh defeated them. We seized that wealth, then we set off towards Aṭ-Ṭâ'if, which we besieged for forty days. Then we went back to Makkah and stayed there, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ started to give some men one hundred [camels]."

Then he mentioned the rest of the *Ḥadîth*, similar to the *Aḥâdîth* of Qatâdah, Abû At-Tayyâḥ and Hishâm bin Zaid (no. 2439, 2440, 2441).

نَعْلَمُ مِنَ النَّاسِ، قَالَ: فَنَادَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَالَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ!، يَالَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ!»، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَالَ الأَنْصَارِ! يَالَ الْأَنْصَارِ!»، قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: هٰذَا حَدِيثُ عِمِّيَّةٍ، قَالَ: قُلْنَا: لَبَّيْكَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: فَتَقَدَّمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فَايْمُ اللهِ مَا أَتَيْنَاهُم حَتَّىٰ هَزَمَهُمُ اللهُ، قَالَ: فَقَبَضْنَا ذَلِكَ الْمَالَ، ثُمَّ انْطَلَقْنَا إِلَىٰ الطَّائِفِ فَحَاصَرْنَاهُمْ أَرْبَعِينَ لَيْلَةً، ثُمَّ رَجَعْنَا إِلَىٰ مَكَّةَ فَنَزَلْنَا، قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُعْطِي الرَّجُلَ الْمِائَةَ [مِنَ الْإِبِلِ].

ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بَاقِيَ الْحَدِيثِ كَنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ قَتَادَةَ، وَأَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، وهِشَامِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ.

[2443] 137 - (1060) It was narrated that Râfi' bin Khadîj said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave one hundred camels each to Abû Sufyân bin Ḥarb, Ṣafwân bin Umayyah, 'Uyaynah bin Ḥiṣn and Al-Aqra' bin Ḥâbis, and he gave less than that to 'Abbâs bin Mirdâs. 'Abbâs bin Mirdâs said (in verse):

'You allot my share of the spoils and that of my horse between 'Uyaynah and Al-Aqra' -

But neither 'Uyaynah nor Al-Aqra' are of any higher standing than Mirdâs in the assembly -

[٢٤٤٣] ١٣٧-(١٠٦٠) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبَايَةَ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ، عَنْ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ قَالَ: أَعْطَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ بْنَ حَرْبٍ، وَصَفْوَانَ بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ، وَعُيَيْنَةَ بْنَ حِصْنٍ، والأَقْرَعَ بْنَ حَابِسٍ، كُلَّ إِنْسَانٍ مِنْهُمْ، مِائَةً مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، وَأَعْطَىٰ عَبَّاسَ بْنَ مِرْدَاسٍ دُونَ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ عَبَّاسُ بْنُ مِرْدَاسٍ:

I am in no way inferior to either of them, and he who accepts a lower status today will not be elevated.'
So the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ completed one hundred for him.

أَتَجْعَلُ نَهْبِي وَنَهْبَ الْعُبَيْدِ بَيْنَ عُيَيْنَةَ وَالْأَقْرَعِ؟
فَمَا كَانَ بَدْرٌ وَلَا حَابِسٌ يَفُوقَانِ مِرْدَاسَ فِي الْمَجْمَعِ
وَمَا كُنْتُ دُونَ امْرِىءٍ مِنْهُمَا وَمَنْ يُخْفَضِ الْيَوْمَ لَا يُرْفَعِ
قَالَ: فَأَتَمَّ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مِائَةً.

[2444] 138 - (...) It was narrated from 'Umar bin Sa'eed bin Masrûq with this chain: "The Prophet ﷺ distributed the spoils of Ḥunain, and he gave Abû Sufyân bin Ḥarb one hundred camels..." and he quoted a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 2443), and added: and he gave 'Alqamah bin 'Ulâthah one hundred.

[٢٤٤٤] ١٣٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدَةَ الضَّبِّيُّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَسْرُوقٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَسَمَ غَنَائِمَ حُنَيْنٍ، فَأَعْطَى أَبَا سُفْيَانَ بْنَ حَرْبٍ مِائَةً مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِهِ، وَزَادَ: وَأَعْطَى عَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ عُلَاثَةَ مِائَةً.

[2445] (...) 'Umar bin Sa'eed narrated it with this chain, but he did not mention 'Alqamah bin 'Ulâthah or Ṣafwân bin Umayyah in his *Ḥadîth*, nor did he quote the poetry.

[٢٤٤٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَاهُ مَخْلَدُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ الشَّعِيرِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ عُلَاثَةَ، وَلَا صَفْوَانَ بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الشِّعْرَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ.

[2446] 139 - (1061) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Zaid that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ conquered Ḥunain, he distributed the spoils and he gave to those whose hearts had been

[٢٤٤٦] ١٣٩-(١٠٦١) حَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ:

inclined (towards Islam). Then he heard that the *Anṣâr* would have liked to have got what the people had got. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up and addressed them; he praised and glorified Allâh, then he said: "O *Anṣâr*, did I not find you astray, then Allâh guided you through me? Were you not destitute, then Allâh made you rich through me? Were you not divided, then Allâh united you through me?" They said: "Allâh and His Messenger are most generous." He said: "Are you not going to answer me?" They said: "Allâh and His Messenger are most generous." He said: "If you wish you may say such-and-such, and such-and-such happened" - he mentioned a number of things, but 'Amr said that he did not remember them. Then he said: "Does it not please you that the people are leaving with sheep and camels, and you are leaving with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The *Anṣâr* are inner garments and the people are outer garments. Were it not for the *Hijrah*, I would have been one of the *Anṣâr*. If the people were to follow a valley or mountain pass, I would follow the valley or mountain pass of the *Anṣâr*. After I am gone you are going to see others being preferred to you, but be patient until you meet me at the Cistern."

أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لَمَّا فَتَحَ حُنَيْنًا قَسَمَ الْغَنَائِمَ، فَأَعْطَى الْمُؤَلَّفَةَ قُلُوبُهُمْ، فَبَلَغَهُ أَنَّ الْأَنْصَارَ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يُصِيبُوا مَا أَصَابَ النَّاسُ، فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَخَطَبَهُمْ، فَحَمِدَ اللهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ! أَلَمْ أَجِدْكُمْ ضُلَّالًا، فَهَدَاكُمُ اللهُ بِي؟ وَعَالَةً، فَأَغْنَاكُمُ اللهُ بِي؟ وَمُتَفَرِّقِينَ، فَجَمَعَكُمُ اللهُ بِي» وَيَقُولُونَ: اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمَنُّ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تُجِيبُونِي؟» فَقَالُوا: اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمَنُّ، فَقَالَ: أَمَا إِنَّكُمْ لَوْ شِئْتُمْ أَنْ تَقُولُوا كَذَا وَكَذَا، وَكَانَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ كَذَا [وَكَذَا]»، - لِأَشْيَاءَ عَدَّدَهَا، زَعَمَ عَمْرٌو أَنْ لَا يَحْفَظُهَا - فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تَرْضَونَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ بِالشَّاءِ وَالْإِبِلِ، وَتَذْهَبُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَى رِحَالِكُمْ؟ الْأَنْصَارُ شِعَارٌ وَالنَّاسُ دِثَارٌ، وَلَوْلَا الْهِجْرَةُ لَكُنْتُ امْرَأً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، وَلَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا وَشِعْبًا، لَسَلَكْتُ وَادِيَ الْأَنْصَارِ وَشِعْبَهُمْ، إِنَّكُمْ سَتَلْقَوْنَ بَعْدِي أَثَرَةً، فَاصْبِرُوا حَتَّى تَلْقَوْنِي عَلَى الْحَوْضِ».

[2447] 140 - (1062) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "On the day of (the battle of) Hunain, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ showed preference to some people in distributing (the spoils of war). He gave one hundred camels to Al-Aqra' bin Hâbis, and a similar amount to 'Uyaynah, and he gave to some prominent people among the 'Arabs, and he showed preference to them in giving on that day. A man said: 'By Allâh, there is no justice in this division of the spoils of war, and it has not been done for the Face of Allâh!' I said: 'By Allâh, I am going to tell the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' So I went to him and told him what (that man) had said. His face changed until it was like blood, then he said: 'Who will be just if Allâh and His Messenger are not just?' Then he said: 'May Allâh have mercy on Mûsâ, for he was troubled with more than this and he remained patient.'

I said: 'I will not tell him of anything that people say after this.'"

[2448] 141 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ distributed (some spoils of war), and a man said: 'This division was not done for the Face of

[٢٤٤٧] **١٤٠-(١٠٦٢)** حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ- قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ حُنَيْنٍ آثَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ نَاسًا فِي الْقِسْمَةِ، فَأَعْطَى الْأَقْرَعَ ابْنَ حَابِسٍ مِائَةً مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، وَأَعْطَىٰ عُيَيْنَةَ مِثْلَ ذَٰلِكَ، وَأَعْطَىٰ نَاسًا مِنْ أَشْرَافِ الْعَرَبِ، وَآثَرَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ فِي الْقِسْمَةِ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: وَاللهِ! إِنَّ هٰذِهِ لَقِسْمَةٌ مَا عُدِلَ فِيهَا، وَمَا أُرِيدَ فِيهَا وَجْهُ اللهِ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: وَاللهِ! لَأُخْبِرَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُهُ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِمَا قَالَ، فَتَغَيَّرَ وَجْهُهُ حَتَّىٰ كَانَ كَالصِّرْفِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: فَمَنْ يَعْدِلُ إِنْ لَمْ يَعْدِلِ اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ!» ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَرْحَمُ اللهُ مُوسَىٰ، قَدْ أُوذِيَ بِأَكْثَرَ مِنْ هٰذَا فَصَبَرَ».

قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا جَرَمَ لَا أَرْفَعُ إِلَيْهِ بَعْدَهَا حَدِيثًا.

[٢٤٤٨] **١٤١-(...)** وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَسَمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَسْمًا،

Allâh.' I went to the Prophet ﷺ and whispered to him, and he got very angry at that, and his face turned red, until I wished that I had not told him. Then he said: 'Mûsâ was troubled with more than this and he remained patient.'"

فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: إِنَّهَا لَقِسْمَةٌ مَا أُرِيدَ بِهَا وَجْهُ اللهِ، قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَسَارَرْتُهُ، فَغَضِبَ مِنْ ذَٰلِكَ غَضَبًا شَدِيدًا، وَاحْمَرَّ وَجْهُهُ حَتَّىٰ تَمَنَّيْتُ أَنِّي لَمْ أَذْكُرْهُ لَهُ، قَالَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «قَدْ أُوذِيَ مُوسَىٰ بِأَكْثَرَ مِنْ هٰذَا فَصَبَرَ».

Chapter 47. The *Khawârij* And Their Attributes

(المعجم ٤٧) - (بَابُ ذكر الخوارج وصفاتهم) (التحفة ٤٨)

[2449] 142 - (1063) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in Al-Ji'rranâh, when he was on his way back from Hunain. In the cloak of Bilâl there was some silver and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was giving handfuls of it to the people. He said: 'O Muhammad, be fair!' He said: 'Woe to you! Who will be fair if I am not fair? I will be doomed and lost if I am not fair.' 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb (may Allâh he pleased with him) said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, let me kill this hypocrite!' He said: 'Allâh forbid that the people should say that I kill my Companions. This man and his like read the Qur'ân, but it does not go any further than their throats, and they pass through it like an arrow passing through the prey.'"

[٢٤٤٩] ١٤٢-(١٠٦٣) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحِ بْنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: أَتَىٰ رَجُلٌ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْجِعِرَّانَةِ مُنْصَرَفَهُ مِنْ حُنَيْنٍ، وَفِي ثَوْبِ بِلَالٍ فِضَّةٌ وَرَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَقْبِضُ مِنْهَا يُعْطِي النَّاسَ، فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! اعْدِلْ، قَالَ: «وَيْلَكَ! وَمَنْ يَعْدِلُ إِذَا لَمْ أَكُنْ أَعْدِلُ؟ لَقَدْ خِبْتُ وَخَسِرْتُ إِنْ لَمْ أَكُنْ أَعْدِلُ»، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ ابْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: دَعْنِي يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَأَقْتُلَ هٰذَا الْمُنَافِقَ، فَقَالَ: «مَعَاذَ اللهِ! أَنْ يَتَحَدَّثَ النَّاسُ أَنِّي أَقْتُلُ أَصْحَابِي، إِنَّ هٰذَا وَأَصْحَابَهُ يَقْرَءُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنْهُ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ».

[2450] (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ was distributing some spoils of war... and he quoted the same *Hadîth* (as no. 2449).

[٢٤٥٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ ابْنُ الْحُبَابِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي قُرَّةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَقْسِمُ مَغَانِمَ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ.

[2451] 143 - (1064) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "While he was in Yemen, 'Alî [may Allâh be pleased with him] sent some gold, still encased in earth, to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ distributed it among four men, Al-Aqra' bin Hâbis Al-Hanzalî, 'Uyaynah bin Badr Al-Fazârî, 'Alqamah bin 'Ulâthah Al-'Âmirî who was one of Banû Kilâb, and Zaid Al-Khair At-Tâ'î who was one of Banû Nabhân. The Quraish got angry and said: 'He gives to the chiefs of Najd and ignores us?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I only did that in order to incline their hearts (towards faith).' There came a man with a thick beard, prominent cheeks, sunken eyes, a prominent forehead and a shaven

[٢٤٥١] **١٤٣**-(١٠٦٤) حَدَّثَنَا هَنَّادُ ابْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي نُعْمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: بَعَثَ عَلِيٌّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] وَهُوَ بِالْيَمَنِ، بِذَهَبَةٍ فِي تُرْبَتِهَا، إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَسَمَهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ أَرْبَعَةِ نَفَرٍ: الْأَقْرَعُ بْنُ حَابِسٍ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ، وَعُيَيْنَةُ بْنُ بَدْرٍ الْفَزَارِيُّ، وَعَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ عُلَاثَةَ الْعَامِرِيُّ ثُمَّ أَحَدُ بَنِي كِلَابٍ، وَزَيْدُ الْخَيْرِ الطَّائِيُّ ثُمَّ أَحَدُ بَنِي نَبْهَانَ، قَالَ: فَغَضِبَتْ قُرَيْشٌ، فَقَالُوا: أَيُعْطِي صَنَادِيدَ نَجْدٍ وَيَدَعُنَا؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي إِنَّمَا فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ لِأَتَأَلَّفَهُمْ» فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ كَثُّ اللِّحْيَةِ، مُشْرِفُ الْوَجْنَتَيْنِ، غَائِرُ الْعَيْنَيْنِ،

head, who said: 'Fear Allâh, O Muhammad!' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Who will obey Allâh if I disobey Him? Would He trust me with the people of earth but you do not trust me?' Then the man turned and left, and a man who was among the people asked for permission to kill him" - they think that he was Khâlid bin Al-Walîd - "then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Among the progeny of this man will be people who will recite the Qur'ân, but it will not go any further than their throats. They will kill the people of Islam and leave the idol-worshippers alone. They will pass through Islam as an arrow passes through the prey. If I live to see them, then I will certainly kill them like 'Âd.'"

[2452] 144 - (...) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudri said: "'Alî bin Abî Țâlib sent to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ some gold from Yemen in a tanned leather bag, that had not been purified of the earth clinging to it. He distributed it among four men: 'Uyaynah bin Badr, Al-Aqra' bin Hâbis, Zaid Al-Khail and the fourth, who was either 'Alqamah bin 'Ulâthah or 'Âmir bin Aț-Țufail. One of his Companions said: 'We had more right to it than these men.' News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Do you not trust me, when I am the trustee of the One Who is above the heaven

نَاتِىءُ الْجَبِينِ، مَحْلُوقُ الرَّأْسِ، فَقَالَ: اتَّقِ اللهَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ! قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَمَنْ يُطِعِ اللهَ إِنْ عَصَيْتُهُ! أَيَأْمَنُنِي عَلَىٰ أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ وَلَا تَأْمَنُونِي؟» قَالَ: ثُمَّ أَدْبَرَ الرَّجُلُ، فَاسْتَأْذَنَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ فِي قَتْلِهِ، - يُرَوْنَ أَنَّهُ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ- فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ مِنْ ضِئْضِىءِ هٰذَا قَوْمًا يَقْرَءُونَ الْقُرْآنَ لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ، يَقْتُلُونَ أَهْلَ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَيَدَعُونَ أَهْلَ الْأَوْثَانِ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، لَئِنْ أَدْرَكْتُهُمْ لَأَقْتُلَنَّهُمْ قَتْلَ عَادٍ».

[٢٤٥٢] ١٤٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ ابْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنُ أَبِي نُعْمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: بَعَثَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ، بِذَهَبَةٍ فِي أَدِيمٍ مَقْرُوظٍ لَمْ تُحَصَّلْ مِنْ تُرَابِهَا، قَالَ: فَقَسَمَهَا بَيْنَ أَرْبَعَةِ نَفَرٍ: بَيْنَ عُيَيْنَةَ بْنِ بَدْرٍ، وَالْأَقْرَعِ بْنِ حَابِسٍ، وَزَيْدِ الْخَيْلِ، وَالرَّابِعُ إِمَّا عَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ عُلَاثَةَ وإِمَّا عَامِرُ بْنُ الطُّفَيْلِ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ: كُنَّا

and the news of heaven comes to me morning and evening?' A man with sunken eyes, prominent cheeks, a high forehead, a thick beard and shaven head stood up, folding his *Izâr* up, and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, fear Allâh!' He said: 'Woe to you! Am I not the one who should fear Allâh the most among the people of earth?' Then the man turned and left, and Khâlid bin Al-Walîd said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, should I not strike his neck (kill him)?' He said: 'No, perhaps he prays.' Khâlid said: 'How many of those who pray say with their tongues what is not in their hearts?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I have not been commanded to check people's hearts or split open their bellies.' Then he looked at him as he was going back and said: 'From among the progeny of this man will emerge people who recite the Book of Allâh fluently, but it will not go any further than their throats. They will pass out of the religion as an arrow passes out of the prey.''' He (one of the narrators) said: "I think he said: 'If I live to see them, then I will certainly kill them like the killing of Thamûd.'"

نَحْنُ أَحَقَّ بِهَٰذَا مِنْ هَٰؤُلَاءِ، قَالَ: فَبَلَغَ ذَٰلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تَأْمَنُونِي؟ وَأَنَا أَمِينُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ، يَأْتِينِي خَبَرُ السَّمَاءِ صَبَاحًا وَمَسَاءً» قَالَ: فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ غَائِرُ الْعَيْنَيْنِ، مُشْرِفُ الْوَجْنَتَيْنِ، نَاشِزُ الْجَبْهَةِ، كَثُّ اللِّحْيَةِ، مَحْلُوقُ الرَّأْسِ، مُشَمَّرُ الْإِزَارِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! اتَّقِ اللهَ، فَقَالَ: «وَيْلَكَ! أَوَ لَسْتُ أَحَقَّ أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ أَنْ يَتَّقِيَ اللهَ» قَالَ: ثُمَّ وَلَّى الرَّجُلُ، فَقَالَ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَلَا أَضْرِبُ عُنُقَهُ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا، لَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَكُونَ يُصَلِّي». قَالَ خَالِدٌ: وَكَمْ مِنْ مُصَلٍّ يَقُولُ بِلِسَانِهِ مَا لَيْسَ فِي قَلْبِهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي لَمْ أُومَرْ أَنْ أَنْقُبَ عَنْ قُلُوبِ النَّاسِ، وَلَا أَشُقَّ بُطُونَهُمْ» قَالَ: ثُمَّ نَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ وَهُوَ مُقَفٍّ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ ضِئْضِيءِ هَٰذَا قَوْمٌ يَتْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللهِ رَطْبًا، لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ». قَالَ أَظُنُّهُ قَالَ: «لَئِنْ أَدْرَكْتُهُمْ لَأَقْتُلَنَّهُمْ قَتْلَ ثَمُودَ».

[2453] 145 (...) It was narrated from 'Umârah bin Al-Qa'qâ' with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2452), and he said... and

[٢٤٥٣] ١٤٥-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ

'Alqamah bin 'Ulâthah, and he did not mention 'Âmir bin Aṭ-Ṭufail. And he said: "Prominent forehead," he did not say: "High." And he added: "'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with him] stood up and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, shall I not strike his neck?' He said: 'No.' Then he turned away and Khâlid, the Sword of Allâh, stood up and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, shall I not strike his neck?' He said: 'No. There will emerge from the progeny of this man people who recite the Book of Allâh fluently.'" And 'Umârah said: "I think he said: 'If I live to see them, then I will certainly kill them like the killing of Thamûd.'"

عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ. بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَ: وَعَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ عُلَاثَةَ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ عَامِرَ بْنَ الطُّفَيْلِ، وَقَالَ: نَاتِيءُ الْجَبْهَةِ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: نَاشِزُ، وَزَادَ: فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَلَا أَضْرِبُ عُنُقَهُ؟ قَالَ «لَا»، ثُمَّ أَدْبَرَ فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ خَالِدٌ سَيْفُ اللهِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَلَا أَضْرِبُ عُنُقَهُ؟ قَالَ «لَا»، «إِنَّهُ سَيَخْرُجُ مِنْ ضِئْضِىءِ هَٰذَا قَوْمٌ يَتْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللهِ لَيِّنًا رَطْبًا»، وَقَالَ: قَالَ عُمَارَةُ: حَسِبْتُهُ قَالَ: «لَئِنْ أَدْرَكْتُهُمْ لَأَقْتُلَنَّهُمْ قَتْلَ ثَمُودَ».

[2454] 146 - (...) It was narrated from 'Umârah bin Al-Qa'qâ' with this chain (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2452) and he said: "... between four men: Zaid Al-Khail, Al-Aqra' bin Ḥâbis, 'Uyaynah bin Ḥiṣn and 'Alqamah bin 'Ulâthah or 'Âmir bin Aṭ-Ṭufail." And he said: "A high forehead," like the report of 'Abdul-Wâḥid. And he said: "There will emerge from the progeny of this man people who..." but he did not say: "If I live to see them then I will certainly kill them like the killing of Thamûd."

[٢٤٥٤] ١٤٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَ: بَيْنَ أَرْبَعَةِ نَفَرٍ: زَيْدُ الْخَيْلِ، وَالْأَقْرَعُ بْنُ حَابِسٍ، وَعُيَيْنَةُ بْنُ حِصْنٍ، وَعَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ عُلَاثَةَ أَوْ عَامِرُ بْنُ الطُّفَيْلِ، وَقَالَ: نَاشِزُ الْجَبْهَةِ، كَرِوَايَةِ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ، وَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ سَيَخْرُجُ مِنْ ضِئْضِىءِ هَٰذَا قَوْمٌ وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: «لَئِنْ أَدْرَكْتُهُمْ لَأَقْتُلَنَّهُمْ قَتْلَ ثَمُودَ».

[2455] 147 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Salamah and 'Aṭâ' bin Yasâr that they came to Abû

[٢٤٥٥] ١٤٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ

Sa'eed Al-Khudrî and asked him about *Al-Ḥarûriyyah* "Did you hear the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mention them?" He said: "I do not know who *Al-Ḥarûriyyah* are, but I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'There will emerge among this *Ummah*' - and he did not say: 'from them' - 'people in comparison to whose prayer you will regard your prayer as insignificant. They will recite the Qur'ân but it will not go any further than their throats. They will pass out of Islam like an arrow passes out of the prey, then the archer looks at his arrow, at its tip and at its end, and at its notch, wondering whether there are any traces of blood on it.'"

قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ وَعَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ أَنَّهُمَا أَتَيَا أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ فَسَأَلَاهُ عَنِ الْحَرُورِيَّةِ؟ هَلْ سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَذْكُرُهَا؟ قَالَ: لَا أَدْرِي مَنِ الْحَرُورِيَّةُ، وَلٰكِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يَخْرُجُ فِي هٰذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ - وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: مِنْهَا - قَوْمٌ تَحْقِرُونَ صَلَاتَكُمْ مَعَ صَلَاتِهِمْ، فَيَقْرَأُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، لَا يُجَاوِزُ حُلُوقَهُمْ - أَوْ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ - يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ مُرُوقَ السَّهْمِ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، فَيَنْظُرُ الرَّامِي إِلَىٰ سَهْمِهِ، إِلَىٰ نَصْلِهِ، إِلَىٰ رِصَافِهِ فَيَتَمَارَىٰ فِي الْفُوقَةِ، هَلْ عَلِقَ بِهَا مِنَ الدَّمِ شَيْءٌ».

[2456] 148 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "While we were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he was distributing some wealth, Dhul-Khuwaysirah, a man from Banû Tamîm, came and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, be fair!' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Woe to you! Who will be fair if I am not fair? I will be doomed and lost if I am not fair.' 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, give me permission to strike his neck.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٢٤٥٦] ١٤٨-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْفِهْرِيُّ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ وَالضَّحَّاكُ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ قَالَ: بَيْنَا نَحْنُ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ

'Let him be, for he has companions, in comparison to whose prayer one of you would regard his prayer as insignificant, and he would regard his fasting as insignificant in comparison to their fasting. They recite the Qur'ân but it does not go any further than their collarbones. They will pass out of Islam as an arrow passes out of the prey, and he (the archer) looks at the tip of it and there is nothing on it, then he looks at the sinews (which tie the arrowhead to the shaft) and there is nothing on them, then he looks at its base and there is nothing on it, then he looks at its feathers and there is nothing on them, because it has gone too fast to be smeared with excrement or blood. Their sign will be a black man, one of whose upper arms will be like a woman's breast, or like a piece of quivering flesh. They will emerge when there is division among the people.'"

Abû Sa'eed said: "I bear witness that I heard this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I bear witness that 'Alî bin Abî Ṭâlib ﷺ fought them when I was with him. He ordered that this man be sought, and he was found and brought, and I looked at him and saw that he was just as the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had described him."

اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَقْسِمُ قَسْمًا، أَتَاهُ ذُو الخُوَيْصِرَةِ، وَهُوَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي تَمِيمٍ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! اعْدِلْ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَيْلَكَ! وَمَنْ يَعْدِلُ إِذَا لَمْ أَعْدِلْ؟ قَدْ خِبْتَ وَخَسِرْتَ إِنْ لَمْ أَعْدِلْ». فَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِي اللهِ عَنْهُ]: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِئْذَنْ لِي فِيهِ أَضْرِبْ عُنُقَهُ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «دَعْهُ، فَإِنَّ لَهُ أَصْحَابًا يَحْقِرُ أَحَدُكُمْ صَلَاتَهُ مَعَ صَلَاتِهِمْ، وَصِيَامَهُ مَعَ صِيَامِهِمْ، وَيَقْرَءُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، لَا يَجُوزُ تَرَاقِيَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، يُنْظَرُ إِلَىٰ نَصْلِهِ فَلَا يُوجَدُ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ، ثُمَّ يُنْظَرُ إِلَىٰ رِصَافِهِ فَلَا يُوجَدُ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ، ثُمَّ يُنْظَرُ إِلَىٰ نَضِيِّهِ فَلَا يُوجَدُ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ - وَهُوَ الْقِدْحُ - ثُمَّ يُنْظَرُ إِلَىٰ قُذَذِهِ فَلَا يُوجَدُ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ، سَبَقَ الْفَرْثَ وَالدَّمَ، آيَتُهُمْ رَجُلٌ أَسْوَدُ، إِحْدَىٰ عَضُدَيْهِ مِثْلُ ثَدْيِ الْمَرْأَةِ، أَوْ مِثْلُ الْبَضْعَةِ تَدَرْدَرُ، يَخْرُجُونَ عَلَىٰ حِينِ فُرْقَةٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ»، قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: فَأَشْهَدُ أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ هٰذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَاتَلَهُمْ وَأَنَا مَعَهُ، فَأَمَرَ بِذَلِكَ الرَّجُلِ

فَالْتُمِسَ، فَوُجِدَ، فَأُتِيَ بِهِ، حَتَّىٰ نَظَرْتُ إِلَيْهِ، عَلَىٰ نَعْتِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ الَّذِي نَعَتَ.

[2457] 149 - (1065) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed that the Prophet ﷺ mentioned some people who would be among his *Ummah*; they would emerge when there was division among the people, and their distinguishing feature would be shaving.[1] He said: "They are the most evil of people -" or said "they are among the most evil of people" - "and the group that is closer to the truth will kill them." The Prophet ﷺ gave a likeness of them, or he said: "A man shoots at the prey" - or "the target" - "then he looks at the arrow and does not see any sign (of blood); he looks at the lowest end of the arrow and does not see any sign (of blood); he looks at the notch and does not see any sign (of blood)." Abû Sa'eed said: "And you have killed them, O people of Al-'Irâq."

[٢٤٥٧] ١٤٩-(١٠٦٥) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ ذَكَرَ قَوْمًا يَكُونُونَ فِي أُمَّتِهِ، يَخْرُجُونَ فِي فُرْقَةٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ، سِيمَاهُمُ التَّحَالُقُ، قَالَ: «هُمْ شَرُّ الْخَلْقِ- أَوْ مِنْ أَشَرِّ الْخَلْقِ - يَقْتُلُهُمْ أَدْنَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ إِلَىٰ الْحَقِّ»، قَالَ: فَضَرَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَهُمْ مَثَلًا، أَوْ قَالَ قَوْلًا: «الرَّجُلُ يَرْمِي الرَّمِيَّةَ - أَوْ قَالَ الغَرَضَ - فَيَنْظُرُ فِي النَّصْلِ فَلَا يَرَىٰ بَصِيرَةً، وَيَنْظُرُ فِي النَّضِيِّ فَلَا يَرَىٰ بَصِيرَةً، وَيَنْظُرُ فِي الفُوقِ فَلَا يَرَىٰ بَصِيرَةً»، قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: وَأَنْتُمْ قَتَلْتُمُوهُمْ يَا أَهْلَ الْعِرَاقِ!.

[2458] 150 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'A group will secede from my *Ummah* at a time of division among the Muslims, and they will be killed by the group that is closer to the truth.'"

[٢٤٥٨] ١٥٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْقَاسِمُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْفَضْلِ الْحُدَّانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَضْرَةَ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَال: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَمْرُقُ مَارِقَةٌ عِنْدَ فُرْقَةٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، يَقْتُلُهَا أَوْلَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ بِالْحَقِّ».

[1] Meaning, shaving their heads, see no. 2472.

[2459] 151 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There will be among my *Ummah* two groups, from among whom (a third) group will secede, and they will be killed by those who are closer to the truth.'"

[٢٤٥٩] ١٥١-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَكُونُ فِي أُمَّتِي فِرْقَتَانِ فَيَخْرُجُ مِنْ بَيْنِهِمَا مَارِقَةٌ، يَلِي قَتْلَهُمْ أَوْلَاهُمْ بِالْحَقِّ».

[2460] 152 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A group will secede at a time of division among the people, and they will be killed by the group that is closer to the truth."

[٢٤٦٠] ١٥٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ [الْخُدْرِيِّ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَمْرُقُ مَارِقَةٌ فِي فُرْقَةٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ، فَيَلِي قَتْلَهُمْ أَوْلَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ بِالْحَقِّ».

[2461] 153 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî in a *Hadîth* from the Prophet ﷺ in which he mentioned people who would emerge at a time of division, and they would be killed by the group that is closer to the truth.

[٢٤٦١] ١٥٣-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ، عَنِ الضَّحَّاكِ الْمِشْرَقِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي حَدِيثٍ ذَكَرَ فِيهِ قَوْمًا يَخْرُجُونَ عَلَىٰ فُرْقَةٍ مُخْتَلِفَةٍ، يَقْتُلُهُمْ أَقْرَبُ الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْحَقِّ.

Chapter 48. Exhortation To Kill The *Khawârij*

(المعجم ٤٨) - (بَابُ التحريض على قتل الخوارج) (التحفة ٤٩)

[2462] 154 - (1066) 'Alî said:

[٢٤٦٢] ١٥٤-(١٠٦٦) حَدَّثَنَا

"When I narrate to you from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, it would be dearer to me to be thrown down from the sky than to attribute to him something that he did not say. But if I speak between you and I, then war is deceit. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'There will emerge at the end of time people who are young in age and foolishly immature, but their speech will be like the best of people. They will recite the Qur'ân but it will not go any further than their throats, and they will pass out of the religion as an arrow passes out of the prey. If you encounter them, then kill them, for killing them brings to the one who kills them reward with Allâh on the Day of Resurrection."

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكِيعٍ - قَالَ الْأَشَجُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ-: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ، عَنْ سُوَيْدِ بْنِ غَفَلَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: إِذَا حَدَّثْتُكُمْ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَلَأَنْ أَخِرَّ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ أَقُولَ عَلَيْهِ مَا لَمْ يَقُلْ، وَإِذَا حَدَّثْتُكُمْ فِيمَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ فَإِنَّ الْحَرْبَ خُدْعَةٌ، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «سَيَخْرُجُ فِي آخِرِ الزَّمَانِ قَوْمٌ أَحْدَاثُ الْأَسْنَانِ، سُفَهَاءُ الْأَحْلَامِ، يَقُولُونَ مِنْ خَيْرِ قَوْلِ الْبَرِيَّةِ، يَقْرَءُونَ الْقُرْآنَ لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، فَإِذَا لَقِيتُمُوهُمْ فَاقْتُلُوهُمْ، فَإِنَّ فِي قَتْلِهِمْ أَجْرًا لِمَنْ قَتَلَهُمْ، عِنْدَ اللهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[2463] **(...)** A similar report (as no. 2462) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain.

[٢٤٦٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَقُ [بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ]: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[2464] **(...)** It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2462), but

[٢٤٦٤] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ

their *Ḥadîth* does not say: "They will pass out of the faith like an arrow passes out of the prey."

ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: «يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ».

[2465] 155 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abîdah that 'Alî mentioned the *Khawârij* and said: "Among them is a man with a defective arm," or "a small arm. If you would exercise restraint, I would tell you what Allâh promised on the tongue of Muḥammad ﷺ to those who kill them." I said: "Did you hear that from Muḥammad ﷺ?" He said: "Yes, by the Lord of the *Ka'bah*; yes, by the Lord of the *Ka'bah*; yes, by the Lord of the *Ka'bah*."

[٢٤٦٥] ١٥٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ وَحَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُمَا - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبِيدَةَ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ - قَالَ: - ذَكَرَ الْخَوَارِجَ فَقَالَ: فِيهِمْ رَجُلٌ مُخْدَجُ الْيَدِ، أَوْ مُودَنُ الْيَدِ، أَوْ مَثْدُونُ الْيَدِ، لَوْلَا أَنْ تَبْطَرُوا لَحَدَّثْتُكُمْ بِمَا وَعَدَ اللهُ الَّذِينَ يَقْتُلُونَهُمْ عَلَىٰ لِسَانِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: آنْتَ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: إِي وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ! إِي وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ! إِي وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ!

[2466] (...) It was narrated that 'Abîdah said: "I only tell you what I heard from him." Then he narrated from 'Alî a *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ayyûb (no. 2464).

[٢٤٦٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبِيدَةَ قَالَ: لَا أُحَدِّثُكُمْ إِلَّا مَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ، فَذَكَرَ عَنْ عَلِيٍّ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَيُّوبَ مَرْفُوعًا.

[2467] 156 - (...) Zaid bin Wahb Al-Juhanî narrated that he was in the army that was with 'Alî [may Allâh be pleased with him] which went to deal with the *Khawârij*. 'Alî said: "O people, I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'There will emerge some people from my *Ummah* who will recite the Qur'ân, and your recitation would seem insignificant in comparison to theirs, and your prayer would seem insignificant in comparison to theirs, and your fasting would seem insignificant in comparison to theirs. They will recite the Qur'ân, thinking that it is in their favor, when in fact it is against them, and their prayer will not go any further than their collarbones. They will pass out of Islam as an arrow passes out of the prey.' If the army which encounters them knew what has been decreed for them on the tongue of their Prophet ﷺ, they would rely upon that action. The sign of that is that among them there is a man who has an upper arm but no forearm, and the end of his upper arm is like a nipple with white hairs. You will go to Mu'âwiyah and the people of Ash-Shâm and you will leave these people to look after your families and wealth. By Allâh, I believe that these are the people in question, for they have shed

[٢٤٦٧] ١٥٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلَمَةُ بْنُ كُهَيْلٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ ابْنُ وَهْبٍ الْجُهَنِيُّ، أَنَّهُ كانَ فِي الْجَيْشِ الَّذِي كَانُوا مَعَ عَلِيٍّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، الَّذِينَ سَارُوا إِلَىٰ الْخَوَارِجِ، فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ: أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يَخْرُجُ قَوْمٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي يَقْرَءُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، لَيسَ قِرَاءَتُكُمْ إِلَىٰ قِرَاءَتِهِمْ بِشَيْءٍ، وَلَا صَلَاتُكُمْ إِلَىٰ صَلَاتِهِمْ بِشَيْءٍ، وَلَا صِيَامُكُمْ إِلَىٰ صِيَامِهِمْ بِشَيْءٍ، يَقْرَءُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، يَحْسِبُونَ أَنَّهُ لَهُمْ وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِمْ، لَا تُجَاوِزُ صَلَاتُهُمْ تَرَاقِيَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ»، لَوْ يَعْلَمُ الْجَيْشُ الَّذِينَ يُصِيبُونَهُمْ، مَا قُضِيَ لَهُمْ عَلَىٰ لِسَانِ نَبِيِّهِمْ ﷺ لَاتَّكَلُوا عَنِ الْعَمَلِ، وَآيَةُ ذَلِكَ أَنَّ فِيهِمْ رَجُلًا - لَعَلَّهُ قَالَ: - لَهُ عَضُدٌ، لَيْسَ لَهُ ذِرَاعٌ، عَلَىٰ رَأْسِ عَضُدِهِ مِثْلُ حَلَمَةِ الثَّدْيِ، عَلَيْهِ شَعَرَاتٌ بِيضٌ، فَتَذْهَبُونَ إِلَىٰ مُعَاوِيَةَ وَأَهْلِ الشَّامِ، وَتَتْرُكُونَ هَؤُلَاءِ يَخْلُفُونَكُمْ فِي ذَرَارِيِّكُمْ وَأَمْوَالِكُمْ، وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرْجُو أَنْ يَكُونُوا

forbidden blood and raided the flocks of the people. So march forth, in the Name of Allâh."

Salamah bin Kuhail said: "Zaid bin Wahb described to me the stops (made by the army) until he said: 'Then we crossed a bridge, and when we met (the *Khawârij*), who were being led that day by 'Abdullâh bin Wahb Ar-Râsibî, he ('Abdullâh) said to (his men): "Throw your spears and draw your swords from their sheaths, for I am afraid that they may urge you to negotiate as they did on the day of (the battle of) Ḥarûrâ'." So they went back and threw their spears and unsheathed their swords, and (the companions of 'Alî) fought back with their spears, and they (the *Khawârij*) were killed and piled up one on top of another, but only two of the people (companions of 'Alî) were killed that day. 'Alî [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "See if the deformed one is among them." So they looked but they did not find him, 'Alî [may Allâh be pleased with him] stood up himself and (looked) until he came to some people who had been killed and piled up one on top of another, and he said: "Search them till the last man." They found him next to the earth (at the bottom of the heap) and 'Alî said the *Takbîr*, then he said: "Allâh spoke the truth and His

هَٰؤُلَاءِ الْقَوْمَ، فَإِنَّهُمْ قَدْ سَفَكُوا الدَّمَ الْحَرَامَ، وَأَغَارُوا فِي سَرْحِ النَّاسِ، فَسِيرُوا عَلَىٰ اسْمِ اللهِ.

قَالَ سَلَمَةُ بْنُ كُهَيْلٍ: فَنَزَّلَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ وَهْبٍ مَنْزِلًا، حَتَّىٰ قَالَ: مَرَرْنَا عَلَىٰ قَنْطَرَةٍ، فَلَمَّا الْتَقَيْنَا، وَعَلَى الْخَوَارِجِ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ الرَّاسِبِيُّ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: أَلْقُوا الرِّمَاحَ، وَسُلُّوا سُيُوفَكُمْ مِنْ جُفُونِهَا، فَإِنِّي أَخَافُ أَنْ يُنَاشِدُوكُمْ كَمَا نَاشَدُوكُمْ يَوْمَ حَرُورَاءَ، فَرَجَعُوا فَوَحَّشُوا بِرِمَاحِهِمْ وَسَلُّوا السُّيُوفَ، وَشَجَرَهُمُ النَّاسُ بِرِمَاحِهِمْ، قَالَ: وَقُتِلَ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ، وَمَا أُصِيبَ مِنَ النَّاسِ يَوْمَئِذٍ إِلَّا رَجُلَانِ، فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: الْتَمِسُوا فِيهِمُ الْمُخْدَجَ، فَالْتَمَسُوهُ فَلَمْ يَجِدُوهُ، فَقَامَ عَلِيٌّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] بِنَفْسِهِ حَتَّىٰ أَتَىٰ نَاسًا قَدْ قُتِلَ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ، قَالَ: أَخِّرُوهُمْ، فَوَجَدُوهُ مِمَّا يَلِي الْأَرْضَ، فَكَبَّرَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: صَدَقَ اللهُ، وَبَلَّغَ رَسُولُهُ، قَالَ: فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ عَبِيدَةُ السَّلْمَانِيُّ فَقَالَ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! أَللهَ الَّذِي لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ لَسَمِعْتَ هَٰذَا الْحَدِيثَ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: إِي، وَاللهِ الَّذِي

Messenger conveyed it." Then 'Abîdah As-Salmânî went to him and said: "O Commander of the Believers, by Allâh, besides Whom there is none worthy of worship, did you hear this *Hadîth* from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?" Then he repeated his question three times, and 'Alî affirmed it each time.'"

لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ! حَتَّىٰ اسْتَحْلَفَهُ ثَلَاثًا، وَهُوَ يَحْلِفُ لَهُ.

[2468] 157 - (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin Abî Râfi', the freed slave of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, that when the *Harûriyyah* rebelled, he was with 'Alî bin Abî Țâlib [may Allâh be pleased with him]. They said: "There is no command but that of Allâh." 'Alî said: "These are true words being used for false purposes. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ described some people, and I recognize their characteristics in these people. 'They will speak the truth on their tongues but it will not go any further than this' - and he pointed to his throat - 'and they are the most hated of Allâh's creation to Him. Among them will be a black man, one of whose arms is like the teat of a sheep' or 'a nipple.'" When 'Alî bin Abî Țâlib [may Allâh be pleased with him] killed them, he said: "Look (for that man)." They looked but did not find anything. He told them: "Go back, for by Allâh, I did not lie nor was I lied to" - (he said this) two or three times.

[٢٤٦٨] ١٥٧-(...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَيُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَشَجِّ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي رَافِعٍ مَوْلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: أَنَّ الْحَرُورِيَّةَ لَمَّا خَرَجَتْ، وَهُوَ مَعَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، قَالُوا: لَا حُكْمَ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ، قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: كَلِمَةُ حَقٍّ أُرِيدَ بِهَا بَاطِلٌ، إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَصَفَ نَاسًا، إِنِّي لَأَعْرِفُ صِفَتَهُمْ فِي هٰؤُلَاءِ، «يَقُولُونَ الْحَقَّ بِأَلْسِنَتِهِمْ لَا يَجُوزُ هٰذَا، مِنْهُمْ - وَأَشَارَ إِلَىٰ حَلْقِهِ - مِنْ أَبْغَضِ خَلْقِ اللهِ إِلَيْهِ، مِنْهُمْ أَسْوَدُ إِحْدَىٰ يَدَيْهِ طُبْيُ شَاةٍ أَوْ حَلَمَةُ ثَدْيٍ»، فَلَمَّا قَتَلَهُمْ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: انْظُرُوا، فَنَظَرُوا فَلَمْ يَجِدُوا شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ: ارْجِعُوا، فَوَاللهِ! مَا كَذَبْتُ وَلَا كُذِبْتُ، مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ

Then they found him in a ruin, and they brought him and placed him before him.

'Ubaidullâh said: "I was present when that happened and 'Alî said that to them."

Yûnus added in his report: Bukair said: 'And a man narrated to me from Ibn Ḥunain that he said: 'I saw that black man."'

ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ وَجَدُوهُ فِي خَرِبَةٍ، فَأَتَوْا بِهِ حَتَّىٰ وَضَعُوهُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ.

قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللهِ: وَأَنَا حَاضِرُ ذَٰلِكَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ، وَقَوْلِ عَلِيٍّ فِيهِمْ.

زَادَ يُونُسُ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ بُكَيْرٌ: وَحَدَّثَنِي رَجُلٌ عَنِ ابْنِ حُنَيْنٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ ذَٰلِكَ الْأَسْوَدَ.

Chapter 49. The *Khawârij* Are The Most Evil Of People And Of All Creation

(المعجم ٤٩) - (بَابُ الخوارج شر الخلق والخليقة) (التحفة ٥٠)

[2469] 158 - (1067) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'After me among my *Ummah* there will be people who recite the Qur'ân, but it does not go any further than their throats. They will pass out of the religion as an arrow passes out of the prey, then they will not return to it. They are the most evil of mankind and of all creation.'"

Ibn Aṣ-Ṣâmit said: "I met Râfi' bin 'Amr Al-Ghifârî, the brother of Al-Ḥakam Al-Ghifârî, and I said: 'What is this *Ḥadîth* that I have heard from Abû Dharr, (saying) such and such?' And I quoted this *Ḥadîth* to him. He said: 'I heard it from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ too.'"

[٢٤٦٩] ١٥٨-(١٠٦٧) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ بَعْدِي مِنْ أُمَّتِي - أَوْ سَيَكُونُ بَعْدِي مِنْ أُمَّتِي - قَوْمٌ يَقْرَءُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَلَاقِيمَهُمْ، يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَخْرُجُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَعُودُونَ فِيهِ، هُمْ شَرُّ الْخَلْقِ وَالْخَلِيقَةِ».

فَقَالَ ابْنُ الصَّامِتِ: فَلَقِيتُ رَافِعَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو الْغِفَارِيَّ أَخَا الْحَكَمِ الْغِفَارِيِّ، قُلْتُ: مَا حَدِيثٌ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ: كَذَا وَكَذَا؟ فَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ هَٰذَا الْحَدِيثَ، فَقَالَ: وَأَنَا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[2470] 159 - (1068) It was narrated that Yusair bin 'Amr said: "I asked Sahl bin Hunaif: 'Did you hear the Prophet ﷺ mention the *Khawârij*?' He said: 'I heard him' - and he gestured towards the east - (say:) 'People who recite the Qur'ân on their lips, but it will not go past their collarbones. They will pass out of the religion as an arrow passes out of the prey.'"

[٢٤٧٠] **١٥٩**-(١٠٦٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ يُسَيْرِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ سَهْلَ بْنَ حُنَيْفٍ: [هَلْ] سَمِعْتَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَذْكُرُ الْخَوَارِجَ، فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ - وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ نَحْوَ الْمَشْرِقِ - «قَوْمٌ يَقْرَءُونَ الْقُرْآنَ بِأَلْسِنَتِهِمْ لَا يَعْدُو تَرَاقِيَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ».

[2471] (...) Sulaimân Ash-Shaibânî narrated it with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2470), and he said: "Many groups will emerge therefrom."

[٢٤٧١] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: يَخْرُجُ مِنْهُ أَقْوَامٌ.

[2472] 160 - (...) It was narrated from Sahl bin Hunaif that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There will be people in the east who will go astray; they have shaven heads."

[٢٤٧٢] **١٦٠**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَزِيدَ، - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَٰرُونَ - عَنِ الْعَوَّامِ بْنِ حَوْشَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ عَنْ أُسَيْرِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ حُنَيْفٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَتِيهُ قَوْمٌ قِبَلَ الْمَشْرِقِ مُحَلَّقَةٌ رُءُوسُهُمْ».

Chapter 50. *Zakât* Is Forbidden For The Messenger Of Allâh ﷺ And His Family, And They Are Banû Hâshim And Banû Al-Muttalib, And No One Else

(المعجم ٥٠) - (بَابُ تحريم الزكاة على رسول الله صلَّى اللهُ عليه وسلَّم وعلى آله، وهم بنو هاشم وبنو المطلب دون غيرهم) (التحفة ٥١)

[2473] 161 - (1069) Abû

[٢٤٧٣] **١٦١**-(١٠٦٩) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ

Hurairah said: "Al-Ḥasan bin 'Alî took a date from the dates that had been given in charity and put it in his mouth. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No, no, put it down! Don't you know that we do not consume charity?'"

اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زِيَادٍ، سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: أَخَذَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ تَمْرَةً مِنْ تَمْرِ الصَّدَقَةِ، فَجَعَلَهَا فِي فِيهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كَخْ كَخْ ٱرْمِ بِهَا، أَمَا عَلِمْتَ أَنَّا لَا نَأْكُلُ الصَّدَقَةَ؟».

[2474] **(...)** It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2473), and he said: "The charity is not permissible for us."

[٢٤٧٤] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكِيعٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَ: «أَنَّا لَا تَحِلُّ لَنَا الصَّدَقَةُ؟».

[2475] **(...)** It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2473), as Ibn Mu'âdh said: "We do not consume chairy."

[٢٤٧٥] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، كَمَا قَالَ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: «أَنَّا لَا نَأْكُلُ الصَّدَقَةَ».

[2476] **162 - (1070)** It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I go to my family and I find a date lying on my bed, and I pick it up to eat it, then I fear that it may be charity, so I put it down."

[٢٤٧٦] **١٦٢-(١٠٧٠)** **حَدَّثَنِي** هَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو أَنَّ أَبَا يُونُسَ مَوْلَىٰ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَأَنْقَلِبُ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِي، فَأَجِدُ التَّمْرَةَ سَاقِطَةً عَلَىٰ فِرَاشِي، ثُمَّ أَرْفَعُهَا لِآكُلَهَا، ثُمَّ أَخْشَىٰ أَنْ تَكُونَ صَدَقَةً، فَأُلْقِيهَا».

[2477] 163 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated from Muhammad the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" - and he quoted a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "And he said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By Allâh, I go back to my family and I find a date lying on my bed' - or 'in my house' - 'and I pick it up to eat it, then I fear that it may be charity [or from the charity], so I put it down.'"

[٢٤٧٧] **١٦٣**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا - وَقَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَنْقَلِبُ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِي فَأَجِدُ التَّمْرَةَ سَاقِطَةً عَلَىٰ فِرَاشِي - أَوْ فِي بَيْتِي - فَأَرْفَعُهَا لِآكُلَهَا، ثُمَّ أَخْشَىٰ أَنْ تَكُونَ صَدَقَةً [أَوْ مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ] فَأُلْقِيهَا».

[2478] 164 - (1071) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet ﷺ found a date and said: "Were it not that it may be from the charity, I would eat it."

[٢٤٧٨] **١٦٤**-(١٠٧١) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ مُصَرِّفٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَجَدَ تَمْرَةً، فَقَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ لَأَكَلْتُهَا».

[2479] 165 - (...) Anas bin Mâlik narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed by a date on the road and said: "Were it not that it may be from the charity, I would eat it."

[٢٤٧٩] **١٦٥**-(. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ مُصَرِّفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ مَرَّ بِتَمْرَةٍ بِالطَّرِيقِ فَقَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ لَأَكَلْتُهَا».

[2480] 166 - (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ found a date and said: "Were it

[٢٤٨٠] **١٦٦**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ

not that it may be charity, I would eat it."

ابْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَجَدَ تَمْرَةً فَقَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنْ تَكُونَ صَدَقَةً لَأَكَلْتُهَا».

Chapter 51. Not Appointing The Family Of The Prophet ﷺ In Charge Of The Charity

(المعجم ٥١) - (بَابُ ترك استعمال آل النبي على الصدقة) (التحفة ٥٢)

[2481] 167 - (1072) 'Abdul-Muttalib bin Rabî'ah bin Al-Hârith narrated: "Rabî'ah bin Al-Hârith and Al-'Abbâs bin 'Abdul-Muttalib got together and said: 'By Allâh, why don't we send these two young men - meaning myself and Al-Fadl bin 'Abbâs - to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to speak to him, so that he will appoint them in charge of this charity, then they would do what the people do and get what the people get.' While they were discussing that, 'Alî bin Abî Tâlib came and stood in front of them. They mentioned that to him, and 'Alî bin Abî Tâlib said: 'Do not do that, for by Allâh, he will not do that.' Rabî'ah bin Al-Hârith turned to him and said: 'By Allâh, you are only saying this because you feel jealous of us. By Allâh, when you became the son-in-law of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ we did not feel jealous of you.' 'Alî said: 'Send them.' So they went, and 'Alî lay down." He said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had prayed *Zuhr*, we went ahead of him to the

[٢٤٨١] ١٦٧-(١٠٧٢) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ الضُّبَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نَوْفَلِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنَ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: اجْتَمَعَ رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ وَالْعَبَّاسُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ فَقَالَا: وَاللهِ! لَوْ بَعَثْنَا هٰذَيْنِ الْغُلَامَيْنِ - قَالَا لِي وَلِلْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ - إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَكَلَّمَاهُ، فَأَمَّرَهُمَا عَلَىٰ هٰذِهِ الصَّدَقَاتِ، فَأَدَّيَا مَا يُؤَدِّي النَّاسُ، وَأَصَابَا مِمَّا يُصِيبُ النَّاسُ! قَالَ: فَبَيْنَمَا هُمَا فِي ذٰلِكَ جَاءَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، فَوَقَفَ عَلَيْهِمَا، فَذَكَرَا لَهُ ذٰلِكَ، فَقَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ: لَا تَفْعَلَا، فَوَاللهِ! مَا هُوَ بِفَاعِلٍ، فَانْتَحَاهُ رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ فَقَالَ: وَاللهِ! مَا تَصْنَعُ هٰذَا إِلَّا نَفَاسَةً مِنْكَ عَلَيْنَا، فَوَاللهِ! لَقَدْ نِلْتَ صِهْرَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَمَا نَفِسْنَاهُ عَلَيْكَ. قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: أَرْسِلُوهُمَا، فَانْطَلَقَا،

apartment and stood at the door until he came. He took hold of our ears then said: 'Tell me what you want to say.' Then he went in and we entered upon him, and on that day he was at the house of Zainab bint Jaḥsh. Each of us urged the other to speak, then one of us spoke and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, you are the kindest of people and the best in upholding ties of kinship. We have reached the age of marriage, and we have come so that you might appoint us in charge of some of this charity, so that we may do for you what the people do, and get what they get.' He remained silent for a long time, until we wanted to speak again, but Zainab gestured to us from behind the curtain not to speak. Then he said: 'The charity is not appropriate for the family of Muḥammad, rather it is the dirt of the people. Call Maḥmiyah for me' - who was in charge of the *Khums* - 'and Nawfal bin Al-Ḥârith bin 'Abdu-Muṭṭalib.' They came, and he said to Maḥmiyah: 'Give your daughter in marriage to this young man' - meaning Al-Faḍl bin 'Abbâs, and he did so. And he said to Nawfal bin Al-Ḥârith: 'Give your daughter in marriage to this young man,' meaning myself - and he did so. And he said to Maḥmiyah: 'Give the gift (the *Mahr*) for them from the

وَاضْطَجَعَ عَلِيٌّ، قَالَ: فَلَمَّا صَلَّىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الظُّهْرَ سَبَقَاهُ إِلَىٰ الْحُجْرَةِ، فَقُمْنَا عِنْدَهَا، حَتَّىٰ جَاءَ فَأَخَذَ بِآذَانِنَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَخْرِجَا مَا تُصَرِّرَانِ» ثُمَّ دَخَلَ وَدَخَلْنَا عَلَيْهِ، وَهُوَ يَوْمَئِذٍ عِنْدَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ، قَالَ: فَتَوَاكَلْنَا الْكَلَامَ، ثُمَّ تَكَلَّمَ أَحَدُنَا فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَنْتَ أَبَرُّ النَّاسِ وَأَوْصَلُ النَّاسِ، وَقَدْ بَلَغْنَا النِّكَاحَ، فَجِئْنَا لِتُؤَمِّرَنَا عَلَىٰ بَعْضِ هٰذِهِ الصَّدَقَاتِ، فَنُؤَدِّيَ إِلَيْكَ كَمَا يُؤَدِّي النَّاسُ، وَنُصِيبَ كَمَا يُصِيبُونَ قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ طَوِيلًا حَتَّىٰ أَرَدْنَا أَنْ نُكَلِّمَهُ، قَالَ: وَجَعَلَتْ زَيْنَبُ تُلْمِعُ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْحِجَابِ أَنْ لَا تُكَلِّمَاهُ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الصَّدَقَةَ لَا تَنْبَغِي لِآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، إِنَّمَا هِيَ أَوْسَاخُ النَّاسِ، ادْعُوَا لِي مَحْمِيَةَ - وَكَانَ عَلَىٰ الْخُمُسِ - وَنَوْفَلَ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ»، قَالَ: فَجَاءَاهُ، فَقَالَ لِمَحْمِيَةَ: «أَنْكِحْ هٰذَا الْغُلَامَ ابْنَتَكَ» - لِلْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ - فَأَنْكَحَهُ، وَقَالَ لِنَوْفَلِ ابْنِ الْحَارِثِ: «أَنْكِحْ هٰذَا الْغُلَامَ ابْنَتَكَ» - لِي - فَأَنْكَحَنِي، وَقَالَ لِمَحْمِيَةَ: «أَصْدِقْ عَنْهُمَا مِنَ الْخُمُسِ كَذَا وَكَذَا».

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: وَلَمْ يُسَمِّهِ لِي

Khums, such-and-such an amount.'"

Az-Zuhrî (one of the narrators) said: "And he did not tell me how much it was."

[2482] 168 - (...) 'Abdul-Muttalib bin Rabî'ah bin Al-Hârith bin 'Abdul-Muttalib narrated that his father Rabî'ah bin Al-Hârith [bin 'Abdul-Muttalib] and Al-'Abbâs bin 'Abdul-Muttalib said to 'Abdul-Muttalib bin Rabî'ah and Al-Fadl bin 'Abbâs: "Go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..." and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 2481). And he said in it: "'Alî spread his *Ridâ'* and lay down on it, and he said: 'I am Abû Hasan, the chief, and by Allâh I will not move from my place until your two sons come back to you with the reply to the request with which you sent them to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.'"

And he said in the *Hadîth*: "Then he said to us: 'This charity is the dirt of the people, and it is not permissible for Muhammad nor for the family of Muhammad ﷺ.'" And he said: "Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Call Mahmiyah bin Jaz' for me.' He was a man from Banû Asad whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had appointed in charge of the *Khums*."

[٢٤٨٢] ١٦٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا هَٰرُونُ بْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ الْهَاشِمِيِّ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنَ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ أَبَاهُ رَبِيعَةَ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ [بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ] وَالْعَبَّاسَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، قَالَا لِعَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ وَلِلْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: ائْتِيَا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ، وَقَالَ فِيهِ: فَأَلْقَىٰ عَلِيٌّ رِدَاءَهُ ثُمَّ اضْطَجَعَ عَلَيْهِ، وَقَالَ: أَنَا أَبُو حَسَنٍ الْقَرْمُ، وَاللهِ! لَا أَرِيمُ مَكَانِي حَتَّىٰ يَرْجِعَ إِلَيْكُمَا أَبْنَاكُمَا، بِحَوْرِ مَا بَعَثْتُمَا بِهِ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لَنَا: «إِنَّ هٰذِهِ الصَّدَقَاتِ إِنَّمَا هِيَ أَوْسَاخُ النَّاسِ، وَإِنَّهَا لَا تَحِلُّ لِمُحَمَّدٍ وَلَا لِآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ» ﷺ، وَقَالَ أَيْضًا: ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «ادْعُوا لِي مَحْمِيَةَ بْنَ جَزْءٍ» وَهُوَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي أَسَدٍ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ اسْتَعْمَلَهُ عَلَى الْأَخْمَاسِ.

Chapter 52. Gifts Are Permissible For The Prophet ﷺ And Banû Hâshim And Banû Al-Muṭṭalib, Even If The Giver Acquired It By Way Of Charity. When The Recipient Takes Possession Of Charity, It Is No Longer Described As Charity, And It Is Permissible For Anyone For Whom Charity Is Otherwise Unlawful

(المعجم ٥٢) - (بَابُ إباحة الهدية للنبيّ ﷺ ولبني هاشم وبني المطلب، وإن كان المهدي ملكها بطريق الصدقة، وبيان أن الصدقة إذا قبضها المتصدّقُ عليه، زال عنها وصف الصدقة، وحلت لكل أحد ممن كانت الصدقة محرمة عليه) (التحفة ٥٣)

[2483] 169 - (1073) 'Ubaid bin As-Sabbâq said: "Juwairiyah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon her and said: 'Is there any food?' She said: 'No by Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, we do not have any food except a bone of mutton that was given to our freed slave woman from the charity.' He said: 'Bring it, for it has reached its destination.'"

[٢٤٨٣] **١٦٩**-(١٠٧٣) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنِ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ بْنَ السَّبَّاقِ قَالَ: إِنَّ جُوَيْرِيَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا فَقَالَ: «هَلْ مِنْ طَعَامٍ؟» قَالَتْ: لَا وَاللهِ! يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا عِنْدَنَا طَعَامٌ إِلَّا عَظْمٌ مِنْ شَاةٍ أُعْطِيَتْهُ مَوْلَاتِي مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ، فَقَالَ: «قَرِّبِيهِ، فَقَدْ بَلَغَتْ مَحِلَّهَا».

[2484] (...) A similar report (as no. 2483) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[٢٤٨٤] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[2485] 170 - (1074) Anas bin Mâlik said: "Barîrah gave the Prophet ﷺ some meat that had been given to her in charity, and

[٢٤٨٥] **١٧٠**-(١٠٧٤) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنّٰى

وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: أَهْدَتْ بَرِيرَةُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لَحْمًا تُصُدِّقَ بِهِ عَلَيْهَا، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ».

he said: 'It is charity for her and a gift for us.'"

[٢٤٨٦] ١٧١-(١٠٧٥) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: وَأُتِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِلَحْمِ بَقَرٍ، فَقِيلَ: هٰذَا مَا تُصُدِّقَ بِهِ عَلَىٰ بَرِيرَةَ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ».

[2486] 171 - (1075) It was narrated from 'Âishah: "Some beef was brought to the Prophet ﷺ and it was said: 'This is what was given in charity to Barîrah.' He said: 'It is charity for her and a gift for us.'"

[٢٤٨٧] ١٧٢-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ فِي بَرِيرَةَ ثَلَاثُ قَضِيَّاتٍ، كَانَ النَّاسُ يَتَصَدَّقُونَ عَلَيْهَا، وَتُهْدِي لَنَا، فَذَكَرْتُ

[2487] 172 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "Three rulings were issued with regard to Barîrah. The people used to give her charity, and she would give it to us as gifts. I mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'It is charity for her and a gift for you, so eat it.'"

ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «هُوَ عَلَيْهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَكُمْ هَدِيَّةٌ، فَكُلُوهُ».

[2488] 173 - (...) A similar report was narrated from 'Âishah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٤٨٨] **١٧٣**-(. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سِمَاكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنَ الْقَاسِمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْقَاسِمَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ ذَلِكَ.

[2489] (...) A similar report (as no. 2487, with a different chain) was narrated from 'Âishah from the Prophet ﷺ, except that he said: 'It is a gift to us from her.'"

[٢٤٨٩] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ ذَلِكَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَهُوَ لَنَا مِنْهَا هَدِيَّةٌ».

[2490] 174 - (...) It was narrated that Umm 'Aṭiyyah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent a sheep from the charity to me, and I sent some of it to 'Âishah. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to 'Âishah he said: 'Do you have anything (to eat)?' She said: 'No, except that Nusaibah sent us some of the sheep which you had sent to her.' He said: 'It has reached its destination.'"

[٢٤٩٠] **١٧٤**-(١٠٧٦) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ قَالَتْ: بَعَثَ إِلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِشَاةٍ مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ، فَبَعَثْتُ إِلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ مِنْهَا بِشَيْءٍ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ قَالَ: «هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ شَيْءٌ؟» قَالَتْ: لَا، إِلَّا أَنَّ نُسَيْبَةَ بَعَثَتْ إِلَينا مِنَ الشَّاةِ

الَّتِي بَعَثْتُمْ بِهَا إِلَيْهَا، قَالَ: «إِنَّهَا قَدْ بَلَغَتْ مَحِلَّهَا».

Chapter 53. The Prophet ﷺ Accepted Gifts But Refused Charity

(المعجم ٥٣) - (بَابُ قبول النبيّ الهدية وردّه الصدقة) (التحفة ٥٤)

[2491] 175 - (1077) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that when food was brought to the Prophet ﷺ, he would ask about it. If it was said that it was a gift, he would eat from it, but if it was said that it was charity, he would not eat from it.

[٢٤٩١] **١٧٥**-(١٠٧٧) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ سَلَّامٍ الْجُمَحِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الرَّبِيعُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زِيَادٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ، إِذَا أُتِيَ بِطَعَامٍ، سَأَلَ عَنْهُ، فَإِنْ قِيلَ: هَدِيَّةٌ، أَكَلَ مِنْهَا، وَإِنْ قِيلَ: صَدَقَةٌ لَمْ يَأْكُلْ مِنْهَا.

Chapter 54. The Supplication For The One Who Brings Charity

(المعجم ٥٤) - (بَابُ الدُّعاء لمن أَتَى بِصَدَقة) (التحفة ٥٥)

[2492] 176 - (1087) 'Abdullâh bin Abî Awfa said: "When people brought their charity to him, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would say: '*Allâhumma ṣalli 'alaihim* (O Allâh, bless them).' My father Abû Awfa brought some charity to him and he said: '*Allâhumma ṣalli 'ala âli awfa* (O Allâh, bless the family of Abû Awfa).'"

[٢٤٩٢] **١٧٦**-(١٠٧٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا - وَكِيعٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَىٰ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي أَوْفَىٰ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَتَاهُ قَوْمٌ بِصَدَقَتِهِمْ، قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! صَلِّ

عَلَيْهِمْ» فَأَتَاهُ أَبِي أَبُو أَوْفَىٰ بِصَدَقَتِهِ، فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! صَلِّ عَلَىٰ آلِ أَبِي أَوْفَىٰ».

[2493] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain, except that he said: "*salli 'alaihim* (bless them)."[1]

[٢٤٩٣] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَـٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «صَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ».

Chapter 55. Pleasing The *Zakât* Collector Unless He Asks For Something Unlawful

(المعجم ٥٥) - **(بَابُ إِرضاء الساعي ما لم يطلب حرامًا)** (التحفة ٥٦)

[2494] 177 - (989) It was narrated that Jarîr bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When the *Muṣaddiq* (*Zakât* collector) comes to you, let him depart from you while he is pleased with you.'"

[٢٤٩٤] **١٧٧**-(٩٨٩) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ وَأَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ وَعَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ دَاوُدَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَتَاكُمُ الْمُصَدِّقُ، فَلْيَصْدُرْ عَنْكُمْ وَهُوَ عَنْكُمْ رَاضٍ». [راجع: ٢٢٩٨]

[1] Meaning, rather than "bless the family of Abû Awfa."

13. The Book Of Fasting

٢ - (المعجم ١٣) - كتاب الصيام (التحفة ٦)

Chapter 1. The Virtues Of The Month Of Ramaḍân

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ فضل شهر رمضان) (التحفة ١)

[2495] 1 - (1079) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with him] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When Ramaḍân comes, the gates of Paradise are opened and the gates of the Fire are closed, and the devils are fettered."

[٢٤٩٥] **١**-(١٠٧٩) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ أَبِي سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِي اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا جَاءَ رَمَضَانُ فُتِّحَتْ أَبْوَابُ الْجَنَّةِ، وَغُلِّقَتْ أَبْوابُ النَّارِ، وَصُفِّدَتِ الشَّيَاطِينُ».

[2496] 2 - (...) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When Ramaḍân comes, the gates of mercy are opened and the gates of Hell are shut, and the devils are put in chains."

[٢٤٩٦] **٢**-(...) **وحَدَّثَني** حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي أَنَسٍ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا كَانَ رَمَضَانُ فُتِّحَتْ أَبْوابُ الرَّحْمَةِ، وَغُلِّقَتْ أَبوابُ جَهَنَّمَ، وَسُلْسِلَتِ الشَّيَاطِينُ».

[2497] **(...)** Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When Ramaḍân begins..." a similar report (as no. 2496).

[٢٤٩٧] (...) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَالْحُلْوَانِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَني نَافِعُ بْنُ أَبِي أَنَسٍ، أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا دَخَلَ رَمَضَانُ» بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 2. The Obligation To Fast Ramaḍân When The Crescent Is Sighted, And To Break The Fast When The Crescent Is Sighted, And That If It Is Cloudy At The Beginning Or End Of The Month, Then The Month Should Be Completed As Thirty Days

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ وجوب صوم رمضان لرؤية الهلال، والفطر لرؤية الهلال وأنه إذا غم في أوله أو آخره أكملت عدة الشهر ثلاثين يومًا)

(التحفة ٢)

[2498] 3 - (1080) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar (may Allâh be pleased with them)[1] that the Prophet ﷺ mentioned Ramaḍân and said: "Do not fast until you see the crescent and do not break the fast until you see it, and if it is cloudy, then count it."

[٢٤٩٨] ٣-(١٠٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ رَمَضَانَ فَقَالَ: «لَا تَصُومُوا حَتَّىٰ تَرَوُا الْهِلَالَ، وَلَا تُفْطِرُوا حَتَّىٰ تَرَوْهُ، فَإِنْ أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَاقْدِرُوا لَهُ».

[2499] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar (may Allâh be pleased with them) that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

[٢٤٩٩] ٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ

[1] The Arabic words are: (رضي الله عنهما) which bit. Means may Allâh be pleased with both of them; Meaning In Arabic language plural form are of two kinds (1) when they are (2) and more than two. Here the expression is used for both 'Umar and his son both of them being Companions.

mentioned Ramaḍân and he gestured with his hands and said: "The month is like this and like this and like this," and he tucked his thumb away the third time. "Fast when you see it (the crescent), and break the fast when you see it, and if it is cloudy, then count thirty for it."

اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ ذَكَرَ رَمَضَانَ، فَضَرَبَ بِيَدَيْهِ فَقَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ هٰكَذَا وَهٰكَذَا، - [وَهٰكَذَا] ثُمَّ عَقَدَ إِبْهَامَهُ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ، - صُومُوا لِرُؤْيَتِهِ، وَأَفْطِرُوا لِرُؤْيَتِهِ، فَإِنْ أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَاقْدُرُوا لَهُ ثَلَاثِينَ».

[2500] 5 - (...) 'Ubaidullâh narrated with this chain: "The month is like this and like this and like this, and if it is cloudy count thirty," like the *Ḥadîth* of Abû Usâmah (no. 2499).

[٢٥٠٠] ٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: «الشَّهْرُ هٰكَذَا وهٰكَذَا وَهٰكَذَا، قَالَ: فَإِنْ غُمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَاقْدُرُوا ثَلَاثِينَ» نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ.

[2501] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain. He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned Ramaḍân and said: 'The month is twenty-nine, the month is like this, and like this, and like this.'" And he said: "And count it," but he did not say: "thirty."

[٢٥٠١] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَ ذَكَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ رَمَضَانَ فَقَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ، الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا»، وَقَالَ «فَاقْدُرُوا لَهُ» وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: «ثَلَاثِينَ».

[2502] 6 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The month is twenty-nine days, so do not fast until you see it the crescent, and do not break the fast until you see it, and if it is cloudy then count it."

[٢٥٠٢] ٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّمَا الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ، فَلَا تَصُومُوا حَتَّىٰ تَرَوْهُ، وَلَا تُفْطِرُوا حَتَّىٰ تَرَوْهُ، فَإِنْ غُمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَاقْدُرُوا لَهُ».

[2503] 7 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The month is twenty-nine, so when you see the crescent, then fast, and when you see it, break the fast, and if it is cloudy then count it.'"

[٢٥٠٣] ٧-(. . .) **وحَدَّثَني** حُمَيْدُ ابْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ الْبَاهِلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ ابنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلَمَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَلْقَمَةَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ، فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ الْهِلَالَ فَصُومُوا، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَأَفْطِرُوا، فَإِنْ غُمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَاقْدُرُوا لَهُ».

[2504] 8 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'When you see it (the crescent) then fast, and when you see it, then break the fast, and if it is cloudy then count it.'"

[٢٥٠٤] ٨-(. . .) **حَدَّثَني** حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رضيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَصُومُوا، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَأَفْطِرُوا، فَإِنْ غُمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَاقْدُرُوا لَهُ».

[2505] 9 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The month is twenty-nine nights. Do not fast until you see it (the crescent), and do not break the fast until you see it, unless it is cloudy. If it is cloudy, then count it.'"

[٢٥٠٥] ٩-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ [ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ] وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى [بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ]: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ لَيْلَةً،

لَا تُصُومُوا حَتَّىٰ تَرَوْهُ، وَلَا تُفْطِرُوا حَتَّىٰ تَرَوْهُ إِلَّا أَنْ يُغَمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ، فَإِنْ غُمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَاقْدِرُوا لَهُ».

[2506] 10 - (...) 'Amr bin Dînâr narrated that he heard Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'The month is like this and like this and like this,' and he tucked away his thumb the third time."

[٢٥٠٦] **١٠**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** هَارُونُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّاءُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو ابْنُ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما] يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا [وَهَكَذَا]» وَقَبَضَ إِبْهَامَهُ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ.

[2507] 11 - (...) Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'The month is twenty-nine.'"

[٢٥٠٧] **١١**-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** حَجَّاجُ ابْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنٌ الْأَشْيَبُ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ».

[2508] 12 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The month is like this, and like this, and like this; ten, ten and nine."

[٢٥٠٨] **١٢**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** سَهْلُ ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا زِيَادُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْبَكَّائِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا، عَشْرًا وَعَشْرًا وَتِسْعًا».

[2509] 13 - (...) Ibn 'Umar [may

[٢٥٠٩] **١٣**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ

Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The month is like this, and like this, and like this,' and he clapped his hands twice with all his fingers, but he tucked away his right or left thumb on the third time."

اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ جَبَلَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الشَّهْرُ كَذَا وَكَذَا وَكَذَا» وَصَفَّقَ بِيَدَيْهِ مَرَّتَيْنِ بِكُلِّ أَصَابِعِهِمَا، وَنَقَصَ فِي الصَّفْقَةِ الثَّالِثَةِ - إِبْهَامَ الْيُمْنَىٰ أَوِ الْيُسْرَىٰ.

[2510] 14 - (...) Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The month is twenty nine.'" And (one of the narrators) Shu'bah put his hands together three times, and tucked away his thumb on the third time.

'Uqbah said: "I think he said: 'The month is thirty,' and he put his hands together three times."

[٢٥١٠] ١٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عُقْبَةَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ حُرَيْثٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ» وَطَبَّقَ شُعْبَةُ يَدَيْهِ ثَلَاثَ مِرَارٍ، وَكَسَرَ الْإِبْهَامَ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ.

قَالَ عُقْبَةُ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ ثَلَاثُونَ» وَطَبَّقَ كَفَّيْهِ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ.

[2511] 15 - (...) Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "We are an unlettered *Ummah*, we do not write nor calculate. The month is like this, and like this, and like this," and he tucked away his thumb the third time; "and the month is like this, and like this, and like this," indicating a total of thirty.

[٢٥١١] ١٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّا أُمَّةٌ أُمِّيَّةٌ، لَا

نَكْتُبُ وَلَا نَحْسُبُ، الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا» وعَقَدَ الْإِبْهَامَ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ «والشَّهْرُ هٰكَذَا وهٰكَذَا وهٰكَذَا» يَعْنِي تَمَامَ ثَلَاثِينَ.

[2512] **(...)** It was narrated from Al-Aswad bin Qais with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2512), but he did not mention the (example of the) second month, with thirty.

[٢٥١٢] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الشَّهْرَ الثَّانِيَ: ثَلَاثِينَ.

[2513] 16 - (...) It was narrated that Sa'd bin 'Ubaidah said: "Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] heard a man saying: 'Tonight is halfway (through the month),' and he said to him: 'How do you know that tonight is halfway (through the month)? I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "The month is like this, and like this," and he showed ten with his fingers twice, "and like this," and he showed all his fingers the third time, but he tucked away, or hid his thumb.'"

[٢٥١٣] ١٦-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] رَجُلًا يَقُولُ: اللَّيْلَةَ النِّصْفُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: ما يُدْرِيكَ أَنَّ اللَّيْلَةَ النِّصْفُ؟ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا» وَأَشَارَ بِأَصَابِعِهِ الْعَشْرِ مَرَّتَيْنِ «وَهَكَذَا» فِي الثَّالِثَةِ وَأَشَارَ بِأَصَابِعِهِ كُلِّهَا، وَحَبَسَ أَوْ خَنَسَ إِبْهَامَهُ.

[2514] 17 - (1081) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When you see the crescent then fast, and when you see it, then break the fast, and if it is cloudy then fast thirty days.'"

[٢٥١٤] ١٧-(١٠٨١) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ الْهِلَالَ فَصُومُوا، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَأَفْطِرُوا، فَإِنْ غُمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَصُومُوا ثَلَاثِينَ يَوْمًا».

[2515] 18 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Fast when you see it (the crescent), and break the fast when you see it, and if it is cloudy then complete the number."

[٢٥١٥] ١٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ سَلَّامٍ الْجُمَحِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الرَّبِيعُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زِيَادٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «صُومُوا لِرُؤْيَتِهِ وَأَفْطِرُوا لِرُؤْيَتِهِ، فَإِنْ غُمِّيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَكْمِلُوا الْعَدَدَ».

[2516] 19 - (...) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Fast when you see it (the crescent), and break the fast when you see it, and if it is cloudy then count the month as thirty.'"

[٢٥١٦] ١٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «صُومُوا لِرُؤْيَتِهِ وَأَفْطِرُوا لِرُؤْيَتِهِ، فَإِنْ غُمِّيَ عَلَيْكُمُ الشَّهْرُ، فَعُدُّوا ثَلَاثِينَ».

[2517] 20 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned the crescent and said: 'When you see it then fast, and when you see it then break the fast, and if it is cloudy, then count it as thirty.'"

[٢٥١٧] ٢٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: ذَكَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْهِلَالَ فَقَالَ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَصُومُوا، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَأَفْطِرُوا، فَإِنْ أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَعُدُّوا ثَلَاثِينَ».

Chapter 3. Do Not Start Fasting One Or Two Days Before Ramaḍân

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابٌ «لا تقدموا رمضان بصوم يوم ولا يومين»)
(التحفة ٣)

[2518] 21 - (1082) It was

[٢٥١٨] ٢١-(١٠٨٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not start fasting one or two days before Ramaḍân, except a man who (observes a regular) fast, then let him fast it.'"

بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - وَكِيعٌ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُبَارَكٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَقَدَّمُوا رَمَضَانَ بِصَوْمِ يَوْمٍ وَلَا يَوْمَيْنِ، إِلَّا رَجُلٌ كَانَ يَصُومُ صَوْمًا، فَلْيَصُمْهُ».

[2519] (...) A similar report (as no. 2518) was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain.

[٢٥١٩] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** يَحْيَى بْنُ بِشْرٍ الْحَرِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَّامٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 4. The Month May Be Twenty-Nine Days

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ الشهر يكون تسعا وعشرين) (التحفة ٤)

[2520] 22 - (1083) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî that the Prophet ﷺ swore not to enter upon his wives for a month. Az-Zuhrî said: "'Urwah informed me that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: 'When twenty-nine nights had passed,

[٢٥٢٠] **٢٢-(١٠٨٣) حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَقْسَمَ أَنْ لَا يَدْخُلَ عَلَىٰ أَزْوَاجِهِ شَهْرًا، قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ

which I had counted, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me. He started with me. I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, you swore that you would not enter upon us for a month, and now you have entered after twenty-nine days which I have counted." He said: "The month may be twenty-nine days."

[رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: لَمَّا مَضَتْ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ لَيْلَةً أَعُدُّهُنَّ، دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ. - قَالَتْ - بَدَأَ بِي فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّكَ أَقْسَمْتَ أَنْ لَا تَدْخُلَ عَلَيْنَا شَهْرًا، وَإِنَّكَ دَخَلْتَ مِنْ تِسْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ أَعُدُّهُنَّ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ».

[2521] 23 - (1084) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stayed away from his wives for a month. He came out to us after twenty-nine days and we said: 'Today is twenty-nine.' He said: 'The month,' and he clapped his hands together three times, tucking away one thumb the third time."

[٢٥٢١] ٢٣-(١٠٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ- وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ اعْتَزَلَ نِسَاءَهُ شَهْرًا، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْنَا فِي تِسْعَةٍ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَقُلْنَا: إِنَّمَا الْيَوْمُ تِسْعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا الشَّهْرُ» وَصَفَّقَ بِيَدَيْهِ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، وَحَبَسَ إِصْبَعًا وَاحِدَةً فِي الْآخِرَةِ.

[2522] 24 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ stayed away from his wives for a month, then he came out to us on the morning of the twenty-ninth, and some of the people said to him: 'O Messenger of Allâh, it is the twenty-ninth.' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'The month may be twenty nine,' then the Prophet ﷺ brought his hands together three times, twice with all his

[٢٥٢٢] ٢٤-(...) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُونُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ وَحَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: اعْتَزَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ نِسَاءَهُ شَهْرًا، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْنَا صَبَاحَ تِسْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّمَا أَصْبَحْنَا لِتِسْعٍ

fingers and the third time with nine fingers."

وَعِشْرِينَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ يَكُونُ تِسْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ» ثُمَّ طَبَّقَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِيَدَيْهِ ثَلَاثًا: مَرَّتَيْنِ بِأَصَابِعِ يَدَيْهِ كُلِّهَا، وَالثَّالِثَةَ بِتِسْعٍ مِنْهَا.

[2523] 25 - (1085) Umm Salamah [may Allâh be pleased with her] narrated that the Prophet ﷺ swore that he would not enter upon some of his wives for a month. When twenty-nine days had passed, he came to them in the morning - or in the evening - and it was said to him: "You swore, O Prophet of Allâh, that you would not enter upon us for a month." He said: "The month may be only twenty-nine days."

[٢٥٢٣] ٢٥-(١٠٨٥) حَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ صَيْفِيٍّ، أَنَّ عِكْرِمَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَخْبَرَتْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ حَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَدْخُلَ عَلَىٰ بَعْضِ أَهْلِهِ شَهْرًا، فَلَمَّا مَضَىٰ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ يَوْمًا، غَدَا عَلَيْهِمْ - أَوْ رَاحَ - فَقِيلَ لَهُ: حَلَفْتَ، يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! لَا تَدْخُلُ عَلَيْنَا شَهْرًا، قَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ يَكُونُ تِسْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ يَوْمًا».

[2524] (...) A similar report (as no. 2523) was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain.

[٢٥٢٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ يَعْنِي أَبَا عَاصِمٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[2525] 26 - (1086) It was narrated that Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâṣ said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ struck one hand against

[٢٥٢٥] ٢٦-(١٠٨٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي

the other and said: 'The month is like this, and like this,' then he tucked away one digit the third time."

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: ضَرَبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ عَلَىٰ الْأُخْرَىٰ، فَقَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ هٰكَذَا وَهٰكَذَا» ثُمَّ نَقَصَ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ إِصْبَعًا.

[2526] 27 - (...) It was narrated from Muḥammad bin Sa'd, from his father ﷺ, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The month is like this, and like this and like this," ten, ten, and nine.

[٢٥٢٦] ٢٧-(. . .) وحَدَّثني الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا [وَهَكَذَا]». عَشْرًا وَعَشْرًا وَتِسْعًا، مَرَّةً.

[2527] (...) Ismâ'îl bin Abî Khâlid narrated a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 2526) with the same chain.

[٢٥٢٧] (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ قُهْزَاذَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْحَسَنِ ابْنِ شَقِيقٍ وَسَلَمَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ فِي هٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِهِمَا.

Chapter 5. Each Land Has Its Own Sighting Of The Moon, And If They See The Crescent In One Land, That Does Not Necessarily Apply To Regions That Are Far Away From It

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ بيان أن لكل بلد رؤيتهم، وأنهم إذا رأوا الهلال ببلد لا يثبت حكمه لما بعد عنهم)

(التحفة ٥)

[2528] 28 - (1087) It was narrated from Kuraib that Umm Al-Faḍl bint Al-Ḥârith sent him to Mu'âwiyah in Ash-Shâm. He said: "I arrived in Ash-Shâm and

[٢٥٢٨] ٢٨-(١٠٨٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ

I finished her errand, and the crescent of Ramaḍân appeared while I was in Ash-Shâm, where I saw the crescent moon on the night of Friday. Then I came to Al-Madînah at the end of the month, and I asked 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them], who mentioned the crescent and said: 'When did you see the crescent?' I said: 'We saw it on the night of Friday.' He said: 'Did you see it?' I said: 'Yes, and the people saw it, and they fasted, and Mu'âwiyah fasted.' He said: 'But we saw it on the night of Saturday, and we will keep fasting until we complete thirty days, or we see it.' I said: 'Is the sighting and fasting of Mu'âwiyah not sufficient for you?' He said: 'No, this is what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined upon us.'"

الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي حَرْمَلَةَ عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ؛ أَنَّ أُمَّ الفَضْلِ بِنْتَ الْحَارِثِ بَعَثَتْهُ إِلَىٰ مُعَاوِيَةَ بِالشَّامِ، قَالَ: فَقَدِمْتُ الشَّامَ، فَقَضَيْتُ حَاجَتَهَا، وَاسْتُهِلَّ عَلَيَّ رَمَضَانُ وَأَنَا بِالشَّامِ، فَرَأَيْتُ الْهِلَالَ لَيْلَةَ الْجُمُعَةِ، ثُمَّ قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ فِي آخِرِ الشَّهْرِ، فَسَأَلَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِي اللهُ عنهما]، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ الْهِلَالَ فَقَالَ: مَتَىٰ رَأَيْتُمُ الْهِلَالَ؟ فَقُلْتُ: رَأَيْنَاهُ لَيْلَةَ الْجُمُعَةِ، فَقَالَ: أَنْتَ رَأَيْتَهُ؟ فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، وَرَآهُ النَّاسُ، وَصَامُوا وَصَامَ مُعَاوِيَةُ، فَقَالَ: لَكِنَّا رَأَيْنَاهُ لَيْلَةَ السَّبْتِ، فَلَا نَزَالُ نَصُومُ حَتَّىٰ نُكْمِلَ ثَلَاثِينَ، أَوْ نَرَاهُ، فَقُلْتُ: أَوَلَا تَكْتَفِي بِرُؤْيَةِ مُعَاوِيَةَ وَصِيَامِهِ؟ فَقَالَ: لَا، هٰكَذَا أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

وَشَكَّ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ فِي: نَكْتَفِي أَوْ تَكْتَفِي.

Chapter 6. Clarifying That It Does Not Matter Whether The Crescent Is Large Or Small, For Allâh, the Most High, Causes It To Appear For Long Enough That People Can See It, And If It Is Cloudy Then Thirty Days Should Be Completed

(المعجم ٦) - **(بَابُ بيان أنه لا اعتبار بكبر الهلال وصغره، وأن الله تعالى أمده للرؤية فإن غم فليكمل ثلاثون)** (التحفة ٦)

[2529] 29 - (1088) It was

[٢٥٢٩] **٢٩**-(١٠٨٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated that Abû Al-Bakhtarî said: "We went out for *'Umrah*, and when we stopped in Baṭn Nakhlah, we looked for the crescent and we saw it. Some of the people said: 'It is three nights old,' and some of them said: 'It is two nights old.' Then we met Ibn 'Abbâs and we said: 'We have spotted the crescent; some of the people said that it was three nights old, and some of the said that it was two nights old.' He said: 'On what night did you see it?' We said: 'On such-and-such a night.' He said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ [said: "Indeed Allâh] causes it to appear for long enough that it can be seen, so on the night that you saw it, that was when it appeared."'

بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْبَخْتَرِيِّ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا لِلْعُمْرَةِ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلْنَا بِبَطْنِ نَخْلَةَ قَالَ: تَرَاءَيْنَا الْهِلَالَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: هُوَ ابْنُ ثَلَاثٍ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: هُوَ ابْنُ لَيْلَتَيْنِ، قَالَ: فَلَقِينَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، فَقُلْنَا: إِنَّا رَأَيْنَا الْهِلَالَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: هُوَ ابْنُ ثَلَاثٍ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: هُوَ ابْنُ لَيْلَتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ: أَيَّ لَيْلَةٍ رَأَيْتُمُوهُ؟ قَالَ فَقُلْنَا: لَيْلَةَ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ [قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ] مَدَّهُ لِلرُّؤْيَةِ فَهُوَ لِلَيْلَةِ رَأَيْتُمُوهُ».

[2530] 30 - (...) Abû Al-Bakhtarî said: "We saw the crescent of Ramaḍân when we were in Dhât 'Irq, so we sent a man to Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] to ask him. Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh causes it to appear for long enough that it can be seen, and if it is cloudy then complete the number (of days)."

[٢٥٣٠] ٣٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الْبَخْتَرِيِّ قَالَ: أَهْلَلْنَا رَمَضَانَ وَنَحْنُ بِذَاتِ عِرْقٍ، فَأَرْسَلْنَا رَجُلًا إِلَىٰ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَسْأَلُهُ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِي اللهَ عَنْهُما]: قَالَ

رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ قَدْ أَمَدَّهُ لِرُؤْيَتِهِ، فَإِنْ أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَكْمِلُوا الْعِدَّةَ».

Chapter 7. The Meaning Of The Prophet's Words: "The Two Months Of *'Îd* Cannot Both Be Incomplete"[1]

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ بيان معنى قوله ﷺ: «شهرا عيد لا ينقصان») (التحفة ٧)

[2531] 31 - (1089) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakrah from his father [may Allâh be pleased with him] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The two months of *'Îd*; Ramadân and Dhul-Hijjah, cannot both be incomplete."

[٢٥٣١] ٣١-(١٠٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «شَهْرَا عِيدٍ لَا يَنْقُصَانِ: رَمَضَانُ وَذُو الْحِجَّةِ».

[2532] 32 - (...) It was narrated from Abî Bakrah that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "The two months of *'Îd* cannot both be incomplete."

According to the *Hadîth* of Khâlid: "The two months of *'Îd*; Ramadân and Dhul-Hijjah."

[٢٥٣٢] ٣٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ إِسْحَٰقَ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ وَخَالِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «شَهْرَا عِيدٍ لَا يَنْقُصَانِ».

فِي حَدِيثِ خَالِدٍ: «شَهْرَا عِيدٍ رَمَضَانُ وَذُو الْحِجَّةِ».

[1] The popular interpretation of *Lâ yanqusân* is incomplete of virtue and reward; even if one of them is only twenty-nine days, the reward of those twenty-nine is like the reward for thirty.

Chapter 8. Clarifying That Fasting Begins At Dawn, And A Person May Eat And Other Than That Until Dawn Begins; And Clarifying The Dawn Which Has To Do With The Rulings Concerning The Beginning Of Fasting And The Beginning Of The Time For The *Ṣubḥ* Prayer, And Other Than That, Which Is The Second Dawn, Which Is Called The True Dawn. The First Dawn, Which Is The False Dawn, Has Nothing To Do With The Rulings

[2533] 33 - (1090) It was narrated from 'Adiyy bin Ḥâtim: "When the verse "Until the white thread appears to you distinct from the black thread of dawn"[1] was revealed, 'Adiyy [bin Ḥâtim] said to him: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I put two strings under my pillow, a white string and a black string, so that I can tell night from day.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Your pillow must be very big, for that refers to the blackness of the night and the whiteness of the day.'"

(المعجم ٨) - **(بَابُ بيان أن الدخول في الصوم يحصل بطلوع الفجر، وأن له الأكل وغيره حتى يطلع الفجر، وبيان صفة الفجر الذي يتعلق به الأحكام من الدخول في الصوم، ودخول وقت صلاة الصبح، وغير ذلك، وهو الفجر الثاني ويسمى الصادق والمستطير وأنه لا أثر للفجر الأول في الأحكام وهو الفجر الكاذب المستطيل - باللام - كذنب السرحان وهو الذئب)** (التحفة ٨)

[٢٥٣٣] ٣٣-(١٠٩٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ: ﴿حَتَّىٰ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُمُ ٱلْخَيْطُ ٱلْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ ٱلْخَيْطِ ٱلْأَسْوَدِ مِنَ ٱلْفَجْرِ﴾ [البقرة:١٨٧]. قَالَ لَهُ عَدِيٌّ [بْنُ حَاتِمٍ]: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي أَجْعَلُ تَحْتَ وِسَادَتِي عِقَالَيْنِ: عِقَالًا أَبْيَضَ وَعِقَالًا أَسْوَدَ، أَعْرِفُ اللَّيْلَ مِنَ النَّهَارِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ وِسَادَكَ لَعَرِيضٌ، إِنَّمَا هُوَ سَوَادُ اللَّيْلِ وَبَيَاضُ النَّهَارِ».

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:187.

[2534] 34 - (1092) Sahl bin Sa'd said: "When this Verse was revealed - "And eat and drink until the white thread appears to you distinct from the black thread"[1] - a man would take a white thread and a black thread and he would eat until he could tell them apart, until Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "of dawn" then it became clear."

[2535] 35 - (...) It was narrated that Sahl bin Sa'd [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "When this verse was revealed - "And eat and drink until the white thread appears to you distinct from the black thread"[2] - if a man wanted to fast, he would tie a white thread to one foot and a black thread to the other, then he would carry on eating and drinking until he could tell them apart when he saw them. Then after that, Allâh revealed: "of dawn" then they realized that what was meant by that was night and day."

[٢٥٣٤] ٣٤-(١٠٩١) حَدَّثَني عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا فُضَيْلُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَازِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَهْلُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿وَكُلُوا۟ وَٱشْرَبُوا۟ حَتَّىٰ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُمُ ٱلْخَيْطُ ٱلْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ ٱلْخَيْطِ ٱلْأَسْوَدِ﴾، قَالَ: كَانَ الرَّجُلُ يَأْخُذُ خَيْطًا أَبْيَضَ وَخَيْطًا أَسْوَدَ، فَيَأْكُلُ حَتَّىٰ يَسْتَبِينَهُمَا، حَتَّىٰ أَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿مِنَ ٱلْفَجْرِ﴾: فَبَيَّنَ ذٰلِكَ.

[٢٥٣٥] ٣٥-(...) حَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ التَّمِيمِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ إِسْحٰقَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿وَكُلُوا۟ وَٱشْرَبُوا۟ حَتَّىٰ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُمُ ٱلْخَيْطُ ٱلْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ ٱلْخَيْطِ ٱلْأَسْوَدِ﴾ قَالَ: فَكَانَ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا أَرَادَ الصَّوْمَ، رَبَطَ أَحَدُهُمْ فِي رِجْلَيْهِ الْخَيْطَ الْأَسْوَدَ وَالْخَيْطَ الْأَبْيَضَ، فَلَا يَزَالُ يَأْكُلُ وَيَشْرَبُ حَتَّىٰ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُ رِئْيُهُمَا، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ بَعْدَ ذٰلِكَ: ﴿مِنَ ٱلْفَجْرِ﴾ فَعَلِمُوا أَنَّمَا يَعْنِي بِذٰلِكَ، اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ.

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[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:187.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:187.

[2536] 36 - (1092) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with him] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Bilâl calls the *Adhân* at night, so eat and drink until you hear the *Adhân* of Ibn Umm Maktûm."

[٢٥٣٦] ٣٦-(١٠٩٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنَّ بِلَالًا يُؤَذِّنُ بِلَيْلٍ، فَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّىٰ تَسْمَعُوا تَأْذِينَ ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ».

[2537] 37 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Bilâl calls the *Adhân* at night, so eat and drink until you hear the *Adhân* of Ibn Umm Maktûm.'"

[٢٥٣٧] ٣٧-(...) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ بِلَالًا يُؤَذِّنُ بِلَيْلٍ، فَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّىٰ تَسْمَعُوا أَذَانَ ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ».

[2538] 38 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had two *Mu'adhdhin*, Bilâl and Ibn Umm Maktûm, the blind man. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Bilâl calls the *Adhân* at night, so eat and drink until Ibn Umm Maktûm calls the *Adhân*." And there was no more between them than the time it took for one to climb down and the other to climb up.

[٢٥٣٨] ٣٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما] قَالَ: كَانَ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُؤَذِّنَانِ: بِلَالٌ وَابْنُ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ الْأَعْمَىٰ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ بِلَالًا يُؤَذِّنُ بِلَيْلٍ، فَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّىٰ يُؤَذِّنَ ابْنُ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ»، قَالَ: وَلَمْ يَكُنْ بَيْنَهُمَا إِلَّا أَنْ يَنْزِلَ هَٰذَا وَيَرْقَىٰ هَٰذَا.

[2539] **(...)** A similar report (as no. 2538) was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her], from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٥٣٩] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْقَاسِمُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2540] **(...)** A *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn Numair (no. 2538) was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh.

[٢٥٤٠] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بِالْإِسْنَادَيْنِ كِلَيْهِمَا نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ.

[2541] **39** **-** **(1093)** It was narrated that Ibn Mas'ûd [may Allâh be pleased with them] said, "Allâh's Messenger ﷺ said: 'No one of you should let the *Adhân* of Bilâl' - or 'the call of Bilâl' - prevent him from eating his *Sahûr*. Rather he calls the *Adhân*' - or 'gives the call' - 'so that the standing (one who is praying *Qiyâm*) may return (to rest) and the one who is asleep may awaken.'" Then he said: "'It is not when it is like this,'" and he moved his hand up and down, "'rather it is when it is like this,'" and he spread his fingers out.

[٢٥٤١] **٣٩-(١٠٩٣)** **حَدَّثَنَا** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَمْنَعَنَّ أَحَدًا مِنْكُمْ أَذَانُ بِلَالٍ - أَوْ قَالَ: نِدَاءُ بِلَالٍ - مِنْ سُحُورِهِ فَإِنَّهُ يُؤَذِّنُ - أَوْ قَالَ: يُنَادِي - لِيَرْجِعَ قَائِمَكُمْ وَيُوقِظَ نَائِمَكُمْ». وَقَالَ: «لَيْسَ أَنْ يَقُولَ هٰكَذَا وَهٰكَذَا - وَصَوَّبَ يَدَهُ وَرَفَعَهَا - حَتَّى يَقُولَ هٰكَذَا» - وَفَرَّجَ بَيْنَ إِصْبَعَيْهِ -.

[2542] **(...)** It was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no.

[٢٥٤٢] (. . .) **وحدثنا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ يَعْنِي الْأَحْمَرَ عَنْ

2541), except that he said: "Dawn is not the one that is like this," and he held his fingers together and pointed them down towards the ground, "rather it is the one that is like this", and he put one index finger next to the other and spread his fingers.

سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْفَجْرَ لَيْسَ الَّذِي يَقُولُ هٰكَذَا - وَجَمَعَ أَصَابِعَهُ ثُمَّ نَكَسَهَا إِلَىٰ الْأَرْضِ - وَلٰكِنِ الَّذِي يَقُولُ هٰكَذَا - وَوَضَعَ الْمُسَبِّحَةَ عَلَىٰ الْمُسَبِّحَةِ وَمَدَّ يَدَيْهِ -».

[2543] 40 - (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2541), but the *Ḥadîth* of Al-Mu'tamir ends with the words: "so that the one who is asleep may wake up and the standing (one who is praying *Qiyâm*) may return (to rest)."

Isḥâq said: "Jarîr said in his *Ḥadîth*: 'It is not when it is like this, rather it is when it is like this' - meaning the dawn - 'It is the horizontal one, not the vertical one.'"

[٢٥٤٣] ٤٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ وَالْمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَانْتَهَىٰ حَدِيثُ الْمُعْتَمِرِ عِنْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «يُنَبِّهُ نَائِمَكُمْ وَيَرْجِعُ قَائِمَكُمْ».

وَقَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: قَالَ جَرِيرٌ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: «وَلَيْسَ أَنْ يَقُولَ هَكَذَا، وَلَكِنْ يَقُولُ هَكَذَا» - يَعْنِي الْفَجْرَ - «هُوَ الْمُعْتَرِضُ وَلَيْسَ بِالْمُسْتَطِيلِ».

[2544] 41 - (1094) Samurah bin Jundab said: "I heard Muḥammad ﷺ say: 'No one of you should be misled by the call of Bilâl from (taking) *Saḥûr*, nor by this whiteness, until it spreads.'"

[٢٥٤٤] ٤١-(١٠٩٤) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ سَوَادَةَ الْقُشَيْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي وَالِدِي أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَمُرَةَ بْنَ جُنْدُبٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَغُرَّنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ نِدَاءُ بِلَالٍ مِنَ السَّحُورِ، وَلَا هَٰذَا الْبَيَاضُ حَتَّىٰ يَسْتَطِيرَ».

[2545] 42 - (...) It was narrated that Samurah bin Jundab [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'You should not be misled by the *Adhân* of Bilâl, or by this whiteness - referring to the vertical columns of the (false) dawn - until it spreads like this.'"

[٢٥٤٥] ٤٢-(...) وحَدَّثنا زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَوَادَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَمُرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدُبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ «لَا يَغُرَّنَّكُمْ أَذَانُ بِلَالٍ، وَلَا هَٰذَا الْبَيَاضُ - لِعَمُودِ الصُّبْحِ - حَتَّىٰ يَسْتَطِيرَ هَٰكَذَا».

[2546] 43 - (...) It was narrated that Samurah bin Jundab [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: Do not let the *Adhân* of Bilâl nor the vertical whiteness on the horizon like this distract you from your *Sahûr*, until (the whiteness) is like this."

Hammâd described it with his hands and said: "Meaning, when it is horizontal."

[٢٥٤٦] ٤٣-(...) وحَدَّثني أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَوَادَةَ الْقُشَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَمُرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدَبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَغُرَّنَّكُمْ مِنْ سَحُورِكُمْ أَذَانُ بِلَالٍ، وَلَا بَيَاضُ الْأُفُقِ الْمُسْتَطِيلُ هَٰكَذَا، حَتَّىٰ يَسْتَطِيرَ هَٰكَذَا».

وَحَكَاهُ حَمَّادٌ بِيَدَيْهِ قَالَ: يَعْنِي مُعْتَرِضًا.

[2547] 44 - (...) Samurah bin Jundab [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated in a *Khutbah* that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Do not be misled by the call of Bilâl nor this whiteness, until the dawn appears" - or "until dawn breaks."

[٢٥٤٧] ٤٤-(...) حَدَّثَنا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سَوَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَمُرَةَ بْنَ جُنْدُبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] - وَهُوَ يَخْطُبُ - يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا يَغُرَّنَّكُمْ نِدَاءُ بِلَالٍ، وَلَا هَٰذَا الْبَيَاضُ حَتَّى يَبْدُوَ الْفَجْرُ - أَوْ قَالَ -: حَتَّىٰ يَنْفَجِرَ الْفَجْرُ».

[٢٥٤٨] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَوَادَةُ بْنُ حَنْظَلَةَ الْقُشَيْرِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَمُرَةَ بْنَ جُنْدُبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ هَٰذَا.

[2548] (...) Samurah bin Jundab [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." and he mentioned something similar (to no. 2547).

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ فضل السحور وتأكيد استحبابه، واستحباب تأخيره وتعجيل الفطر) (التحفة ٩)

Chapter 9. The Virtue Of *Saḥûr*, Which Is Recommended. It Is Recommended To Delay It And To Hasten The Breaking Of The Fast

[٢٥٤٩] **٤٥-(١٠٩٥)** حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ وَعَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَسَحَّرُوا فَإِنَّ فِي السُّحُورِ بَرَكَةً».

[2549] 45 - (1095) It was narrated that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Take *Saḥûr*, for in *Saḥûr* there is blessing.'"

[٢٥٥٠] **٤٦-(١٠٩٦)** حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُلَيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي قَيْسٍ مَوْلَىٰ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «فَصْلُ مَا بَيْنَ صِيَامِنَا وَصِيَامِ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ، أَكْلَةُ السَّحَرِ».

[2550] 46 - (1096) It was narrated from 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The difference between our fasting and the fasting of the People of the Book is eating *As-Saḥûr* (the meal before dawn)."

[2551]... - (...) It was narrated from Mûsâ bin 'Alî with this chain (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2550).

[٢٥٥١] (...) **وحَدَّثنا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكِيعٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُلَيٍّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[2552] 47 - (1097) It was narrated from Anas, from Zaid bin Thâbit [may Allâh be pleased with them] who said: "We ate *Saḥûr* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, then we got up and offered *Aṣ-Ṣalât* (*Fajr*)."

I said: "How long was there between the two?" He said: "(The time it takes to recite) fifty verses."

[٢٥٥٢] ٤٧-(١٠٩٧) **حَدَّثنا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ [رَضِيَ الله عَنه] قَالَ: تَسَحَّرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ قُمْنَا إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ.

قُلْتُ: كَمْ كَانَ قَدْرُ مَا بَيْنَهُمَا؟ قَالَ: خَمْسِينَ آيَةً.

[2553] (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2552).

[٢٥٥٣] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَٰرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هَمَّامٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمُ ابْنُ نُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[2554] 48 - (1098) It was narrated from Sahl bin Sa'd [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The people will remain in goodness so long as they hasten to break the fast."

[٢٥٥٤] ٤٨-(١٠٩٨) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ [رَضِي الله عنه]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَزَالُ النَّاسُ بِخَيْرٍ مَا عَجَّلُوا الْفِطْرَ».

[2555] (...) A similar report (as no. 2554) was narrated from Sahl bin Sa'd [may Allâh be pleased with them], from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٥٥٥] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ قُتَيْبَةُ**: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنه] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2556] 49 - (1099) It was narrated that Abû 'Aṭiyyah said: "Masrûq and I entered upon 'Âishah and said: 'O Mother of the Believers, there are two men among the Companions of Muḥammad ﷺ; one of them hastens to break the fast and hastens to offer *Aṣ-Ṣalât*, and the other delays the breaking the fast and delays the prayer.' She said: 'Who is the one who hastens to break the fast and hastens to offer *Aṣ-Ṣalât*?' We said: ''Abdullâh' - meaning bin Mas'ûd. She said: 'That is what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to do.'"

Abû Kuraib added: "The other one was Abû Mûsâ."

[٢٥٥٦] **٤٩-(١٠٩٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى** ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عَطِيَّةَ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَمَسْرُوقٌ عَلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ، فَقُلْنَا: يَا أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! رَجُلَانِ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، أَحَدُهُمَا يُعَجِّلُ الْإِفْطَارَ وَيُعَجِّلُ الصَّلَاةَ، وَالْآخَرُ يُؤَخِّرُ الْإِفْطَارَ وَيُؤَخِّرُ الصَّلَاةَ، قَالَتْ: أَيُّهُمَا الَّذِي يُعَجِّلُ الْإِفْطَارَ وَيُعَجِّلُ الصَّلَاةَ؟ قَالَ قُلْنَا: عَبْدُ اللهِ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ - قَالَتْ: كَذَلِكَ كَانَ يَصْنَعُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

زَادَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: والْآخَرُ أَبُو مُوسَىٰ.

[2557] 50 - (...) It was narrated that Abû 'Aṭiyyah said: "Masrûq and I entered upon 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her], and Masrûq said to her: 'There are two men among the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, both of whom are striving to do

[٢٥٥٧] **٥٠-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَطِيَّةَ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَمَسْرُوقٌ عَلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]، فَقَالَ لَهَا مَسْرُوقٌ:

what is best. One of them hastens to pray *Maghrib* and break the fast, and the other delays *Maghrib* and breaking the fast.' She said: 'Who hastens to pray *Maghrib* and break the fast?' He said: "Abdullâh.' She said: 'That is how the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to do it.'"

رَجُلَانِ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، كِلَاهُمَا لَا يَأْلُو عَنِ الْخَيْرِ، أَحَدُهُمَا يُعَجِّلُ الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْإِفْطَارَ، وَالْآخَرُ يُؤَخِّرُ الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْإِفْطَارَ، فَقَالَتْ: مَنْ يُعَجِّلُ الْمَغْرِبَ والْإِفْطَارَ؟ قَالَ: عَبْدُ اللهِ، فَقَالَتْ: هَكَذَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَصْنَعُ.

Chapter 10. Clarifying The Time For Ending The Fast And The End Of The Day

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ بيان وقت انقضاء الصوم وخروج النهار)

(التحفة ١٠)

[2558] 51 - (1100) It was narrated that 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When the night comes and the day departs, and the sun sets, then it is time for the fasting person to break his fast.'"

[٢٥٥٨] ٥١-(١١٠٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاتَّفَقُوا فِي اللَّفْظِ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، وَقَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ- جَمِيعًا عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَاصِمِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَقْبَلَ اللَّيْلُ، وَأَدْبَرَ النَّهَارُ، وَغَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ، فَقَدْ أَفْطَرَ الصَّائِمُ».

لَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ «فَقَدْ».

[2559] 52 - (1101) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Abî Awfâ said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on a

[٢٥٥٩] ٥٢-(١١٠١) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي

journey during the month of Ramaḍân. When the sun set he said: 'O so-and-so, dismount and mix something for us.'[1] He said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, it is still day.' He said: 'Dismount and mix something for us.' So he dismounted and mixed something, and brought it to him. The Prophet ﷺ drank some, then he said, gesturing with his hand: 'When the sun sets from here, and the night comes from here, then it is time for the fasting person to break his fast.'"

أَوْفَىٰ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، فَلَمَّا غَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ قَالَ: «يَا فُلَانُ! انْزِلْ فَاجْدَحْ لَنَا» قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ عَلَيْكَ نَهَارًا. قَالَ: «انْزِلْ فَاجْدَحْ لَنَا» قَالَ: فَنَزَلَ فَجَدَحَ، فَأَتَاهُ بِهِ، فَشَرِبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، ثُمَّ قَالَ بِيَدِهِ: «إِذَا غَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ مِنْ هٰهُنَا، وَجَاءَ اللَّيْلُ مِنْ هٰهُنَا، فَقَدْ أَفْطَرَ الصَّائِمُ».

[2560] 53 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn Abî Awfâ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on a journey, and when the sun set, he said to one man: 'Dismount and mix something for us.' He said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, why not wait till evening?' He said: 'Dismount and mix something for us.' He said: 'It is still day.' But he dismounted and mixed something for him to drink, then he (ﷺ) said: 'When you see that the night has come from here' - and he pointed towards the east - 'then it is time for the fasting person to break his fast.'"

[٢٥٦٠] ٥٣-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ وَعَبَّادُ بْنُ الْعَوَّامِ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَىٰ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، فَلَمَّا غَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ قَالَ لِرَجُلٍ: «انْزِلْ فَاجْدَحْ لَنَا» فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! لَوْ أَمْسَيْتَ، قَالَ: «انْزِلْ فَاجْدَحْ لَنَا» قَالَ: إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا نَهَارًا، فَنَزَلَ فَجَدَحَ لَهُ فَشَرِبَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ اللَّيْلَ قَدْ أَقْبَلَ مِنْ هٰهُنَا - وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ نَحْوَ الْمَشْرِقِ - فَقَدْ أَفْطَرَ الصَّائِمُ».

[2561] (...) 'Abdullâh bin Abî Awfâ [may Allâh be pleased with

[٢٥٦١] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ

[1] *Ajdaḥ*: It is to mix something with something else. And the meaning here is to mix *Sawîq* with water.

them] said: "We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he was fasting. When the sun set, he said: 'O so-and-so, dismount and mix something for us.'"... a *Ḥadîth* like that of Ibn Mushir and 'Abbâd bin Al-'Awwâm (no. 2560).

الشَّيْبَانِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَىٰ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: سِرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، فَلَمَّا غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ قَالَ: «يَا فُلَانُ! انْزِلْ فَاجْدَحْ لَنَا» مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ وَعَبَّادِ بْنِ الْعَوَّامِ.

[2562] 54 - (...) A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ibn Mushir, 'Abbâd and 'Abdul-Wâḥid (no. 2561), was narrated from Ibn Abî Awfâ, but it does not say in the *Ḥadîth* of any of them: "During the month of Ramaḍân," nor the words, "when the night has come from here," except in the report of Hushaim alone.

[٢٥٦٢] ٥٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَىٰ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَىٰ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ وَعَبَّادٍ وَعَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِ أَحَدٍ مِنْهُمْ: فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، وَلَا قَوْلُهُ «وَجَاءَ اللَّيْلُ مِنْ هَٰهُنَا» إِلَّا فِي رِوَايَةِ هُشَيْمٍ وَحْدَهُ.

Chapter 11. The Prohibition Of *Al-Wiṣâl*[1]

(المعجم ١١) - (**بَابُ النهي عن الوصال**) (التحفة ١١)

[2563] 55 - (1102) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ forbade *Al-Wiṣâl*.

[٢٥٦٣] ٥٥-(١١٠٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ

[1] Fasting more than one day without breaking the fast at night.

They said: "You perform *Wiṣâl*." He said: "I am not like you; I am fed and given to drink."

نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَىٰ عَنِ الْوِصَالِ، قَالُوا: إِنَّكَ تُوَاصِلُ، قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَسْتُ كَهَيْئَتِكُمْ، إِنِّي أُطْعَمُ وَأُسْقَىٰ»

[2564] 56 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Wiṣâl* during Ramaḍân, and the people also performed *Wiṣâl*. He told them not to do that and it was said to him: "You perform *Wiṣâl*." He said: "I am not like you; I am fed and given to drink."

[٢٥٦٤] ٥٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَاصَلَ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَوَاصَلَ النَّاسُ، فَنَهَاهُمْ، قِيلَ لَهُ: أَنْتَ تُوَاصِلُ؟ قَالَ «إِنِّي لَسْتُ مِثْلَكُمْ، إِنِّي أُطْعَمُ وَأُسْقَىٰ».

[2565] (...) A similar report (as no. 2564) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar from the Prophet ﷺ, but he did not say: "In Ramaḍân."

[٢٥٦٥] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما] عَنِ النَّبِي ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: فِي رَمَضَانَ.

[2566] 57 - (1103) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Al-Wiṣâl*. A man among the Muslims said: 'But you practice *Wiṣâl*, O Messenger of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Who among you is like me? During the night my Lord feeds me and gives me to drink.'

[٢٥٦٦] ٥٧-(١١٠٣) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: نَهَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْوِصَالِ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ: فَإِنَّكَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! تُوَاصِلُ، قَالَ

رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ «وَأَيُّكُمْ مِثْلِي؟ إِنِّي أَبِيتُ يُطْعِمُنِي رَبِّي وَيَسْقِينِي».

فَلَمَّا أَبَوْا أَنْ يَنْتَهُوا عَنِ الْوِصَالِ وَاصَلَ بِهِمْ يَوْمًا ثُمَّ يَوْمًا، ثُمَّ رَأَوُا الْهِلَالَ، فَقَالَ: «لَوْ تَأَخَّرَ الْهِلَالُ لَزِدْتُكُمْ» كَالْمُنَكِّلِ لَهُمْ حِينَ أَبَوْا أَنْ يَنْتَهُوا.

When they refused to stop practicing *Wiṣâl*, he fasted continuously with them day after day, then they saw the crescent. He said: 'If the crescent had been delayed, I would have made you fast more,' as if he wanted to teach them a lesson when they refused to stop."

[٢٥٦٧] ٥٨-(...) وحَدَّثَني زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِيَّاكُمْ وَالْوِصَالَ» قَالُوا: فَإِنَّكَ تُوَاصِلُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «إِنَّكُمْ لَسْتُمْ فِي ذَٰلِكَ مِثْلِي، إِنِّي أَبِيتُ يُطْعِمُنِي رَبِّي وَيَسْقِينِي فَاكْلَفُوا مِنَ الْأَعْمَالِ مَا تُطِيقُونَ».

[2567] 58 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not perform *Wiṣâl*.' They said: 'But you perform *Wiṣâl*, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'You are not like me in that. During the night, my Lord feeds me and gives me to drink. Take upon yourselves only those deeds that you are capable of.'"

[٢٥٦٨] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَاكْلَفُوا مَا لَكُمْ بِهِ طَاقَةٌ».

[2568] (...) A similar report (as no. 2567) was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, except that he said: "Take upon yourselves what you are able."

[٢٥٦٩] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ نَهَىٰ عَنِ الْوِصَالِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عُمَارَةَ عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ.

[2569] (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ forbade continuous fasting - a *Ḥadîth* like that of 'Umârah from Abî Zur'ah (no. 2567).

[2570] 59 - (1104) It was narrated that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was praying in Ramaḍân, and I came and stood beside him, and another man came and stood too, until there was a group of us. When the Prophet ﷺ realized that I was behind him, he made his prayer brief. Then he went to his abode and offered a prayer such as he did not pray with us. The next morning, we said to him: 'Did you notice us last night?' He said: 'Yes. That is what made me do what I did.'

"The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ started to perform *Wiṣâl* at the end of the month, and some of his Companions began performing *Wiṣâl*. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'What is the matter with men who perform *Wiṣâl*? You are not like me. By Allâh, if the month were to be lengthened for me, I would fast continuously, and those who go to extremes would give up their extreme ways.'"

[2571] 60 - (...) It was narrated that Anas (may Allâh be pleased with him) said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Wiṣâl* during the beginning of Ramaḍân, and some of the Muslims performed *Wiṣâl*. News of that reached him and he said: 'If the month is lengthened for

[٢٥٧٠] **٥٩-(١١٠٤) حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَجِئْتُ فَقُمْتُ إِلَىٰ جَنْبِهِ، وَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ آخَرُ فَقَامَ أَيْضًا، حَتَّىٰ كُنَّا رَهْطًا، فَلَمَّا حَسَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنَّا خَلْفَهُ، جَعَلَ يَتَجَوَّزُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ رَحْلَهُ فَصَلَّىٰ صَلَاةً لَا يُصَلِّيهَا عِنْدَنَا - قَالَ: - قُلْنَا لَهُ، حِينَ أَصْبَحْنَا: أَفَطِنْتَ لَنَا اللَّيْلَةَ؟ قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «نَعَمْ، ذَلِكَ الَّذِي حَمَلَنِي عَلَىٰ الَّذِي صَنَعْتُ».

قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ يُوَاصِلُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَذَاكَ فِي آخِرِ الشَّهْرِ، فَأَخَذَ رِجَالٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ يُوَاصِلُونَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا بَالُ رِجَالٍ يُوَاصِلُونَ، إِنَّكُمْ لَسْتُمْ مِثْلِي، أَمَا وَاللهِ! لَوْ تَمَادَّ لِيَ الشَّهْرُ لَوَاصَلْتُ وِصَالًا، يَدَعُ الْمُتَعَمِّقُونَ تَعَمُّقَهُمْ».

[٢٥٧١] **٦٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** عَاصِمُ ابْنُ النَّضْرِ التَّيْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ - حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: وَاصَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي أَوَّلِ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، فَوَاصَلَ نَاسٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَبَلَغَهُ ذَلِكَ،

us, we will fast continuously, so that those who go to extremes will give up their extreme ways. You are not like me' - or 'I am not like you' - 'I am continually fed and given to drink by my Lord.'"

فَقَالَ «لَوْ مُدَّ لَنَا الشَّهْرُ لَوَاصَلْنَا وِصَالًا، يَدَعُ الْمُتَعَمِّقُونَ تَعَمُّقَهُمْ، إِنَّكُمْ لَسْتُمْ مِثْلِي - أَوْ قَالَ: إِنِّي لَسْتُ مِثْلَكُمْ - إِنِّي أَظَلُّ يُطْعِمُنِي رَبِّي وَيَسْقِينِي».

[2572] 61 - (1105) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Prophet ﷺ forbade them (the Companions or the Muslims) from *Wiṣâl* out of compassion towards them. They said: 'But you perform *Wiṣâl*.' He said: 'I am not like you; my Lord feeds me and gives me to drink.'"

[٢٥٧٢] ٦١-(١١٠٥) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدَةَ، - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، - عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] قَالَتْ: نَهَاهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنِ الْوِصَالِ رَحْمَةً لَهُمْ، فَقَالُوا: إِنَّكَ تُوَاصِلُ! قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَسْتُ كَهَيْئَتِكُمْ، إِنِّي يُطْعِمُنِي رَبِّي وَيَسْقِينِي».

Chapter 12. Clarifying That Kissing When Fasting Is Not Unlawful For The One Whose Desire Is Not Provoked By That

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ بيان أن القبلة في الصوم ليست محرمة على من لم تحرك شهوته) (التحفة ١٢)

[2573] 62 - (1106) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would kiss one of his wives while he was fasting." Then she smiled.

[٢٥٧٣] ٦٢-(١١٠٦) حَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ إِحْدَىٰ نِسَائِهِ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، ثُمَّ تَضْحَكُ.

[2574] 63 - (...) Sufyân said: "I said to 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Qâsim: 'Did you hear your father narrating from 'Âishah [may

[٢٥٧٤] ٦٣-(...) حَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ

Allâh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ used to kiss her while he was fasting?' He remained silent for a moment, then he said: 'Yes.'"

الْقَاسِمِ: أَسَمِعْتَ أَبَاكَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يُقَبِّلُهَا وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ؟ فَسَكَتَ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[2575] 64 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to kiss me while he was fasting, but who among you can control his desire as the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to control his desire?"

[٢٥٧٥] **٦٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُنِي وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَأَيُّكُمْ يَمْلِكُ إِرْبَهُ كَمَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَمْلِكُ إِرْبَهُ؟.

[2576] 65 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to kiss and touch (his wife) while he was fasting, but he was the most able of you to control his desire."

[٢٥٧٦] **٦٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ وَعَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها]؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا شُجَاعُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَيُبَاشِرُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَلٰكِنَّهُ أَمْلَكُكُمْ لِإِرْبِهِ.

[2577] 66 - (...) It was narrated

[٢٥٧٧] **٦٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** عَلِيُّ بْنُ

حُجْرٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُقَبِّلُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَكَانَ أَمْلَكَكُمْ لِإِرْبِهِ.

from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to kiss (his wife) while he was fasting, and he was the most able of you to control his desire.

[٢٥٧٨] ٦٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُبَاشِرُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[2578] 67 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to touch (his wife) while he was fasting.

[٢٥٧٩] ٦٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَمَسْرُوقٌ إِلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها]، فَقُلْنَا لَهَا: أَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُبَاشِرُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، وَلٰكِنَّهُ كَانَ أَمْلَكَكُمْ لِإِرْبِهِ أَوْ مِنْ أَمْلَكِكُمْ لِإِرْبِهِ. شَكَّ أَبُو عَاصِمٍ.

[2579] 68 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Aswad said: "Masrûq and I went to 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] and said: 'Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ touch (his wife) while he was fasting?' She said: 'Yes, but he was the most able of you to control his desire,' or 'one of the most able of you to control his desire'" - Abû 'Âṣim (a narrator) was not sure.

[٢٥٨٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ يَعْقُوبُ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ وَمَسْرُوقٍ أَنَّهُمَا دَخَلَا عَلَىٰ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ لِيَسْأَلَانِهَا، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَهُ.

[2580]... - (...) It was narrated from Al-Aswad and Masrûq that they entered upon the Mother of the Believers to ask her... and he narrated something similar (to *Hadîth* no. 2579).

[2581] 69 - (...) ‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair narrated that ‘Âishah, the Mother of the Believers [may Allâh be pleased with her] told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to kiss her while he was fasting.

[٢٥٨١] **٦٩-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُقَبِّلُهَا وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[2582] (...) A similar report (as no. 2581) was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain.

[٢٥٨٢] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ بِشْرٍ الْحَرِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَّامٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[2583] 70 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Amr bin Maimûn that ‘Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to kiss (his wife) during the month of fasting.”

[٢٥٨٣] **٧٠-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ عِلَاقَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ فِي شَهْرِ الصَّوْمِ.

[2584] 71 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Prophet ﷺ used to kiss (his wife) in Ramaḍân while he was fasting.”

[٢٥٨٤] **٧١-(. . .) وحَدَّثَني** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزُ بْنُ أَسَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ النَّهْشَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا زِيَادُ بْنُ عِلَاقَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ، فِي رَمَضَانَ، وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[2585] 72 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ used to kiss (his wife) while he was fasting.

[٢٥٨٥] ٧٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يُقَبِّلُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[2586] 73 - (1107) It was narrated from Ḥafṣah [may Allâh be pleased with her], that She said: "Allâh's Messenger ﷺ used to kiss while he was fasting."

[٢٥٨٦] ٧٣-(١١٠٧) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ شُتَيْرِ بْنِ شَكَلٍ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[2587] (...) A similar report (as no. 2587) was narrated from Ḥafṣah [may Allâh be pleased with her] from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٥٨٧] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ شُتَيْرِ بْنِ شَكَلٍ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2588] 74 - (1108) It was narrated from 'Amr bin Abî Salamah that he asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "May the fasting person kiss (his wife)?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٢٥٨٨] ٧٤-(١١٠٨) حَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ عَبْدِ رَبِّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ

"Ask this one" - meaning Umm Salamah - and she told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did that. He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, Allâh has forgiven you your past and future sins." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: "By Allâh, I am the one who is the most pious and fears Allâh the most among you."

كَعْبٍ الْحِمْيَرِيِّ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، أَيُقَبِّلُ الصَّائِمُ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «سَلْ هٰذِهِ» -لِأُمِّ سَلَمَةَ- فَأَخْبَرَتْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَصْنَعُ ذٰلِكَ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَدْ غَفَرَ اللهُ لَكَ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَمَا وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَتْقَاكُمْ لِلّٰهِ، وَأَخْشَاكُمْ لَهُ».

Chapter 13. The Fasting Is Valid For The One Who Is *Junub* When Dawn Comes

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ صحة صوم من طلع عليه الفجر وهو جنب) (التحفة ١٣)

[2589] 75 - (1109) It was narrated that Abû Bakr said: "I heard Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] speaking, and one of the things that he said was: 'If dawn comes when a person is *Junub*, he should not fast.' I mentioned that to 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Ḥâri<u>th</u> - to his father - and he denied that. 'Abdur-Raḥmân set off, and I set off with him, and we entered upon 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah and Umm Salamah, may Allâh be pleased with them both. 'Abdur-Raḥmân asked them about that and they both said: 'The Prophet ﷺ would be *Junub* in the morning, not as the result of a wet dream, then he would fast.' We went and entered upon Marwân, and

[٢٥٨٩] ٧٥-(١١٠٩) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُصُّ، يَقُولُ فِي قَصَصِهِ: مَنْ أَدْرَكَهُ الْفَجْرُ جُنُبًا فَلَا يَصُومُ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذٰلِكَ لِعَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ - لِأَبِيهِ - فَأَنْكَرَ ذٰلِكَ. فَانْطَلَقَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ وَانْطَلَقْتُ مَعَهُ، حَتَّىٰ دَخَلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ وَأُمِّ سَلَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا، فَسَأَلَهُمَا عَبْدُ

'Abdur-Raḥmân mentioned that to him. Marwân said: 'I urge you to go to Abû Hurairah and prove to him that he was wrong.' We went to Abû Hurairah, and Abû Bakr was present throughout all that. 'Abdur-Raḥmân told him about that and Abû Hurairah said: 'Did they tell you that?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'They know better.'"

"Then Abû Hurairah attributed what he used to say concerning that to Al-Faḍl bin 'Abbâs, and Abû Hurairah said: 'That is from Al-Faḍl; I did not hear it from the Prophet ﷺ.' So Abû Hurairah retracted what he used to say on this issue."

I said[1] to 'Abdul-Mâlik: "Did they say that with regard to Ramaḍân?" He said: "Yes, he (ﷺ) used to wake up *Junub* without that being the result of a wet dream, then he would fast."

الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ ذَٰلِكَ - قَالَ: - فَكِلْتَاهُمَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا مِنْ غَيْرِ حُلُمٍ ثُمَّ يَصُومُ، قَالَ: فَانْطَلَقْنَا حَتَّىٰ دَخَلْنَا عَلَىٰ مَرْوَانَ، فَذَكَرَ ذَٰلِكَ لَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، فَقَالَ مَرْوَانُ: عَزَمْتُ عَلَيْكَ إِلَّا مَا ذَهَبْتَ إِلَىٰ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، فَرَدَدْتَ عَلَيْهِ مَا يَقُولُ - قَالَ: - فَجِئْنَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ، وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ حَاضِرُ ذَٰلِكَ كُلِّهِ، قَالَ: فَذَكَرَ لَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: أَهُمَا قَالَتَاهُ لَكَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: هُمَا أَعْلَمُ.

ثُمَّ رَدَّ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ مَا كَانَ يَقُولُ فِي ذَٰلِكَ إِلَىٰ الْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: سَمِعْتُ ذَٰلِكَ مِنَ الْفَضْلِ، وَلَمْ أَسْمَعْهُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَمَّا كَانَ يَقُولُ فِي ذَٰلِكَ الْحَدِيثِ.

قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ: أَقَالَتَا: فِي رَمَضَانَ؟ قَالَ: كَذَٰلِكَ، كَانَ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا مِنْ غَيْرِ حُلُمٍ ثُمَّ يَصُومُ. [انظر: ٢٥٩٤]

[2590] 76 - (...) It was narrated from 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair and Abû Bakr bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân that 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: "Dawn would

[٢٥٩٠] ٧٦-(...) وحَدَّثَني حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ

[1] The speaker is Ibn Juraij, who narrated this from 'Abdul-Malik bin Abî Bakr bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân, from Abû Bakr.

come in Ramaḍân and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would be *Junub*, not as the result of a wet dream, and he would perform *Ghusl* and fast."

عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ وَأَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: قَدْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُدْرِكُهُ الْفَجْرُ فِي رَمَضَانَ وَهُوَ جُنُبٌ، مِنْ غَيْرِ حُلُمٍ فَيَغْتَسِلُ وَيَصُومُ.

[2591] 77 - (...) Abû Bakr narrated that Marwân sent him to Umm Salamah [may Allâh be pleased with her] to ask about a man who wakes up *Junub* - may he fast? She said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to wake up *Junub* following intercourse, not (as the result of) a wet dream, and he did not avoid the fast nor make up that day later on."

[٢٥٩١] ٧٧-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ رَبِّهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ الْحِمْيَرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ مَرْوَانَ أَرْسَلَهُ إِلَىٰ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنها]، يَسْأَلُ عَنِ الرَّجُلِ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا، أَيَصُومُ؟ فَقَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا مِنْ جِمَاعٍ، لَا [مِنْ] حُلُمٍ، ثُمَّ لَا يُفْطِرُ وَلَا يَقْضِي.

[2592] 78 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah and Umm Salamah, the two wives of the Prophet ﷺ, said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to wake up *Junub* as the result of intercourse, not as the result of a wet dream, in Ramaḍân, then he would fast."

[٢٥٩٢] ٧٨-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ رَبِّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ ابْنِ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ وَأُمِّ سَلَمَةَ زَوْجَيِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُمَا قَالَتَا: إِنْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لَيُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا مِنْ جِمَاعٍ، غَيْرِ احْتِلَامٍ، فِي رَمَضَانَ، ثُمَّ يَصُومُ.

[2593] 79 - (1110) It was

[٢٥٩٣] ٧٩-(١١١٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى

narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and asked him a question, while she was listening from behind the door. He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, the time for prayer comes while I am *Junub*; can I fast?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Me too; the time for prayer comes while I am *Junub*, and I fast." He said: "You are not like us, O Messenger of Allâh, for Allâh has forgiven you your past and future sins." He said: "By Allâh, I hope that I am the one who fears Allâh the most among you, and the most knowledgeable of that which I should guard against."

ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، - قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ مَعْمَرِ بْنِ حَزْمٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ أَبُو طُوَالَةَ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا يُونُسَ مَوْلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها] أَنَّ رَجُلًا جَاءَ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَسْتَفْتِيهِ، وَهِيَ تَسْمَعُ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْبَابِ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! تُدْرِكُنِي الصَّلَاةُ وَأَنَا جُنُبٌ، فَأَصُومُ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَأَنَا تُدْرِكُنِي الصَّلَاةُ وَأَنَا جُنُبٌ فَأَصُومُ» فَقَالَ: لَسْتَ مِثْلَنَا، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ؛ قَدْ غَفَرَ اللهُ لَكَ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ، فَقَالَ: «وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرْجُو أَنْ أَكُونَ أَخْشَاكُمْ لِلّٰهِ، وَأَعْلَمَكُمْ بِمَا أَتَّقِي».

[2594] 80 - (1109) It was narrated from Sulaimân bin Yasâr that he asked Umm Salamah [may Allâh be pleased with her] about a man who wakes up *Junub*: Can he fast? She said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to wake up *Junub*, not as the result of a wet dream, and he would fast."

[٢٥٩٤] ٨٠-(١١٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْها]: عَنِ الرَّجُلِ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا، أَيَصُومُ؟ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا، مِنْ غَيْرِ احْتِلَامٍ، ثُمَّ يَصُومُ. [راجع: ٢٥٨٩]

Chapter 14. The Strict Prohibition Of Intercourse During The Day In Ramaḍân For One Who Is Fasting; And The Obligation Of Offering Major Expiation And The Definition Thereof; And That It Is Obligatory For Both The One Who Can Afford It And The One Who Cannot Afford It, And It Remains An Obligation For The One Who Cannot Afford It Until He Has The Means

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ تغليظ تحريم الجماع في نهار رمضان على الصائم، ووجوب الكفارة الكبرى فيه وبيانها، وأنها تجب على الموسر والمعسر وتثبت في ذمة المعسر حتى يستطيع) (التحفة ١٤)

[2595] 81 - (1111) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'I am doomed, O Messenger of Allâh!' He said: 'What has doomed you?' He said: 'I had intercourse with my wife in Ramaḍân.' He said: 'Do you have the means to free a slave?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Can you fast for two consecutive months?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Do you have the means to feed sixty poor people?' He said: 'No.' Then he sat down, and a large basket of dates was brought to the Prophet ﷺ. He said: 'Give this in charity.' He said: 'Is there anyone poorer than us? There is no family between the two fields of volcanic rock (meaning between the two mountains of Al-Madînah) that is more in need of it than us.' The Prophet ﷺ smiled until his eyeteeth were visible, then he said: 'Go and feed it to your family.'"

[٢٥٩٥] ٨١-(١١١١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ: هَلَكْتُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَمَا أَهْلَكَكَ؟» قَالَ: وَقَعْتُ عَلَىٰ امْرَأَتِي فِي رَمَضَانَ، قَالَ: «هَلْ تَجِدُ مَا تُعْتِقُ رَقَبَةً؟» قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ: «فَهَلْ تَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تَصُومَ شَهْرَيْنِ مُتَتَابِعَيْنِ؟» قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ: «فَهَلْ تَجِدُ مَا تُطْعِمُ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِينًا؟» قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ: ثُمَّ جَلَسَ، فَأُتِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِعَرَقٍ فِيهِ تَمْرٌ، فَقَالَ: «تَصَدَّقْ بِهٰذَا» قَالَ: أَفْقَرَ مِنَّا؟ فَمَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا أَهْلُ بَيْتٍ أَحْوَجُ إِلَيْهِ

مِنَّا، فَضَحِكَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حَتَّىٰ بَدَتْ أَنْيَابُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اذْهَبْ فَأَطْعِمْهُ أَهْلَكَ».

[2596] **(...)** A report like that of Ibn 'Uyaynah (no. 2595) was narrated from Muḥammad bin Muslim Az-Zuhrî, and he said: "With a large basket of dates, which was a *Zinbîl* (basket made of palm fibers)." And he did not mention: "The Prophet ﷺ smiled until his eyeteeth were visible."

[٢٥٩٦] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، وَقَالَ: بِعَرَقٍ فِيهِ تَمْرٌ، وَهُوَ الزِّنْبِيلُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَضَحِكَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حَتَّىٰ بَدَتْ أَنْيَابُهُ.

[2597] 82 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a man had intercourse with his wife in Ramaḍân, and he consulted the Prophet ﷺ about that. He said: "Do you have the means to free a slave?" He said: "No." He said: "Can you fast for two consecutive months?" He said: "No." He said: "Then feed sixty poor people."

[٢٥٩٧] **٨٢**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] أَنَّ رَجُلًا وَقَعَ بِامْرَأَتِهِ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَاسْتَفْتَىٰ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَٰلِكَ. فَقَالَ: «هَلْ تَجِدُ رَقَبَةً»؟ قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «وَهَلْ تَسْتَطِيعُ صِيَامَ شَهْرَيْنِ؟» قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ: «فَأَطْعِمْ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِينًا».

[2598] 83 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain that a man broke his fast during Ramaḍân and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told him to offer expiation by freeing a slave, then he mentioned a *Ḥadîth* like that of Ibn 'Uyaynah (no. 2595).

[٢٥٩٨] **٨٣**-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ عِيسَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَفْطَرَ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُكَفِّرَ بِعِتْقِ رَقَبَةٍ. ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[2599] 84 - (...) Abû Hurairah narrated that the Prophet ﷺ told a man who broke his fast in Ramaḍân to free a slave, or to fast for two months, or to feed sixty poor people.

[٢٥٩٩] ٨٤-(...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَ رَجُلًا أَفْطَرَ فِي رَمَضَانَ، أَنْ يُعْتِقَ رَقَبَةً، أَوْ يَصُومَ شَهْرَيْنِ، أَوْ يُطْعِمَ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِينًا.

[2600] (...) A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ibn 'Uyaynah (no. 2595) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[٢٦٠٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[2601] 85 - (1112) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'I am burned!' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Why?' He said: 'I had intercourse with my wife during the day in Ramaḍân.' He said: 'Give charity, give charity.' He said: 'I do not have anything.' He told him to sit down, then two large baskets of dates were brought to him, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told him to give it in charity."

[٢٦٠١] ٨٥-(١١١٢) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رُمْحِ بْنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: احْتَرَقْتُ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لِمَ؟» قَالَ: وَطِئْتُ امْرَأَتِي فِي رَمَضَانَ نَهَارًا، قَالَ: «تَصَدَّقْ، تَصَدَّقْ»، قَالَ: مَا عِنْدِي شَيْءٌ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَجْلِسَ، فَجَاءَهُ عَرَقَانِ فِيهِمَا طَعَامٌ، فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَتَصَدَّقَ بِهِ.

[2602] 86 - (...) 'Abbâd bin 'Abdullâh bin Az-Zubair narrated that he heard 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] say: "A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..." and he mentioned the *Hadîth* (as no. 2601).

But at the beginning of the *Hadîth* it does not say" "Give charity, give charity." And he does not say: "During the day."

[٢٦٠٢] ٨٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَبَّادَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] تَقُولُ: أَتَىٰ رَجُلٌ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ. فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ.

وَلَيْسَ فِي أَوَّلِ الْحَدِيثِ «تَصَدَّقْ، تَصَدَّقْ». وَلَا قَوْلُهُ: نَهَارًا.

[2603] 87 - (...) 'Abbâd bin 'Abdullâh bin Az-Zubair narrated that he heard 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, say: "A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in the *Masjid* during Ramadân, and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I am burned, I am burned.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ asked him: 'What is the matter?' He said: 'I had intercourse with my wife.' He said: 'Give charity.' He said: 'By Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, I do not have anything and I cannot afford anything.' He said: 'Sit down.' So he sat down, and while he was like that, a man came, driving a donkey which was laden with foodstuff. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Where is that burnt one who was just here?' The man

[٢٦٠٣] ٨٧-(...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنَ الْقَاسِمِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَبَّادَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَقُولُ: أَتَىٰ رَجُلٌ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! احْتَرَقْتُ، احْتَرَقْتُ، فَسَأَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا شَأْنُهُ؟» فَقَالَ: أَصَبْتُ أَهْلِي، قَالَ: «تَصَدَّقْ» فَقَالَ: وَاللهِ! يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! مَا لِي شَيْءٌ، وَمَا أَقْدِرُ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ: «اجْلِسْ» فَجَلَسَ،

stood up, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Give this in charity.' He said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, to someone other than me? By Allâh, we are hungry and we do not have anything.' He said: 'Then eat it.'"

فَبَيْنَا هُوَ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ أَقْبَلَ رَجُلٌ يَسُوقُ حِمَارًا، عَلَيْهِ طَعَامٌ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَيْنَ الْمُحْتَرِقُ آنِفًا؟» فَقَامَ الرَّجُلُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَصَدَّقْ بِهَٰذَا» فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَغَيْرَنَا؟ فَوَاللهِ! إِنَّا لَجِيَاعٌ، مَا لَنَا شَيْءٌ، قَالَ: «فَكُلُوهُ».

Chapter 15. It Is Permissible To Fast Or Not To Fast During Ramadân For One Who Is Travelling For No Sinful Purpose, If His Journey Is Two Stages[1] Or Further, But It Is Better For The One Who Is Able To Fast Without Suffering Any Harm To Do So, And The One For Whom It Is Difficult May Break The Fast

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ جواز الصوم والفطر في شهر رمضان للمسافر في غير معصية، إذا كان سفره مرحلتين فأكثر، وأن الأفضل لمن أطاقه بلا ضرر أن يصوم، ولمن شق عليه أن يفطر) (التحفة ١٥)

[2604] 88 - (1113) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out during Ramadân to conquer (Makkah) and he fasted until he reached Al-Kadîd, then he broke the fast. And the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ always followed the latest command.

[٢٦٠٤] ٨٨-(١١١٣) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَىٰ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَصَامَ حَتَّىٰ

[1] Two *Marhalah*. A *Marhalah* is a riding stage. By two *Marhalah* An-Nawawî means about 48 miles, which is distance required for one to be considered a traveler in the *Shafa'î Madhhâb*.

بَلَغَ الْكَدِيدَ، ثُمَّ أَفْطَرَ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ صَحَابَةُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَتَّبِعُونَ الْأَحْدَثَ فَالْأَحْدَثَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ.

[2605] (...) A similar report (as no. 2604) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[٢٦٠٥] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: قَالَ سُفْيَانُ [ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ]: لَا أَدْرِي مِنْ قَوْلِ مَنْ هُوَ؟ يَعْنِي: وكَانَ يُؤْخَذُ بِالْآخِرِ مِنْ قَوْلِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[2606] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2604) with this chain. Az-Zuhrî said: "Breaking the fast (when travelling) was the later command, and it is the later command of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that is to be followed." Az-Zuhrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ reached Makkah when thirteen days of Ramaḍân had passed."

[٢٦٠٦] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: وَكَانَ الْفِطْرُ آخِرَ الْأَمْرَيْنِ، وَإِنَّمَا يُؤْخَذُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْآخِرِ فَالْآخِرِ، قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَصَبَّحَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَكَّةَ لِثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ لَيْلَةً خَلَتْ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ.

[2607] (...) A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Al-Laith (no. 2604) was narrated with this chain.

Ibn Shihâb said: "They used to follow the latest command, regarding it as abrogating others, and as being the one to be followed."

[٢٦٠٧] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: فَكَانُوا يَتَّبِعُونَ الْأَحْدَثَ فَالْأَحْدَثَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ وَيَرَوْنَهُ النَّاسِخَ الْمُحْكَمَ.

[2608] **(...)** It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ traveled during Ramadân, and he fasted until he reached 'Usfân, then he called for a vessel containing some drink, and he drank it during the day so that the people could see him. Then he did not fast, until he entered Makkah."

Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fasted and (also) he did not fast, so whoever wishes may fast, and whoever wishes may not fast."

[٢٦٠٨] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: سَافَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَصَامَ حَتَّىٰ بَلَغَ عُسْفَانَ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِإِنَاءٍ فِيهِ شَرَابٌ، فَشَرِبَهُ نَهَارًا، لِيَرَاهُ النَّاسُ، ثُمَّ أَفْطَرَ، حَتَّىٰ دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ.

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: فَصَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأَفْطَرَ، مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ أَفْطَرَ.

[2609] 89 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "Do not criticize the one who fasts or the one who does not fast, for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fasted when travelling, and (also) he did not fast (when travelling)."

[٢٦٠٩] **٨٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: لَا تَعِبْ عَلَىٰ مَنْ صَامَ وَلَا عَلَىٰ مَنْ أَفْطَرَ، قَدْ صَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ. فِي السَّفَرِ، وَأَفْطَرَ.

[2610] 90 - (1114) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out for Makkah in Ramadân during the year of the Conquest, and he fasted until he reached Kurâ' Al-Ghamîm, and the people fasted. Then he called for a vessel of water, which he

[٢٦١٠] **٩٠-(١١١٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ -: حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ إِلَىٰ مَكَّةَ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَصَامَ حَتَّىٰ

lifted up so that the people could see it, and then he drank it. After that it was said to him that some of the people were still fasting. He said: "Those are the disobedient ones, those are the disobedient ones."

[2611] 91 - (...) It was narrated from Ja'far with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2610), and he added: "It was said to him (ﷺ): 'Fasting is proving hard for the people, and they are waiting to see what you will do.' He called for a vessel of water after *'Asr*."

[2612] 92 - (1115) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was on a journey, and he saw a man around whom the people had gathered and he was being shaded. He said: 'What is the matter with him?' They said: '(He is) a man who is fasting.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It is not righteousness to fast when travelling.'"

[2613]... - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased

بَلَغَ كُرَاعَ الْغَمِيمِ، فَصَامَ النَّاسُ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِقَدَحٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ فَرَفَعَهُ، حَتَّىٰ نَظَرَ النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ شَرِبَ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ: إِنَّ بَعْضَ النَّاسِ قَدْ صَامَ، فَقَالَ: «أُولٰئِكَ الْعُصَاةُ، أُولٰئِكَ الْعُصَاةُ».

[٢٦١١] ٩١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ، عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَزَادَ: فَقِيلَ لَهُ: إِنَّ النَّاسَ قَدْ شَقَّ عَلَيْهِمُ الصِّيَامُ، وَإِنَّمَا يَنْظُرُونَ فِيمَا فَعَلْتَ، فَدَعَا بِقَدَحٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ.

[٢٦١٢] ٩٢-(١١١٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ، - عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ ابْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، فَرَأَىٰ رَجُلًا قَدِ اجْتَمَعَ النَّاسُ عَلَيْهِ، وَقَدْ ظُلِّلَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: «مَا لَهُ؟». قَالُوا: رَجُلٌ صَائِمٌ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ الْبِرُّ أَنْ تَصُومُوا فِي السَّفَرِ».

[٢٦١٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ

with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw a man..." a similar report (as no. 2612).

مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِالرَّحْمَٰنِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَسَنِ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: رَأَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2614] **(...)** It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2613), but Shu'bah said: "I was informed about Yahyâ bin Abî Kathîr that he used to add to this *Hadîth*. And with this chain, in it said: 'You should avail yourselves of the concession that Allâh has granted to you.'" He said: "So when I asked him, he did not remember it."

[٢٦١٤] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ. وَزَادَ: قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَكَانَ يَبْلُغُنِي عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَزِيدُ فِي هَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

وَفِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «عَلَيْكُمْ بِرُخْصَةِ اللهِ الَّذِي رَخَّصَ لَكُمْ» قَالَ: فَلَمَّا سَأَلْتُهُ، لَمْ يَحْفَظْهُ.

[2615] 93 - (1116) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We went out on a campaign with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when sixteen days of Ramadân had passed. Some of us fasted and some of us did not. Those who were fasting did not criticize those who were not, and those who were not fasting did not criticize those who were."

[٢٦١٥] ٩٣-(١١١٦) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: غَزَوْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ لِسِتَّ عَشْرَةَ مَضَتْ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، فَمِنَّا مَنْ صَامَ وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَفْطَرَ، فَلَمْ يَعِبِ الصَّائِمُ عَلَىٰ الْمُفْطِرِ، وَلَا الْمُفْطِرُ عَلَىٰ الصَّائِمِ.

[2616] 94 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Hammâm (no. 2615) was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain.

[٢٦١٦] ٩٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ

But in the *Hadîth* of At-Taimî and 'Umar bin 'Âmir it says: "when eighteen days had passed." In the *Hadîth* of Sa'eed it says: "when twelve days had passed." (In the *Hadîth* of) Shu'bah it says: "When seventeen or nineteen days had passed."

سَعِيدٍ عَنِ التَّيْمِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمُ بْنُ نُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَامِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ هَمَّامٍ.

غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ التَّيْمِيِّ وَعُمَرَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ وَهِشَامٍ: لِثَمَانَ عَشْرَةَ خَلَتْ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ سَعِيدٍ: فِي ثِنْتَي عَشْرَةَ، وَشُعْبَةَ: لِسَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ أَوْ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ.

[2617] 95 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We were travelling with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in Ramadân, and those who were fasting were not criticized for that, and those who were not fasting were not criticized for that."

[٢٦١٧] **٩٥**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** نَصْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرٌ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُفَضَّلٍ، - عَنْ أَبِي مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كُنَّا نُسَافِرُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَمَا يُعَابُ عَلَىٰ الصَّائِمِ صَوْمُهُ، وَلَا عَلَىٰ الْمُفْطِرِ إِفْطَارُهُ.

[2618] 96 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We went out on a campaign with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during Ramadân, and some of us

[٢٦١٨] **٩٦**-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: كُنَّا نَغْزُو

were fasting and some were not. Those who were fasting did not find fault with those who were not, and those who were not fasting did not find fault with those who were. They thought that for those who found the strength and fasted, that was good; and they thought that for those who found themselves weak and did not fast, that was good too."

مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَمِنَّا الصَّائِمُ وَمِنَّا الْمُفْطِرُ، فَلَا يَجِدُ الصَّائِمُ عَلَىٰ الْمُفْطِرِ، وَلَا الْمُفْطِرُ عَلَىٰ الصَّائِمِ، يَرَوْنَ أَنَّ مَنْ وَجَدَ قُوَّةً فَصَامَ، فَإِنَّ ذَٰلِكَ حَسَنٌ، وَيَرَوْنَ أَنَّ مَنْ وَجَدَ ضَعْفًا فَأَفْطَرَ، فَإِنَّ ذَٰلِكَ حَسَنٌ.

[2619] 97 - (1117) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî and Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and some people fasted and some did not, and neither group criticized the other."

[٢٦١٩] ٩٧-(١١١٧) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ وَسَهْلُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ وَسُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَحُسَيْنُ بْنُ حُرَيْثٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ مَرْوَانَ، - قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنْ عَاصِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا نَضْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ وَجَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُم] قَالَا: سَافَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَيَصُومُ الصَّائِمُ وَيُفْطِرُ الْمُفْطِرُ، فَلَا يَعِيبُ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ.

[2620] 98 - (1118) It was narrated that Humaid said: "Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] was asked about fasting in Ramadân when travelling. He said: 'We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in Ramadân, and those who fasted did not criticize those who did not, and those who did not fast did not criticize those who did.'"

[٢٦٢٠] ٩٨-(١١١٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: سُئِلَ أَنَسٌ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: عَنْ صَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ فِي السَّفَرِ؟ فَقَالَ: سَافَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَلَمْ يَعِبِ الصَّائِمُ عَلَىٰ الْمُفْطِرِ، وَلَا الْمُفْطِرُ عَلَىٰ الصَّائِمِ.

[2621] 99 - (...) It was narrated that Ḥumaid said: "I went out and I was fasting. They said to me: 'Repeat it.' I said: 'Anas told me that the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to travel, and those who fasted did not criticize those who did not, and those who did not fast did not criticize those who did.'"

Then I met Ibn Abî Mulaikah and he narrated something similar to me from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her].

[٢٦٢١] **٩٩**-(. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ فَصُمْتُ، فَقَالُوا لِي: أَعِدْ، قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ أَنَسًا أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ كَانُوا يُسَافِرُونَ، فَلَا يَعِيبُ الصَّائِمُ عَلَى الْمُفْطِرِ، وَلَا الْمُفْطِرُ عَلَى الصَّائِمِ.

فَلَقِيتُ ابْنَ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ فَأَخْبَرَنِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 16. The Reward Of The One Who Does Not Fast When Travelling If He Does Any Tasks That Are Required

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ أجر المفطر في السفر إذا تولى العمل) (التحفة ١٦)

[2622] 100 - (1119) It was narrated that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We were with the Prophet ﷺ on a journey, and some of us were fasting and some were not. We made a stop on a hot day, and those of us who had the best shade were those who had garments with which to shade themselves, and some of us shielded themselves from the sun with their hands. Those who were fasting fell down (in exhaustion to rest), and those who were not fasting set up the tents and watered the mounts. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٢٦٢٢] **١٠٠**-(١١١٩) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ مُوَرِّقٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي السَّفَرِ، فَمِنَّا الصَّائِمُ وَمِنَّا الْمُفْطِرُ، قَالَ: فَنَزَلْنَا مَنْزِلًا فِي يَوْمٍ حَارٍّ، أَكْثَرُنَا ظِلًّا صَاحِبُ الْكِسَاءِ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ يَتَّقِي الشَّمْسَ بِيَدِهِ، قَالَ: فَسَقَطَ الصُّوَّامُ، وَقَامَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ، فَضَرَبُوا الْأَبْنِيَةَ وَسَقَوُا الرِّكَابَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «ذَهَبَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ الْيَوْمَ بِالْأَجْرِ».

'Today those who are not fasting have taken all the reward.'"

[2623] 101 - (...) It was narrated that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was on a journey, and some people fasted and some did not. Those who were not fasting girded their loins and worked, but those who were fasting were too weak to do some of the work. He said concerning that: 'Today those who are not fasting have taken all the reward.'"

[٢٦٢٣] ١٠١-(...) وحَدَّثنا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصٌ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ مُوَرِّقٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، فَصَامَ بَعْضٌ وَأَفْطَرَ بَعْضٌ، فَتَحَزَّمَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ وَعَمِلُوا، وَضَعُفَ الصُّوَّامُ عَنْ بَعْضِ الْعَمَلِ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ فِي ذَلِكَ: «ذَهَبَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ الْيَوْمَ بِالْأَجْرِ».

[2624] 102 - (1120) It was narrated that Rabî'ah said: "Qaza'ah narrated to me: 'I came to Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] while he was surrounded by people. When the people dispersed from around him, I said: "I am not going to ask you about what these people were asking." And I asked him about fasting while travelling." He said: "We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to Makkah when we were fasting. We made a stop, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'You have drawn near to your enemy, and breaking the fast will make you stronger.' This was a concession, so some of us fasted and some did not. Then we made another stop and he said: 'In the morning, you are going to meet your enemy. And breaking the fast will make you

[٢٦٢٤] ١٠٢-(١١٢٠) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي قَزَعَةُ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] وَهُوَ مَكْثُورٌ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا تَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ عَنْهُ، قُلْتُ: إِنِّي لَا أَسْأَلُكَ عَمَّا يَسْأَلُكَ هٰؤُلَاءِ عَنْهُ: سَأَلْتُهُ عَنِ الصَّوْمِ فِي سَفَرٍ؟ فَقَالَ: سَافَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَىٰ مَكَّةَ وَنَحْنُ صِيَامٌ، قَالَ: فَنَزَلْنَا مَنْزِلًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّكُمْ قَدْ دَنَوْتُمْ مِنْ عَدُوِّكُمْ، وَالْفِطْرُ أَقْوَىٰ لَكُمْ»، فَكَانَتْ رُخْصَةً، فَمِنَّا مَنْ صَامَ وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَفْطَرَ، ثُمَّ نَزَلْنَا مَنْزِلًا آخَرَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّكُمْ مُصَبِّحُو عَدُوِّكُمْ، وَالْفِطْرُ أَقْوَىٰ لَكُمْ، فَأَفْطِرُوا» وَكَانَتْ عَزْمَةً،

stronger, so break the fast.' He emphasized it (the second time), so we broke the fast." Then he said: "I remember we fasted with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ after that, when travelling."

فَأَفْطَرْنَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنَا نَصُومُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ، فِي السَّفَرِ.

Chapter 17. The Choice Between Fasting And Not Fasting When Travelling

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ التخيير في الصوم والفطر في السفر) (التحفة ١٧)

[2625] 103 - (1121) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she said: "Hamzah bin 'Amr Al-Aslamî asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about fasting when travelling. He said: 'If you wish, then fast, and if you wish, do not fast.'"

[٢٦٢٥] **١٠٣-(١١٢١) حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: سَأَلَ حَمْزَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَسْلَمِيُّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ: عَنِ الصِّيَامِ فِي السَّفَرِ؟ فَقَالَ: «إِنْ شِئْتَ فَصُمْ، وَإِنْ شِئْتَ فَأَفْطِرْ».

[2626] 104 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that Hamzah bin 'Amr Al-Aslamî asked the Prophet ﷺ: "O Messenger of Allâh, I am a man who fasts a great deal; may I fast when travelling?" He said: "Fast if you wish and do not fast if you wish."

[٢٦٢٦] **١٠٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]؛ أَنَّ حَمْزَةَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو الْأَسْلَمِيَّ سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي رَجُلٌ أَسْرُدُ الصَّوْمَ، أَفَأَصُومُ فِي السَّفَرِ؟ قَالَ: «صُمْ إِنْ شِئْتَ، وَأَفْطِرْ إِنْ شِئْتَ».

[2627] 105 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Hammâd bin Zaid (no. 2626) was narrated from Hishâm: "I am a man who fasts a great deal."

[٢٦٢٧] **١٠٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ: إِنِّي رَجُلٌ أَسْرُدُ الصَّوْمَ.

[2628] 106 - (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2626) that Hamzah said: "I am a man who fasts; may I fast when travelling?"

[٢٦٢٨] ١٠٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحِيمِ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ - كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ أَنَّ حَمْزَةَ قَالَ: إِنِّي رَجُلٌ أَصُومُ، أَفَأَصُومُ فِي السَّفَرِ؟.

[2629] 107 - (...) It was narrated from Hamzah bin 'Amr Al-Aslamî [may Allâh be pleased with them] that he said: "O Messenger of Allâh, I find that I have the strength to fast when travelling; is there any sin on me for that?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "It is a concession from Allâh, so whoever avails himself of it has done well, and whoever wants to fast, there is no blame on him."

Hârûn said in his *Hadîth*: "It is a concession," but he did not say: "from Allâh."

[٢٦٢٩] ١٠٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَهَـٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ - قَالَ هَـٰرُونُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وقَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي مُرَاوِحٍ، عَنْ حَمْزَةَ بْنِ عَمْرٍو الْأَسْلَمِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَجِدُ بِي قُوَّةً عَلَىٰ الصِّيَامِ فِي السَّفَرِ، فَهَلْ عَلَيَّ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «هِيَ رُخْصَةٌ مِنَ اللهِ، فَمَنْ أَخَذَ بِهَا فَحَسَنٌ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَصُومَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ».

قَالَ هَـٰرُونُ فِي حَدِيثِهِ «هِيَ رُخْصَةٌ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: مِنَ اللهِ.

[2630] 108 - (1122) It was narrated that Abû Ad-Dardâ' [may Allâh be pleased with them]

[٢٦٣٠] ١٠٨-(١١٢٢) حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ ابْنُ رُشَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ

said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in the month of Ramaḍân, the intensity of the heat was so hot that one of us would lay his hand on his head because of the heat, and there was no one among us who was fasting apart from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and 'Abdullâh bin Rawâḥah."

سَعِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الدَّرْدَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، فِي حَرٍّ شَدِيدٍ، حَتَّىٰ إِنْ كَانَ أَحَدُنَا لَيَضَعُ يَدَهُ عَلَىٰ رَأْسِهِ مِنْ شِدَّةِ الْحَرِّ، وَمَا فِينَا صَائِمٌ، إِلَّا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ.

[2631] 109 - (...) It was narrated that Umm Ad-Dardâ' said: "Abû Ad-Dardâ' said: 'I remember when we were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on one of his journeys on an intensely hot day, when a man would put his hand on his head because of the intense heat. Not one of us was fasting, apart from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and 'Abdullâh bin Rawâḥah.'"

[٢٦٣١] ١٠٩-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ حَيَّانَ الدِّمَشْقِيِّ، عَنْ أُمِّ الدَّرْدَاءِ قَالَتْ: قَالَ أَبُو الدَّرْدَاءِ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي بَعْضِ أَسْفَارِهِ فِي يَوْمٍ شَدِيدِ الْحَرِّ، حَتَّىٰ إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَضَعُ يَدَهُ عَلَىٰ رَأْسِهِ مِنْ شِدَّةِ الْحَرِّ، وَمَا مِنَّا أَحَدٌ صَائِمٌ، إِلَّا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ.

Chapter 18. It Is Recommended For The Person Performing *Hajj* In 'Arafât Not To Fast On The Day Of 'Arafah

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ استحباب الفطر للحاج بعرفات يوم عرفة) (التحفة ١٨)

[2632] 110 - (1123) It was narrated from 'Umair the freed slave of 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs, from Umm Al-Faḍl bint Al-Ḥârith: "Some people argued in

[٢٦٣٢] ١١٠-(١١٢٣) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ، عَنْ عُمَيْرٍ مَوْلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ

her presence on the Day of 'Arafah[1] about the fasting of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. Some of them said that he was fasting, and some of them said that he was not fasting. I (Umm Al-Faḍl) sent a vessel of milk to him while he was sitting on his camel (in the *Mawqif* or place of standing at 'Arafah), and he drank it."

بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ نَاسًا تَمَارَوْا عِنْدَهَا، يَوْمَ عَرَفَةَ، فِي صِيَامِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: هُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَيْسَ بِصَائِمٍ، فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ بِقَدَحِ لَبَنٍ، وَهُوَ وَاقِفٌ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرِهِ، بِعَرَفَةَ، فَشَرِبَهُ.

[2633] (...) It was narrated from Abû An-Naḍr with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2632), but he did not say that he (ﷺ) was sitting on his camel (in the *Mawqif* or place of standing at 'Arafah). And he said: "From 'Umair the freed slave of Umm Al-Faḍl."

[٢٦٣٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ بِهَٰذَا الإِسْنَادِ. وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: وَهُوَ وَاقِفٌ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرِهِ، وَقَالَ: عَنْ عُمَيْرٍ مَوْلَىٰ أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ.

[2634] (...) A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ibn 'Uyaynah was narrated from Sâlim Abû An-Naḍr with this chain, and he said: "From 'Umair, the freed slave of Umm Al-Faḍl."

[٢٦٣٤] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ أَبِي النَّضْرِ بِهَٰذَا الإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، وقَالَ: عَنْ عُمَيْرٍ مَوْلَىٰ أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ.

[2635] 111 - (...) 'Umair, the freed slave of Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them], narrated that he heard Umm Al-Faḍl [may Allâh be pleased with her] say: "Some of the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ were unsure about fasting on the Day of 'Arafah when we were there with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. I sent

[٢٦٣٥] ١١١-(...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** هَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو أَنَّ أَبَا النَّضْرِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُمَيْرًا مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أُمَّ الْفَضْلِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] تَقُولُ: شَكَّ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ

[1] The ninth day of Ḍhul-Ḥkjjah when the Pilgrims are in the plain of 'Arafât.

him a wooden vessel of milk when he was at 'Arafat, and he drank it."

اللهِ ﷺ فِي صِيَامِ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ، وَنَحْنُ بِهَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ بِقَعْبٍ فِيهِ لَبَنٌ، وَهُوَ بِعَرَفَةَ، فَشَرِبَهُ.

[2636] 112 - (1124) It was narrated from Maimûnah [may Allâh be pleased with her], the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: "The people were not sure whether the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was fasting on the Day of 'Arafah, so Maimûnah sent him a vessel of milk, while he was standing in the *Mawqif* (place of standing), and he drank from it while the people were looking at him."

[٢٦٣٦] ١١٢-(١١٢٤) وحَدَّثني هَارُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَشَجِّ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]، عَنْ مَيْمُونَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: إِنَّ النَّاسَ شَكُّوا فِي صِيَامِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ عَرَفَةَ، فَأَرْسَلَتْ إِلَيْهِ مَيْمُونَةُ بِحِلَابِ اللَّبَنِ، وَهُوَ وَاقِفٌ فِي الْمَوْقِفِ، فَشَرِبَ مِنْهُ، وَالنَّاسُ يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَيْهِ.

Chapter 19. Fasting On The Day Of *'Âshûrâ'*

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ صوم يوم عاشوراء) (التحفة ١٩)

[2637] 113 - (1125) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Quraish used to fast on *'Âshûrâ'* during the *Jâhiliyyah*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast on (that day) too. When he emigrated to Al-Madînah, he fasted this day and ordered that this fast be observed. When (fasting during) the month of Ramadân was enjoined, he said: 'Whoever wishes may fast it (this day) and whoever wishes may forsake it.'"

[٢٦٣٧] ١١٣-(١١٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ ابْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ تَصُومُ عَاشُورَاءَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَصُومُهُ، فَلَمَّا هَاجَرَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، صَامَهُ وَأَمَرَ بِصِيَامِهِ، فَلَمَّا فُرِضَ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ قَالَ: «مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ».

[2638] 114 - (...) It was narrated from Hi<u>sh</u>âm with this chain (a *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* similar to no. 2637), but he did not say at the beginning of the *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast (this day). And he said at the end of the *Ḥadî<u>th</u>*: "He abandoned *'Â<u>sh</u>ûrâ'*, so whoever wishes may fast it and whoever wishes may leave it." And he did not narrate it as the words of the Prophet ﷺ as Jarîr did.

[٢٦٣٨] ١١٤-(. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي أَوَّلِ الْحَدِيثِ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَصُومُهُ، وَقَالَ فِي آخِرِ الْحَدِيثِ: وَتَرَكَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ، وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْهُ مِنْ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، كَرِوَايَةِ جَرِيرٍ.

[2639] (...) It was narrated from 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah that the fast of *'Â<u>sh</u>ûrâ'* was observed during the *Jâhiliyyah*, then when Islam came, whoever wanted to fasted it and whoever wanted to left it.

[٢٦٣٩] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنِي** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]؛ أَنَّ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ كَانَ يُصَامُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الْإِسْلَامُ، مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ.

[2640] 115 -(...) It was narrated that 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to enjoin fasting it (*'Â<u>sh</u>ûrâ'*) before (fasting during) Ramaḍân was enjoined. When Ramaḍân was enjoined, whoever wanted to fast the day of *'Â<u>sh</u>ûrâ'* did so, and whoever did not want to did not fast it."

[٢٦٤٠] ١١٥-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُ بِصِيَامِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُفْرَضَ رَمَضَانُ، فَلَمَّا فُرِضَ رَمَضَانُ، كَانَ مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ أَفْطَرَ.

[2641] 116 - (...) 'Urwah narrated that 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah told him that the Quraï<u>sh</u> used to fast

[٢٦٤١] ١١٦-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ

'Â<u>sh</u>ûrâ' during the *Jâhiliyyah*, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was commanded to fast it, until (fasting during) Ramaḍân was enjoined. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever wishes, let him fast it, and whoever wishes, let him not fast."

اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ ابْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ؛ أَنَّ عِرَاكًا أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُرْوَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ قُرَيْشًا كَانَتْ تَصُومُ عَاشُورَاءَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، ثُمَّ أُمِرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِصِيَامِهِ، حَتَّىٰ فُرِضَ رَمَضَانُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيُفْطِرْهُ».

[2642] 117 - (1126) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated that the people of the *Jâhiliyyah* used to fast on the day of *'Â<u>sh</u>ûrâ'*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and the Muslims fasted it before (fasting during) Ramaḍân was made obligatory. When the month of Ramaḍân was made obligatory, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: " *'Â<u>sh</u>ûrâ'* is one of the days of Allâh, so whoever wishes may fast it and whoever wishes may leave it."

[٢٦٤٢] ١١٧-(١١٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ أَهْلَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ كَانُوا يَصُومُونَ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، وَأَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ صَامَهُ، وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يُفْتَرَضَ رَمَضَانُ، فَلَمَّا افْتُرِضَ رَمَضَانُ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ عَاشُورَاءَ يَوْمٌ مِنْ أَيَّامِ اللهِ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ».

[2643] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain (a *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* similar to no. 2642).

[٢٦٤٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[2644] 118 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the day of *'Âshûrâ'* was mentioned in the presence of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "It was a day that was fasted by the people of the *Jâhiliyyah*. Whoever among you wants to fast it, let him do so, and whoever does not want to, let him leave it."

[٢٦٤٤] ١١٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ ذُكِرَ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمُ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ «كَانَ يَوْمًا يَصُومُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَصُومَهُ فَلْيَصُمْهُ، وَمَنْ كَرِهَ فَلْيَدَعْهُ».

[2645] 119 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say concerning the day of *'Âshûrâ'*: "This day was fasted by the people of *Jâhiliyyah*, so whoever wants to fast it, let him do so, and whoever wants to leave it, let him do so."

'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] would not fast it, except when it coincided with a day that he usually fasted.

[٢٦٤٥] ١١٩-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ كَثِيرٍ حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ: «إِنَّ هَٰذَا يَوْمٌ كَانَ يَصُومُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَصُومَهُ فَلْيَصُمْهُ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَتْرُكَهُ فَلْيَتْرُكْهُ».

وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] لَا يَصُومُهُ، إِلَّا أَنْ يُوَافِقَ صِيَامَهُ.

[2646] 120 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "Mention was made in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ of fasting on the day of *'Âshûrâ'*..." and he quoted a *Hadîth* the same as that of Al-Laith bin Sa'd (no. 2644).

[٢٦٤٦] ١٢٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ أَبِي خَلَفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَالِكٍ عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ الْأَخْنَسِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: ذُكِرَ عِنْدَ

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ صَوْمُ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ. فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، سَوَاءً.

[2647] 121 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The day of *'Âshûrâ'* was mentioned in the presence of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'That is a day that was fasted by the people of the *Jâhiliyyah*. Whoever wishes may fast it and whoever wishes may leave it.'"

[٢٦٤٧] **١٢١**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ الْعَسْقَلَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: ذُكِرَ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمُ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ: «ذَاكَ يَوْمٌ كَانَ يَصُومُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ».

[2648] 122 - (1127) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd said: "Al-Ash'ath bin Qais entered upon 'Abdullâh when he was eating his lunch. He said: 'O Abû Muḥammad, come and eat.' He said: 'Isn't today *'Âshûrâ'*?' He said: 'Do you know what the day of *'Âshûrâ'* is?' He said: 'What is it?' He said: 'It is a day that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast before (fasting during) the month of Ramaḍân was enjoined. When the month of Ramaḍân was enjoined, it was abandoned.'"

Abû Kuraib said: "He abandoned it."

[٢٦٤٨] **١٢٢**-(١١٢٧) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: دَخَلَ الْأَشْعَثُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ، وَهُوَ يَتَغَدَّىٰ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ! اُدْنُ إِلَىٰ الْغَدَاءِ. فَقَالَ: أَوَ لَيْسَ الْيَوْمُ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ؟ قَالَ: وَهَلْ تَدْرِي مَا يَوْمُ عَاشُورَاءَ؟ قَالَ: وَمَا هُوَ؟ قَالَ: إِنَّمَا هُوَ يَوْمٌ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَصُومُهُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ تُرِكَ.

وَقَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: تَرَكَهُ.

[2649] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2648), and they (the narrators) said: "When Ramadân was enjoined, he abandoned it."

[٢٦٤٩] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَا: فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ رَمَضَانُ تَرَكَهُ.

[2650] 123 - (...) It was narrated from Qais bin Sakan that Al-Ash'ath bin Qais entered upon 'Abdullâh on the day of *'Âshûrâ'*, and he was eating. He said: "O Abû Muhammad, come and eat." He said: "I am fasting." He said: "We used to fast (this day), then it was abandoned."

[٢٦٥٠] ١٢٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنِي زُبَيْدٌ الْيَامِيُّ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ سَكَنٍ أَنَّ الْأَشْعَثَ بْنَ قَيْسٍ دَخَلَ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، وَهُوَ يَأْكُلُ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ! ادْنُ فَكُلْ، قَالَ: إِنِّي صَائِمٌ، قَالَ: كُنَّا نَصُومُهُ، ثُمَّ تُرِكَ.

[2651] 124 - (...) It was narrated that 'Alqamah said: "Al-Ash'ath bin Qais entered upon Ibn Mas'ûd when he was eating on the day of *'Âshûrâ'*. He said: "O Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân, today is the day of *'Âshûrâ'*." He said: "It was fasted before (fasting during) Ramadân was enjoined, and when Ramadân was enjoined it was abandoned. So if you are not fasting, come and eat."

[٢٦٥١] ١٢٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: دَخَلَ الْأَشْعَثُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ عَلَىٰ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، وَهُوَ يَأْكُلُ، يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ! إِنَّ الْيَوْمَ [يَوْمُ] عَاشُورَاءُ، فَقَالَ: قَدْ كَانَ يُصَامُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ رَمَضَانُ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ رَمَضَانُ، تُرِكَ، فَإِنْ كُنْتَ مُفْطِرًا فَاطْعَمْ.

[2652] 125 - (1128) It was narrated that Jâbir bin Samurah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to enjoin us, and encourage us, to fast on the day of *'Âshûrâ'*, and he used to check on us when that day came. When (fasting during) Ramaḍân was enjoined, he neither commanded us nor forbade us, and he did not check on us."

[2653] 126 - (1129) Ḥumaid bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân narrated that he heard Mu'âwiyah bin Abî Sufyân delivering a ***Khuṭbah*** in Al-Madînah - meaning, on one of his visits there - on the day of *'Âshûrâ'*, in which he said: "Where are your scholars, O people of Al-Madînah? I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say concerning this day: 'This is the day of *'Âshûrâ'* and Allâh has not enjoined you to fast (on this day) and I am fasting. So whoever among you wants to fast, let him do so, and whoever among you does not want to fast, let him not do so.'"

[2654] (...) A similar report (as no. 2653) was narrated from Anas from Ibn Shihâb with this chain.

[٢٦٥٢] ١٢٥-(١١٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ أَشْعَثَ بْنِ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ، عَنْ جَعْفَرِ ابْنِ أَبِي ثَوْرٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُنَا بِصِيَامِ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، وَيَحُثُّنَا عَلَيْهِ، وَيَتَعَاهَدُنَا عِنْدَهُ، فَلَمَّا فُرِضَ رَمَضَانُ، لَمْ يَأْمُرْنَا، وَلَمْ يَنْهَنَا، وَلَمْ يَتَعَاهَدْنَا عِنْدَهُ.

[٢٦٥٣] ١٢٦-(١١٢٩) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، خَطِيبًا بِالْمَدِينَةِ - يَعْنِي فِي قَدْمَةٍ قَدِمَهَا - خَطَبَهُمْ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ فَقَالَ: أَيْنَ عُلَمَاؤُكُمْ؟ يَا أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ! سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ لِهٰذَا الْيَوْمِ: «هٰذَا يَوْمُ عَاشُورَاءَ، وَلَمْ يَكْتُبِ اللهُ عَلَيْكُمْ صِيَامَهُ، وَأَنَا صَائِمٌ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَصُومَ فَلْيَصُمْ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُفْطِرَ فَلْيُفْطِرْ».

[٢٦٥٤] (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكٌ

ابْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2655] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say on this day: "I am fasting, so whoever wants to fast, let him do so." And he did not mention the rest of the *Ḥadîth* of Mâlik and Yûnus (no. 2653).

[٢٦٥٥] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي مِثْلِ هَٰذَا الْيَوْمِ: «إِنِّي صَائِمٌ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ أَنْ يَصُومَ فَلْيَصُمْ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ بَاقِيَ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ وَيُونُسَ.

[2656] 127 - (1130) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to Al-Madînah, and he found the Jews fasting on the day of *'Âshûrâ'*. They were asked about that and they said: 'This is the day on which Allâh granted victory to Mûsâ and the Children of Israel over Fir'awn (Pharaoh). We fast on this day out of reverence for it.' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'We are closer to Mûsâ than you,' and he enjoined fasting on that day."

[٢٦٥٦] ١٢٧-(١١٣٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَوَجَدَ الْيَهُودَ يَصُومُونَ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَسُئِلُوا عَنْ ذَٰلِكَ؟ فَقَالُوا: هَٰذَا الْيَوْمُ الَّذِي أَظْهَرَ اللهُ فِيهِ مُوسَىٰ وَبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ عَلَىٰ فِرْعَوْنَ، فَنَحْنُ نَصُومُهُ تَعْظِيمًا لَهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «نَحْنُ أَوْلَىٰ بِمُوسَىٰ مِنْكُمْ». فَأَمَرَ بِصَوْمِهِ.

[2657] (...) It was narrated from Abû Bishr with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2656), and he said: "And he asked them about that."

[٢٦٥٧] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وقَالَ: فَسَأَلَهُمْ عَنْ ذَٰلِكَ.

[2658] 128 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the

[٢٦٥٨] ١٢٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to Al-Madînah and found the Jews fasting on the day of *'Âshûrâ'*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to them: "What is this day that you are fasting?" They said: "This is a great day, on which Allâh saved Mûsâ and his people, and drowned Fir'awn (Pharaoh) and his people. Mûsâ fasted on this day out of gratitude and we fast it too." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "We are more entitled to be closer to Mûsâ than you," and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fasted (on this day) and enjoined fasting on it.

عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَوَجَدَ الْيَهُودَ صِيَامًا، يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ. فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا هٰذَا الْيَوْمُ الَّذِي تَصُومُونَهُ؟» قَالُوا: هٰذَا يَوْمٌ عَظِيمٌ، أَنْجَى اللهُ فِيهِ مُوسَىٰ وَقَوْمَهُ، وَغَرَّقَ فِرْعَوْنَ وَقَوْمَهُ، فَصَامَهُ مُوسَىٰ شُكْرًا، فَنَحْنُ نَصُومُهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَنَحْنُ أَحَقُّ وَأَوْلَىٰ بِمُوسَىٰ مِنْكُمْ» فَصَامَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَأَمَرَ بِصِيَامِهِ.

[2659] (...) It was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain.

[٢٦٥٩] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: عَنِ ابْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، لَمْ يُسَمِّهِ.

[2660] 129 - (1131) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The day of *'Âshûrâ'* was a day that was venerated by the Jews, who used to take it as a festival. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'You (Muslims) should fast (on this day).'"

[٢٦٦٠] **١٢٩-(١١٣١) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ أَبِي عُمَيْسٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: كَانَ يَوْمُ عَاشُورَاءَ يَوْمًا تُعَظِّمُهُ الْيَهُودُ، تَتَّخِذُهُ عِيدًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «صُومُوهُ أَنْتُمْ».

[2661] 130 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The people of Khaibar used to fast on

[٢٦٦١] **١٣٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَحْمَدُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْعُمَيْسِ: أَخْبَرَنِي

the day of *'Âshûrâ'*, and they took it as a festival and dressed their women in their jewelry and finery on that day. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Then you (Muslims) should fast (on that day).'"

قَيْسٌ، فَذَكَرَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ، وَزَادَ: قَالَ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: فَحَدَّثَنِي صَدَقَةُ بْنُ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَ أَهْلُ خَيْبَرَ يَصُومُونَ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، يَتَّخِذُونَهُ عِيدًا، وَيُلْبِسُونَ نِسَاءَهُمْ فِيهِ حُلِيَّهُمْ وَشَارَتَهُمْ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَصُومُوهُ أَنْتُمْ».

[2662] 131 - (1132) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin Abî Yazîd that he heard Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] being asked about fasting on the day of *'Âshûrâ'*. He said: "I do not know that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ singled out any day for fasting, regarding it as superior to other days, apart from this day, or any month apart from this month" - meaning Ramaḍân.

[٢٦٦٢] ١٣١-(١١٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي يَزِيدَ، سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]، وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صِيَامِ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ: مَا عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ صَامَ يَوْمًا، يَطْلُبُ فَضْلَهُ عَلَى الْأَيَّامِ، إِلَّا هٰذَا الْيَوْمَ، وَلَا شَهْرًا إِلَّا هَٰذَا الشَّهْرَ، يَعْنِي رَمَضَانَ.

[2663] (...) 'Ubaidullâh bin Abî Yazîd narrated a similar report with this chain.

[٢٦٦٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي يَزِيدَ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 20. Which Day Should Be Fasted For *'Âshûrâ'*?

(المعجم ٢٠) - (بَابٌ أَيّ يوم يصام في عاشوراء؟) (التحفة ٢٠)

[2664] 132 - (1132) It was

[٢٦٦٤] ١٣٢-(١١٣٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated that Al-Ḥakam bin Al-A'raj said: "I came to Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] while he was reclining on his *Ridâ'* at Zamzam and said to him: 'Tell me about the fast of *'Âshûrâ'*.' He said: 'When you see the crescent of Muḥarram, then count, and fast on the ninth day.' I said: 'Is this how the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast it?' He said: 'Yes.'"

[2665] (...) Al-Ḥakam bin Al-A'raj said: "I asked Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them], when he was reclining on his *Ridâ'* at Zamzam, about fasting on the day of *'Âshûrâ'*..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Ḥâjib bin 'Umar (no. 2664).

[2666] 133 - (1134) Abû Ghaṭafân bin Ṭarîf Al-Murrî said: "I heard 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: 'When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fasted on the day of *'Âshûrâ'* and enjoined this fast, they said: "O Messenger of Allâh, it is a day that is venerated by the Jews and Christians." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Next year - if Allâh wills - we will fast on the ninth day."' He

بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعُ بْنُ الْجَرَّاحِ عَنْ حَاجِبِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ بْنِ الْأَعْرَجِ قَالَ: انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَىٰ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]، وَهُوَ مُتَوَسِّدٌ رِدَاءَهُ فِي زَمْزَمَ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: أَخْبِرْنِي عَنْ صَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ: إِذَا رَأَيْتَ هِلَالَ الْمُحَرَّمِ فَاعْدُدْ، وَأَصْبِحْ يَوْمَ التَّاسِعِ صَائِمًا. قُلْتُ: هٰكَذَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَصُومُهُ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[٢٦٦٥] (...) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَكَمُ بْنُ الْأَعْرَجِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]، وَهُوَ مُتَوَسِّدٌ رِدَاءَهُ عِنْدَ زَمْزَمَ، عَنْ صَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ حَاجِبِ بْنِ عُمَرَ.

[٢٦٦٦] ١٣٣-(١١٣٤) حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا غَطَفَانَ بْنَ طَرِيفٍ الْمُرِّيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: حِينَ صَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ وَأَمَرَ بِصِيَامِهِ، قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ

said: 'But the next year the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had passed away."'

اللهِ! إِنَّهُ يَوْمٌ تُعَظِّمُهُ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَىٰ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَإِذَا كَانَ الْعَامُ الْمُقْبِلُ - إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ - صُمْنَا الْيَوْمَ التَّاسِعَ».

قَالَ: فَلَمْ يَأْتِ الْعَامُ الْمُقْبِلُ، حَتَّىٰ تُوُفِّيَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

[2667] 134 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If I live until next year, I will certainly fast on the ninth day."'

According to the report of Abû Bakr: "Meaning, *'Âshûrâ'*."

[٢٦٦٧] ١٣٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذِئْبٍ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَئِنْ بَقِيتُ إِلَىٰ قَابِلٍ لَأَصُومَنَّ التَّاسِعَ».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: يَعْنِي يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ.

Chapter 21. Whoever Eats On *'Âshûrâ'*, Let Him Refrain (From Eating) For The Rest Of The Day

(المعجم ٢١) - (بَابُ من أكل في عاشوراء فليكفّ بقية يومه)

(التحفة ٢١)

[2668] 135 - (1135) It was narrated that Salamah bin Al-Akwa' said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent a man from Aslam on the day of *'Âshûrâ'* and told him to announce to the people: 'Whoever is not fasting, let him fast, and whoever has eaten, let him complete his fast until nightfall."'

[٢٦٦٨] ١٣٥-(١١٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا مِنْ أَسْلَمَ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُؤَذِّنَ فِي

النَّاسِ: «مَنْ كَانَ لَمْ يَصُمْ، فَلْيَصُمْ، وَمَنْ كَانَ أَكَلَ، فَلْيُتِمَّ صِيَامَهُ إِلَىٰ اللَّيْلِ».

[2669] 136 - (1136) It was narrated that Ar-Rubayy' bint Mu'âwwi<u>dh</u> bin 'Afrâ' said: "On the morning of *'Â<u>sh</u>ûrâ'*, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent word to the villages of the *Anṣâr* around Al-Madînah, saying: 'Whoever started the day fasting, let him complete his fast, and whoever started the day not fasting, let him complete the rest of the day (without food).'"

"After that, we used to fast on this day, and we would make our children fast too, even the little ones if Allâh wills. And we used to take them to the Masjid. We would make them toys out of wool, and if one of them cried for food, we would give (that toy) to him until it was time to break the fast."

[٢٦٦٩] ١٣٦-(١١٣٦) وحَدَّثَني أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ نَافِعٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ بْنِ لَاحِقٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ ذَكْوَانَ عَنِ الرُّبَيِّعِ بِنْتِ مُعَوِّذِ ابْنِ عَفْرَاءَ قَالَتْ: أَرْسَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ غَدَاةَ عَاشُورَاءَ إِلَىٰ قُرَى الْأَنْصَارِ الَّتِي حَوْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ: «مَنْ كَانَ أَصْبَحَ صَائِمًا، فَلْيُتِمَّ صَوْمَهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ أَصْبَحَ مُفْطِرًا، فَلْيُتِمَّ بَقِيَّةَ يَوْمِهِ».

فَكُنَّا، بَعْدَ ذٰلِكَ نَصُومُهُ، وَنُصَوِّمُ صِبْيَانَنَا الصِّغَارَ مِنْهُمْ، إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ، وَنَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ، فَنَجْعَلُ لَهُمُ اللُّعْبَةَ مِنَ الْعِهْنِ، فَإِذَا بَكَىٰ أَحَدُهُمْ عَلَىٰ طَعَامٍ، أَعْطَيْنَاهَا إِيَّاهُ عِنْدَ الْإِفْطَارِ.

[2670] 137 - (...) It was narrated that <u>Kh</u>âlid bin <u>Dh</u>akwân said: "I asked Ar-Rubayy' bint Mu'âwwi<u>dh</u> about fasting on *'Â<u>sh</u>ûrâ'* and she said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent his envoys to the villages of the Anṣâr..." and he mentioned a *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* similar to that of Bi<u>sh</u>r (no. 2669), except that he said: "And we would make them a toy

[٢٦٧٠] ١٣٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْشَرٍ الْعَطَّارُ عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ ذَكْوَانَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ الرُّبَيِّعَ بِنْتَ مُعَوِّذٍ عَنْ صَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ؟ قَالَتْ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ رُسُلَهُ فِي قُرَى الْأَنْصَارِ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ بِشْرٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَنَصْنَعُ لَهُمُ اللُّعْبَةَ مِنَ الْعِهْنِ،

out of wool, and take it with us, and if they asked us for food, we would give them the toy to play with, until they completed their fast."

فَنَذْهَبُ بِهِ مَعَنَا، فَإِذَا سَأَلُونَا الطَّعَامَ، أَعْطَيْنَاهُمُ اللُّعْبَةَ تُلْهِيهِمْ، حَتَّىٰ يُتِمُّوا صَوْمَهُمْ.

Chapter 22. The Prohibition Of Fasting On The Two Days Of *'Îd*

(المعجم ٢٢) - (بَابُ تحريم صوم يومي العيدين) (التحفة ٢٢)

[2671] 138 - (1137) It was narrated that Abû 'Ubaid, the freed slave of Ibn Azhar, said: "I attended *'Îd* with 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with them]. He came and prayed, then he stood and addressed the people saying: 'These are two days when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade fasting, the day when you break your fast and the other day, when you eat from your sacrifices.'"

[٢٦٧١] **١٣٨-(١١٣٧) وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ أَزْهَرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: شَهِدْتُ الْعِيدَ مَعَ عُمَرَ بْنِ الخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، فَجَاءَ فَصَلَّىٰ ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ فَخَطَبَ النَّاسَ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ هَٰذَانِ يَوْمَانِ، نَهَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ صِيَامِهِمَا يَوْمُ فِطْرِكُمْ مِنْ صِيَامِكُمْ، وَالْآخَرُ يَوْمٌ تَأْكُلُونَ فِيهِ مِنْ نُسُكِكُمْ.

[2672] 139 - (1138) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade fasting on two days: The day of *Al-Aḍḥa* and the day of *Al-Fiṭr*.

[٢٦٧٢] **١٣٩-(١١٣٨) وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ: نَهَىٰ عَنْ صِيَامِ يَوْمَيْنِ: يَوْمِ الْأَضْحَىٰ وَيَوْمِ الْفِطْرِ.

[2673] 140 - (827) It was narrated that Qaza'ah said, concerning Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them]: "I heard a *Ḥadîth* from him that impressed me, so I

[٢٦٧٣] **١٤٠-(٨٢٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ قَزَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ

said to him: 'Did you hear this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' He said: 'Would I attribute to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ something that I did not hear?' He said: 'I heard him say: "Fasting is not good on two days: The day of *Al-Aḍḥa* and the day of *Al-Fiṭr* (breaking the fast) after Ramaḍân."

حَدِيثًا فَأَعْجَبَنِي، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: آنْتَ سَمِعْتَ هَٰذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: فَأَقُولُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مَا لَمْ أَسْمَعْ؟ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَصْلُحُ الصِّيَامُ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ: يَوْمِ الْأَضْحَىٰ، وَيَوْمِ الْفِطْرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ». [راجع: ١٩٢٣]

[2674] 141 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade fasting two days, the day of *Al-Fiṭr* and the day of *An-Naḥr* (sacrifice).

[٢٦٧٤] ١٤١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ نَهَىٰ عَنْ صِيَامِ يَوْمَيْنِ: يَوْمِ الْفِطْرِ وَيَوْمِ النَّحْرِ.

[2675] 142 - (1139) It was narrated that Ziyâd bin Khubair said: "A man came to Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] and said: 'I vowed to fast on a day which coincides with the day of *Al-Aḍḥa*, or *Al-Fiṭr*.' Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: 'Allâh has enjoined fulfillment of vows, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade fasting on this day."

[٢٦٧٥] ١٤٢-(١١٣٩) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَىٰ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] فَقَالَ: إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ أَنْ أَصُومَ يَوْمًا، فَوَافَقَ يَوْمَ أَضْحَىٰ أَوْ فِطْرٍ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: أَمَرَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ بِوَفَاءِ النَّذْرِ، وَنَهَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ صَومِ هَٰذَا الْيَوْمِ.

[2676] 143 - (1140) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade

[٢٦٧٦] ١٤٣-(١١٤٠) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: أَخبَرَتْنِي عَمْرَةُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ

two fasts: The day of *Al-Fiṭr* and the day of *Al-Aḍḥa*."

Chapter 23. The Prohibition Of Fasting The Days Of *At-Tashrîq*, Which Are The Days Of Eating, Drinking And Remembering Allâh, The Mighty And Sublime

[2677] 144 - (1141) It was narrated that Nubaishah Al-Hudhalî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The days of *At-Tashrîq* are days of eating and drinking.'"

[2678] (...) It was narrated from Khâlid *Al-Ḥadhdhâ'* (who said): "Abû Qilâbah narrated to me, from Abû Al-Malîḥ, from Nubaishah." Khâlid said: "So I met Abû Malîḥ, and I asked him, and he told me..." and he narrated a *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Hushaim (no. 2677) from the Prophet ﷺ, and he added: "and remembrance of Allâh."

[2679] 145 - (1142) It was narrated from Ibn Ka'b bin Mâlik that his father narrated to him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent him and Aws bin Al-Ḥadathân during the days of *At-Tashrîq* to call out: "No one will enter Paradise but a believer, and

اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: نَهَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ صَوْمَيْنِ: يَوْمِ الْفِطْرِ وَيَوْمِ الْأَضْحَىٰ.

(المعجم ٢٣) - (بَابُ تحريم صوم أيام التشريق، وبيان أنها أيام أكل وشرب وذكر الله عزَّ وَجَلَّ) (التحفة ٢٣)

[٢٦٧٧] ١٤٤-(١١٤١) وحَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدٌ عَنْ أَبِي مَلِيحٍ، عَنْ نُبَيْشَةَ الْهُذَلِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَيَّامُ التَّشْرِيقِ أَيَّامُ أَكْلٍ وَشُرْبٍ».

[٢٦٧٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُلَيَّةَ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ الْحَذَّاءِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو قِلَابَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الْمَلِيحِ، عَنْ نُبَيْشَةَ، قَالَ خَالِدٌ: فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا مَلِيحٍ فَسَأَلْتُهُ، فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهِ، فَذَكَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ هُشَيْمٍ، وَزَادَ [فِيهِ]: «وَذِكْرِ اللهِ».

[٢٦٧٩] ١٤٥-(١١٤٢) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَابِقٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنِ ابْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بَعَثَهُ وَأَوْسَ

the days of Mina are days of eating and drinking."

بْنَ الْحَدَثَانِ أَيَّامَ التَّشْرِيقِ، فَنَادَىٰ: «أَنَّهُ لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا مُؤْمِنٌ، وَأَيَّامُ مِنًى أَيَّامُ أَكْلٍ وَشُرْبٍ».

[2680] (...) Ibrâhîm bin Ṭahmân narrated it with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2679), except that he said: "And they called out."

[٢٦٨٠] (...) **وحَدَّثنا** عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَنَادَيَا.

Chapter 24. It Is Disliked To Single Out Friday For Fasting, Unless It Coincides With A Day That One Customarily Fasts

(المعجم ٢٤) - (بَابُ كراهة إفراد يوم الجمعة بصوم لا يوافق عادته) (التحفة ٢٤)

[2681] 146 - (1143) It was narrated from Muḥammad bin 'Abbâd bin Ja'far: "I asked Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] while he was circumambulating the Ka'bah: 'Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbid fasting on Friday?' He said: 'Yes, by the Lord of this House.'"

[٢٦٨١] **١٤٦-(١١٤٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ: سَأَلْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] وَهُوَ يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ، أَنَهَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ صِيَامِ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، وَرَبِّ هٰذَا الْبَيْتِ.

[2682] (...) Muḥammad bin 'Abbâd bin Ja'far narrated that he asked Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them]... a similar report (as no. 2681) from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٦٨٢] (...) **وحَدَّثنا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ شَيْبَةَ، أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] بِمِثْلِهِ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[2683] 147 - (1144) It was

[٢٦٨٣] **١٤٧-(١١٤٤) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو

narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'None of you should fast on Friday, unless he fasts (a day) before it or after it.'"

بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصٌ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَصُمْ أَحَدُكُمْ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَصُومَ قَبْلَهُ أَوْ يَصُومَ بَعْدَهُ».

[2684] 148 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Do not single out the night of Friday for praying *Qiyâm* and do not single out the day of Friday for fasting, unless that coincides with a fast that one (habitually) observes."

[٢٦٨٤] ١٤٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنٌ يَعْنِي الْجُعْفِيَّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَخْتَصُّوا لَيْلَةَ الْجُمُعَةِ بِقِيَامٍ مِنْ بَيْنِ اللَّيَالِي، وَلَا تَخُصُّوا يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ بِصِيَامٍ مِنْ بَيْنِ الْأَيَّامِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ فِي صَوْمٍ يَصُومُهُ أَحَدُكُمْ».

Chapter 25. The Saying Of Allâh Most High: "...And as for those who can fast with difficulty, they have (a choice either to fast or) to feed a *Miskîn* (poor person) (for every day)"[1] Is Abrogated By His Saying: "...So whoever of you sights (the crescent on the first night of) the month (of Ramaḍan i.e. is present at his home), he must observe *Ṣawm* (fasts) that month"...[2]

(المعجم ٢٥) - (بَابُ بيان نسخ قول الله تعالى: ﴿وَعَلَى ٱلَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَهُۥ فِدْيَةٌ طَعَامُ مِسْكِينٍ﴾ بقوله: ﴿فَمَن شَهِدَ مِنكُمُ ٱلشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ﴾ (التحفة ٢٥)

[2685] 149 - (1145) It was

[٢٦٨٥] ١٤٩-(١١٤٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:184.
[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:185.

narrated that Salamah bin Al-Akwa' [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "When the following verse was revealed: '...And as for those who can fast with difficulty, (e.g. an old man), they have (a choice either to fast or) to feed a *Miskîn* (poor person) (for every day)...'[1] those who wanted to break the fast and pay the *Fidyah* (did so), until the verse which comes after it was revealed, which abrogated it."

بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُضَرَ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَىٰ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿وَعَلَى ٱلَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَهُۥ فِدْيَةٌ طَعَامُ مِسْكِينٍ﴾ [البقرة: ١٨٤] كَانَ مَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُفْطِرَ وَيَفْتَدِيَ، حَتَّىٰ نَزَلَتِ الْآيَةُ الَّتِي بَعْدَهَا فَنَسَخَتْهَا.

[2686] 150 - (...) It was narrated that Salamah bin Al-Akwa' [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "During Ramaḍân at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, whoever among us wanted to fast did so, and whoever among us wanted to break the fast and pay the *Fidyah* did so, until this verse was revealed: '...So whoever of you sights (the crescent on the first night of) the month (of Ramaḍân i.e. is present at his home), he must observe *Ṣawm* (fasts) that month'..."[2]

[٢٦٨٦] ١٥٠-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ سَوَّادٍ الْعَامِرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَشَجِّ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَىٰ سَلَمَةَ ابْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كُنَّا فِي رَمَضَانَ عَلَىٰ عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ أَفْطَرَ فَافْتَدَىٰ بِطَعَامِ مِسْكِينٍ؛ حَتَّىٰ أُنْزِلَتْ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿فَمَن شَهِدَ مِنكُمُ ٱلشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ﴾ [البقرة: ١٨٥].

Chapter 26. It Is Permissible To Delay Making Up Missed Ramaḍân Fasts Until Before The Next Ramaḍân Comes, And This Is For Those Who Broke The Fast For A Reason Such As Sickness, Travel, Menstruation And The Like

(المعجم ٢٦) - (بَابُ جواز تأخير قضاء رمضان ما لم يجئ رمضان آخر، لمن أفطر بعذر مرض وسفر وحيض ونحو ذلك) (التحفة ٢٦)

[2687] 151 - (1146) It was

[٢٦٨٧] ١٥١-(١١٤٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:184.
[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:185.

narrated from Zuhair: "Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed narrated to us from Abû Salamah, who said: 'I heard 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] say: I would owe Ramaḍân fasts, and I would not be able to make them up until Sha'bân. Because of being busy with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, or for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.'"

[2688] (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân bin Bilâl: "Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed narrated to us..." - with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2687), except that in it he said: "That was because circumstances with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

[2689]... - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij: "Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed narrated to me..." - with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2687). He said: "That was because of her status with the Prophet ﷺ" - Yaḥyâ said that.

[2690] (...) It was narrated from 'Abdul-Wahhâb (and another chain) from Sufyân, both of them from Yaḥyâ with this chain (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 2687). And they did not mention in the *Ḥadîth*: "Being busy with Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

[2691] 152 - (...) It was narrated from Muḥammad bin Ibrâhîm, from Abû Salamah bin 'Abdur-

أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] تَقُولُ: كَانَ يَكُونُ عَلَيَّ الصَّوْمُ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، فَمَا أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أَقْضِيَهُ إِلَّا فِي شَعْبَانَ، الشُّغْلُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، أَوْ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[٢٦٨٨] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ عُمَرَ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَذَٰلِكَ لِمَكَانِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[٢٦٨٩] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ: فَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّ ذَٰلِكَ لِمَكَانِهَا مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - يَحْيَىٰ يَقُولُهُ -.

[٢٦٩٠] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرَا فِي الْحَدِيثِ: الشُّغْل بِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[٢٦٩١] ١٥٢-(...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ

Raḥmân, from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she said: "If one of us did not fast [in Ramaḍân] during the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, she would not be able to make it up with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, until Sha'bân came."

الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الدَّرَاوَرْدِيُّ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: إِنْ كَانَتْ إِحْدَانَا لَتُفْطِرُ فِي زَمَانِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَمَا تَقْدِرُ عَلَىٰ أَنْ تَقْضِيَهُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ شَعْبَانُ.

Chapter 27. Making Up Fasts On Behalf Of The Deceased

(المعجم ٢٧) - (بَابُ قضاء الصوم عن الميت) (التحفة ٢٧)

[2692] 153 - (1147) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever dies owing any (obligatory) fasts, his *Walî* (relative) should make them up on his behalf."[1]

[٢٦٩٢] ١٥٣-(١١٤٧) وحَدَّثَني هَـٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عِيسَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ: قَالَ: «مَنْ مَاتَ وَعَلَيْهِ صِيَامٌ، صَامَ عَنْهُ وَلِيُّهُ».

[2693] 154 - (1148) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a woman came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "My

[٢٦٩٣] ١٥٤-(١١٤٨) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ

[1] They say that the meaning of *Walî* here is one of his relatives.

mother has died, and she owed one month of fasting." He said: "Don't you think that if she owed a debt, you would pay it off?" She said: "Yes." He said: "The debt owed to Allâh is more deserving of being paid off."

الْبَطِينِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ امْرَأَةً أَتَتْ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ أُمِّي مَاتَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا صَوْمُ شَهْرٍ فَقَالَ: «أَرَأَيْتِ لَوْ كَانَ عَلَيْهَا دَيْنٌ، أَكُنْتِ تَقْضِينَهُ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَدَيْنُ اللهِ أَحَقُّ بِالْقَضَاءِ».

[2694] 155 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, my mother has died and she owed one month's fasting. Shall I make it up on her behalf?' He said: 'Don't you think that if your mother owed a debt, you would pay it off on her behalf?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'The debt owed to Allâh is more deserving of being paid off.'"

(One of the narrators) Sulaimân said: "When we were sitting and Muslim[1] narrated this *Hadîth*, Al-Hakam and Salamah bin Kuhail both said: 'We heard Mujâhid quote this from Ibn 'Abbâs.'"

[٢٦٩٤] ١٥٥-(...) وحَدَّثَني أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْوَكِيعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ الْبَطِينِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ أُمِّي مَاتَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا صَوْمُ شَهْرٍ، أَفَأَقْضِيهِ عَنْهَا؟ فَقَالَ: «[أَرَأَيْتَ] لَوْ كَانَ عَلَىٰ أُمِّكَ دَيْنٌ، أَكُنْتَ قَاضِيَهُ عَنْهَا؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَدَيْنُ اللهِ أَحَقُّ أَنْ يُقْضَىٰ».

قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ: فَقَالَ الْحَكَمُ وَسَلَمَةُ بْنُ كُهَيْلٍ جَمِيعًا، وَنَحْنُ جُلُوسٌ حِينَ حَدَّثَ مُسْلِمٌ بِهَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ، فَقَالَا: سَمِعْنَا مُجَاهِدًا يَذْكُرُ هَٰذَا عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ.

[1] That is, Muslim Al-Baṭîn, one of the narrators, not the author.

[2695] (...) This *Hadîth* was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them], from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٦٩٥] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ وَالْحَكَمِ بْنِ عُتَيْبَةَ وَمُسْلِمٍ الْبَطِينِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ وَمُجَاهِدٍ وَعَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[2696] 156 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "A woman came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, my mother has died and she owed a fast that she vowed to observe; shall I fast it on her behalf?' He said: 'Don't you think that if your mother owed a debt and you would pay it off, that would settle the matter on her behalf?' She said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Then fast on behalf of your mother.'"

[٢٦٩٦] ١٥٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي خَلَفٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ زَكَرِيَّاءَ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: حَدَّثَنِي زَكَرِيَّاءُ ابْنُ عَدِيٍّ: - أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي أُنَيْسَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ عُتَيْبَةَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: جَاءَتِ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ أُمِّي مَاتَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا صَوْمُ نَذْرٍ، أَفَأَصُومُ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «أَرَأَيْتِ لَوْ كَانَ عَلَىٰ أُمِّكِ دَيْنٌ فَقَضَيْتِهِ، أَكَانَ يُؤَدِّي ذٰلِكِ عَنْهَا؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَصُومِي عَنْ أُمِّكِ».

[2697] 157 - (1149) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Buraidah that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "While I was sitting with the

[٢٦٩٧] ١٥٧-(١١٤٩) وحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ أَبُو الْحَسَنِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, a woman came to him and said: 'I gave a slave woman in charity to my mother, then she died.' He said: 'Your reward is assured, and she (the slave woman) has been returned to you as an inheritance.' She said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, she owed one month's fasting, should I fast on her behalf?' He said: 'Fast on her behalf.' She said: She never went for *Ḥajj*, should I perform *Ḥajj* on her behalf? He said: 'Perform *Ḥajj* on her behalf.'"

عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: بَيْنَا أَنَا جَالِسٌ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، إِذْ أَتَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي تَصَدَّقْتُ عَلَىٰ أُمِّي بِجَارِيَةٍ وَإِنَّهَا مَاتَتْ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «وَجَبَ أَجْرُكِ، وَرَدَّهَا عَلَيْكِ الْمِيرَاثُ» قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّهُ كَانَ عَلَيْهَا صَوْمُ شَهْرٍ، أَفَأَصُومُ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «صُومِي عَنْهَا» قَالَتْ: إِنَّهَا لَمْ تَحُجَّ قَطُّ، أَفَأَحُجُّ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «حُجِّي عَنْهَا».

[2698] 158 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Buraidah that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I was sitting with the Prophet ﷺ..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Ibn Mushir (no. 2697), except that he said: "Two months' fasting."

[٢٦٩٨] ١٥٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُاللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: صَوْمُ شَهْرَيْنِ.

[2699] (...) It was narrated from Ibn Buraidah that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "A woman came to the Prophet ﷺ..." and he mentioned a similar report (as no. 2698), but he said: "One month's fasting."

[٢٦٩٩] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا الثَّوْرِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِاللهِ بْنِ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: جَاءَتِ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ، وَقَالَ: صَوْمُ شَهْرٍ.

[2700] (...) It was narrated from Sufyân with this chain (a *Ḥadîth*

[٢٧٠٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ

similar to no. 2697), but he said: "Two months' fasting."

مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: صَوْمُ شَهْرَيْنِ.

[2701] (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân bin Buraidah that his father [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "A woman came to the Prophet ﷺ..." a *Hadîth* like theirs (no. 2697), but he said: "One month's fasting."

[٢٧٠١] (...) **وحَدَّثَني** ابْنُ أَبِي خَلَفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ عَطَاءٍ الْمَكِّيِّ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: أَتَتِ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَقَالَ: صَوْمُ شَهْرٍ.

Chapter 28. If A Fasting Person Is Invited To Eat And He Does Not Want To Break His Fast, Or Someone Insults Him Or Argues With Him, It Is Recommended For Him To Say: "I Am Fasting," And He Should Protect His Fast From Obscene Speech, Ignorance And The Like

(المعجم ٢٨) - (بَابُ ندب الصائم إذا دعي إلى الطعام ولم يرد الإفطار، أو شُوتم أو قوتل أن يقول: إني صائم وأنه ينزّه صومه عن الرّفث والجهل ونحوه) (التحفة ٢٨)

[2702] 159 - (1150) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If one of you is invited to eat when he is fasting, let him say: 'I am fasting.'"

[٢٧٠٢] **١٥٩**-(١١٥٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: رِوَايَةً. وَقَالَ عَمْرٌو: يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ. وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - قَالَ: «إِذَا دُعِيَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَىٰ طَعَامٍ، وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، فَلْيَقُلْ: إِنِّي صَائِمٌ».

Chapter 29. Guarding One's Tongue When Fasting

(المعجم ٢٩) - (بَابُ حفظ اللسان للصائم) (التحفة ٢٩)

[2703] 160 - (1151) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If one of you starts his day fasting, let him not engage in any obscene or ignorant speech, and if someone insults him or argues with him, let him say: 'I am fasting, I am fasting.'"

[٢٧٠٣] ١٦٠-(١١٥١) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] رِوَايَةً قَالَ: «إِذَا أَصْبَحَ أَحَدُكُمْ يَوْمًا صَائِمًا، فَلَا يَرْفُثْ وَلَا يَجْهَلْ، فَإِنِ امْرُؤٌ شَاتَمَهُ أَوْ قَاتَلَهُ، فَلْيَقُلْ: إِنِّي صَائِمٌ، إِنِّي صَائِمٌ».

Chapter 30. The Virtue Of Fasting

(المعجم ٣٠) - (بَابُ فضل الصيام) (التحفة ٣٠)

[2704] 161 - (...) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, says: "Every deed of the son of Âdam is for him, except fasting. It is for Me, and I shall reward for it." By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad, the smell of the mouth of the fasting person is better to Allâh than the fragrance of musk.'"

[٢٧٠٤] ١٦١-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى التُّجِيبِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «قَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: كُلُّ عَمَلِ ابْنِ آدَمَ لَهُ إِلَّا الصِّيَامَ، هُوَ لِي وَأَنَا أَجْزِي بِهِ، فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ! لَخُلْفَةُ فَمِ الصَّائِمِ أَطْيَبُ عِنْدَ اللهِ مِنْ رِيحِ الْمِسْكِ».

[2705] 162 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The

[٢٧٠٥] ١٦٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Fasting is a shield.'"

قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ وَهُوَ الْحِزَامِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الصِّيَامُ جُنَّةٌ».

[2706] 163 - (...) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh, the Most High, said: "Every deed of the son of Âdam is for him, except fasting. It is for Me, and I shall reward for it." Fasting is a shield, so when it is a day when one of you is fasting, let him not utter any obscene speech that day nor raise his voice. If anyone reviles him, or argues with him, let him say: "I am a man who is fasting, I am fasting." By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad! The smell of the mouth of the fasting person will be better to Allâh on the Day of Resurrection than the fragrance of musk. The fasting person has two moments of joy that he rejoices in: When he breaks his fast he rejoices at breaking his fast, and when he meets his Lord he will rejoice in his fasting.'"

[٢٧٠٦] ١٦٣-(...) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ الزَّيَّاتِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «قَالَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ: كُلُّ عَمَلِ ابْنِ آدَمَ لَهُ إِلَّا الصِّيَامَ، فَإِنَّهُ لِي وَأَنَا أَجْزِي بِهِ، وَالصِّيَامُ جُنَّةٌ، فَإِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ صَوْمِ أَحَدِكُمْ، فَلَا يَرْفُثْ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَلَا يَسْخَبْ، فَإِنْ سَابَّهُ أَحَدٌ أَوْ قَاتَلَهُ، فَلْيَقُلْ: إِنِّي امْرُؤٌ صَائِمٌ، إِنِّي صَائِمٌ وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ! لَخُلُوفُ فَمِ الصَّائِمِ أَطْيَبُ عِنْدَ اللهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، مِنْ رِيحِ الْمِسْكِ، وَلِلصَّائِمِ فَرْحَتَانِ يَفْرَحُهُمَا: إِذَا أَفْطَرَ فَرِحَ بِفِطْرِهِ، وَإِذَا لَقِيَ رَبَّهُ فَرِحَ بِصَوْمِهِ».

[2707] 164 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Every deed of the son of Âdam will be multiplied, a *Ḥasanah* will

[٢٧٠٧] ١٦٤-(...) وحَدَّثنا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ وَوَكِيعٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛

be multiplied to ten its like, up to seven hundred times. Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, said: "Except fasting. It is for Me and I shall reward for it. He gives up his desires and his food for My sake." The fasting person will have two moments of joy: Joy when he breaks his fast, and joy when he meets his Lord. And indeed the smell of his mouth is better to Allâh than the fragrance of musk.'"

وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كُلُّ عَمَلِ ابْنِ آدَمَ يُضَاعَفُ، الْحَسَنَةُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا إِلَىٰ سَبْعِمِائَةِ ضِعْفٍ، قَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: إِلَّا الصَّوْمَ، فَإِنَّهُ لِي وَأَنَا أَجْزِي بِهِ، يَدَعُ شَهْوَتَهُ وَطَعَامَهُ مِنْ أَجْلِي، لِلصَّائِمِ فَرْحَتَانِ: فَرْحَةٌ عِنْدَ فِطْرِهِ، وَفَرْحَةٌ عِنْدَ لِقَاءِ رَبِّهِ، وَلَخُلُوفُ فِيهِ أَطْيَبُ عِنْدَ اللهِ مِنْ رِيحِ الْمِسْكِ».

[2708] 165 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah and Abû Sa'eed [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, says: "Fasting is for Me and I shall reward for it." The fasting person has two moments of joy: When he breaks his fast, he rejoices, and when he meets Allâh he will rejoice. By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad! The smell of the fasting person's mouth is better to Allâh than the fragrance of musk."

[٢٧٠٨] ١٦٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِي سِنَانٍ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَأَبِي سَعِيدٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَا: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ الصَّوْمَ لِي وَأَنَا أَجْزِي بِهِ، إِنَّ لِلصَّائِمِ فَرْحَتَيْنِ: إِذَا أَفْطَرَ فَرِحَ، وَإِذَا لَقِيَ اللهَ فَرِحَ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ! لَخُلُوفُ فَمِ الصَّائِمِ أَطْيَبُ عِنْدَ اللهِ مِنْ رِيحِ الْمِسْكِ».

[2709] (...) Ḍirâr bin Murrah, who is Abû Sinân, narrated it with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar

[٢٧٠٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ سَلِيطٍ الْهُذَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ

to no. 2708), and he said: "He said: 'When he meets Allâh and He rewards him, he will rejoice.'"

يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ضِرَارُ بْنُ مُرَّةَ وَهُوَ أَبُو سِنَانٍ، بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ: وَقَالَ «إِذَا لَقِيَ اللهَ فَجَزَاهُ، فَرِحَ».

[2710] 166 - (1152) It was narrated that Sahl bin Sa'd [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'In Paradise there is a gate called *Ar-Rayyân*, through which those who fast will enter on the Day of Resurrection, and no one else will enter it but them. It will be said: "Where are those who used to fast?" And they will enter through it. When the last of them has entered, it will be closed, and no one else will enter through it.'"

[٢٧١٠] ١٦٦-(١١٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ ابْنُ مَخْلَدٍ الْقَطَوَانِيُّ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ عَنْ سَهْلِ ابْنِ سَعْدٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ فِي الْجَنَّةِ بَابًا يُقَالُ لَهُ الرَّيَّانُ، يَدْخُلُ مِنْهُ الصَّائِمُونَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، لَا يَدْخُلُ مَعَهُمْ أَحَدٌ غَيْرُهُمْ، يُقَالُ: أَيْنَ الصَّائِمُونَ؟ فَيَدْخُلُونَ مِنْهُ، فَإِذَا دَخَلَ آخِرُهُمْ، أُغْلِقَ فَلَمْ يَدْخُلْ مِنْهُ أَحَدٌ».

Chapter 31. The Virtue Of Fasting For In The Cause Of Allâh[1] For Those Who Are Able To Without Suffering Any Harm Or Neglecting Other Duties

(المعجم ٣١) - (بَابُ فضل الصيام في سبيل الله لمن يطيقه، بلا ضرر ولا تفويت حق) (التحفة ٣١)

[2711] 167 - (1153) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no one who fasts one day in the cause of Allâh, but Allâh will remove his face (the distance of) seventy autumns from the Fire in return for that day.'"

[٢٧١١] ١٦٧-(١١٥٣) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحِ بْنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ أَبِي عَيَّاشٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ عَبْدٍ يَصُومُ

[1] Fasting in the cause of Allâh means: Non-Obligatory fasting observed for the sole purpose of pleasing Allâh and seeking His blessings.

يَوْمًا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، إِلَّا بَاعَدَ اللهُ، بِذَٰلِكَ الْيَوْمِ، وَجْهَهُ عَنِ النَّارِ سَبْعِينَ خَرِيفًا».

[2712] (...) It was narrated from Suhail with this chain.

[٢٧١٢] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[2713] 168 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever fasts for one day in the cause of Allâh, Allâh will remove his face (the distance of) seventy autumns' from the Fire.'"

[٢٧١٣] ١٦٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنُ بِشْرٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ وَسُهَيْلِ ابْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا النُّعْمَانَ بْنَ أَبِي عَيَّاشٍ الزُّرَقِيَّ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ صَامَ يَوْمًا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، بَاعَدَ اللهُ وَجْهَهُ عَنِ النَّارِ سَبْعِينَ خَرِيفًا».

Chapter 33. It Is Permissible To Observe A Voluntary Fast With An Intention Formed During The Day Before The Sun Reaches Its Zenith, And It Is Permissible For One Who Is Observing A Voluntary Fast To Break His Fast With No Excuse, Although It Is Better For Him To Complete It

(المعجم ٣٢) - (بَابُ جواز صوم النافلة بنية من النهار قبل الزوال، وجواز فطر الصائم نفلا من غير عذر والأولى إتمامه) (التحفة ٣٢)

[2714] 169 - (1154) It was narrated that 'Âishah, the Mother of the Believers [may Allâh be pleased with her], said:

[٢٧١٤] ١٦٩-(١١٥٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا طَلْحَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى

"The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me one day: 'O 'Âishah! Do you have anything (to eat)?' I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, we do not have anything.' He said: 'Then I am fasting.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out, then a gift was brought to us - or some visitors came to us. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came back, I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, a gift was brought to us - or some visitors came to us - and I kept something for you.' He said: 'What is it?' I said: '*Hais*.'[1] He said: 'Bring it.' So I brought it to him and he ate, then he said: 'I woke up this morning fasting.'"

(One of the narrators) Ṭalḥah said: "I narrated this *Hadîth* to Mujâhid and he said: 'That is like a man who allocates charity from his wealth: If he wishes, he may give it, and if he wishes, he may keep it.'"

ابْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَتْنِي عَائِشَةُ بِنْتُ طَلْحَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ شَيْءٌ؟» قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا عِنْدَنَا شَيْءٌ، قَالَ: «فَإِنِّي صَائِمٌ»، قَالَتْ: فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: فَأُهْدِيَتْ لَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ - أَوْ جَاءَنَا زَوْرٌ- قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أُهْدِيَتْ لَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ - أَوْ جَاءَنَا زَوْرٌ - وَقَدْ خَبَأْتُ لَكَ شَيْئًا، قَالَ: «مَا هُوَ؟»، قُلْتُ: حَيْسٌ، قَالَ: «هَاتِيهِ» فَجِئْتُ بِهِ فَأَكَلَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «قَدْ كُنْتُ أَصْبَحْتُ صَائِمًا».

قَالَ طَلْحَةُ: فَحَدَّثْتُ مُجَاهِدًا بِهٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ فَقَالَ: ذَاكَ بِمَنْزِلَةِ الرَّجُلِ يُخْرِجُ الصَّدَقَةَ مِنْ مَالِهِ، فَإِنْ شَاءَ أَمْضَاهَا وَإِنْ شَاءَ أَمْسَكَهَا.

[2715] 170 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah, the Mother of the Believers [may Allâh be pleased with her], said: "The Prophet ﷺ entered upon me one day and said: 'Do you have anything (to eat)?' We said: 'No.' He said: 'Then I am fasting.' Then he

[٢٧١٥] ١٧٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ طَلْحَةَ ابْنِ يَحْيَىٰ، عَنْ عَمَّتِهِ عَائِشَةَ بِنْتِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ فَقَالَ: «هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ

[1] A dish made with dates, cream, and cottage cheese, and some of them say it contains oil, and also other things.

came to us on another day and we said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, we have been given some *Hais*.' He said: 'Show it to me, for I woke up this morning fasting,' then he ate."

شَيْءٌ؟» فَقُلْنَا: لَا، قَالَ: «فَإِنِّي إِذَنْ صَائِمٌ» ثُمَّ أَتَانَا يَوْمًا آخَرَ فَقُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أُهْدِيَ لَنَا حَيْسٌ، فَقَالَ: «أَرِينِيهِ، فَلَقَدْ أَصْبَحْتُ صَائِمًا» فَأَكَلَ.

Chapter 33. The One Who Eats, Drinks Or Has Intercourse By Mistake Does Not Break His Fast

(المعجم ٣٣) - (بَابُ أكل الناسي وشربه وجماعه لا يفطر) (التحفة ٣٣)

[2716] 171 - (1155) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever forgets that he is fasting and eats or drinks, let him complete his fast, for Allâh has fed him and given him to drink.'"

[٢٧١٦] ١٧١-(١١٥٥) وحَدَّثَني عَمْرُو بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ الْقُرْدُوسِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ نَسِيَ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، فَأَكَلَ أَوْ شَرِبَ، فَلْيُتِمَّ صَوْمَهُ، فَإِنَّمَا أَطْعَمَهُ اللهُ وَسَقَاهُ».

Chapter 34. The Prophet's Fasts At Times Other Than Ramaḍân; And It Is Recommended To Ensure That No Month Is Free Of Fasting

(المعجم ٣٤) - (بَابُ صيام النبيّ ﷺ في غير رمضان، واستحباب أن لا يخلى شهر من صوم) (التحفة ٣٤)

[2717] 172 - (1156) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Shaqîq said: "I said to 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her]: 'Did the Prophet ﷺ fast an entire month other than Ramaḍân?' She said: 'By Allâh, he did not fast any entire month other than Ramaḍân, until he

[٢٧١٧] ١٧٢-(١١٥٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]: هَلْ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَصُومُ شَهْرًا مَعْلُومًا سِوَىٰ رَمَضَانَ؟ قَالَتْ: وَاللهِ! إِنْ

passed away, and he would not let any month pass without fasting some of it, until he died.'"

صَامَ شَهْرًا مَعْلُومًا سِوَىٰ رَمَضَانَ، حَتَّىٰ مَضَىٰ لِوَجْهِهِ، وَلَا أَفْطَرَهُ حَتَّىٰ يُصِيبَ مِنْهُ.

[2718] 173 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Shaqîq said: "I said to 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her]: 'Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fast for any entire month?' She said: 'I do not know that he fasted for an entire month except Ramaḍân, and he did not avoid fasting for an entire month, until he passed away.'"

[٢٧١٨] **١٧٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا كَهْمَسٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]: أَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: يَصُومُ شَهْرًا كُلَّهُ؟ قَالَتْ: مَا عَلِمْتُهُ صَامَ شَهْرًا كُلَّهُ إِلَّا رَمَضَانَ، وَلَا أَفْطَرَهُ كُلَّهُ حَتَّىٰ يَصُومَ مِنْهُ، حَتَّىٰ مَضَىٰ لِسَبِيلِهِ، ﷺ.

[2719] 174 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Shaqîq said: "I asked 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] about the fasting of the Prophet ﷺ and she said: 'He used to fast until we said: "He has fasted, he has fasted," and he would not fast until we said: "He is not fasting, he is not fasting."' She said: 'And I did not see him fast an entire month, since he came to Al-Madînah, unless it was Ramaḍân.'"

[٢٧١٩] **١٧٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ وَهِشَامٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ؛ - قَالَ حَمَّادٌ: وَأَظُنُّ أَيُّوبَ قَدْ سَمِعَهُ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ - قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] عَنْ صَوْمِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: فَقَالَتْ: كَانَ يَصُومُ حَتَّىٰ نَقُولَ: قَدْ صَامَ، قَدْ صَامَ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّىٰ نَقُولَ: قَدْ أَفْطَرَ، قَدْ أَفْطَرَ، قَالَتْ: وَمَا رَأَيْتُهُ صَامَ شَهْرًا كَامِلًا، مُنْذُ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ رَمَضَانَ.

[2720] (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Shaqîq said: "I asked 'Âishah [may Allâh be

[٢٧٢٠] **(...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ شَقِيقٍ

pleased with her]..." a similar report (as no. 2720), but he did not mention Hishâm or Muhammad in the chain.

قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]، بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي الْإِسْنَادِ هِشَامًا وَلَا مُحَمَّدًا.

[2721] 175 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah, the Mother of the Believers [may Allâh be pleased with her], said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast until we said: 'He will not break his fast,' and he used not to fast until we said: 'He will not fast'. And I never saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ complete a month of fasting except Ramadân, and I never saw him fast more in any month than in Sha'bân."

[٢٧٢١] ١٧٥ -(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَىٰ عُمَرَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَصُومُ حَتَّىٰ نَقُولَ: لَا يُفْطِرُ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّىٰ نَقُولَ: لَا يَصُومُ، وَمَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ اسْتَكْمَلَ صِيَامَ شَهْرٍ قَطُّ إِلَّا رَمَضَانَ، وَمَا رَأَيْتُهُ فِي شَهْرٍ أَكْثَرَ مِنْهُ صِيَامًا فِي شَعْبَانَ.

[2722] 176 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Salamah said: "I asked 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] about the fasting of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and she said: 'He used to fast until we would say: "He has fasted," and he used not to fast until we would say: "He is not fasting." And I never saw him fast more in any month than he fasted in Sha'bân. He used to fast all of Sha'bân, he used to fast all of Sha'bân but a little.'"

[٢٧٢٢] ١٧٦ -(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ؛- قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَبِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] عَنْ صِيَامِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: كَانَ يَصُومُ حَتَّىٰ نَقُولَ: قَدْ صَامَ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّىٰ نَقُولَ: قَدْ أَفْطَرَ، وَلَمْ أَرَهُ صَائِمًا مِنْ شَهْرٍ قَطُّ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ صِيَامِهِ مِنْ شَعْبَانَ، كَانَ يَصُومُ شَعْبَانَ كُلَّهُ، كَانَ يَصُومُ شَعْبَانَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا.

[2723] 177 - (782) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not fast more in any month of the year than he did in Sha'bân, and he used to say: 'Take on as much deeds as you are able to, for Allâh does not grow weary but you do.' And he used to say: 'The dearest of deeds to Allâh are those that a person does regularly, even if they are small.'"

[٢٧٢٣] ١٧٧-(٧٨٢) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَلَمَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: لَمْ يَكُنْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي الشَّهْرِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ أَكْثَرَ صِيَامًا مِنْهُ فِي شَعْبَانَ، وَكَانَ يَقُولُ: «خُذُوا مِنَ الْأَعْمَالِ مَا تُطِيقُونَ، فَإِنَّ اللهَ لَنْ يَمَلَّ حَتَّىٰ تَمَلُّوا». وَكَانَ يَقُولُ: «أَحَبُّ الْعَمَلِ إِلَىٰ اللهِ مَا دَاوَمَ عَلَيْهِ صَاحِبُهُ، وَإِنْ قَلَّ».

[راجع: ١٨٢٧]

[2724] 178 - (1157) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not fast for any whole month apart from Ramaḍân. When he fasted, he would fast until one would say: 'By Allâh, he will never stop fasting.' When he stopped fasting, he would stop for so long that one would say: 'By Allâh, he will never fast.'"

[٢٧٢٤] ١٧٨-(١١٥٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: مَا صَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ شَهْرًا كَامِلًا قَطُّ غَيْرَ رَمَضَانَ، وَكَانَ يَصُومُ إِذَا صَامَ، حَتَّىٰ يَقُولَ الْقَائِلُ: لَا وَاللهِ! لَا يُفْطِرُ، وَيُفْطِرُ إِذَا أَفْطَرَ، حَتَّىٰ يَقُولَ الْقَائِلُ: لَا وَاللهِ! لَا يَصُومُ.

[2725] (...) It was narrated from Abû Bishr with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2724), and he said:... "for an entire month since he came to Al-Madînah."

[٢٧٢٥] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ عَنْ غُنْدَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: شَهْرًا مُتَتَابِعًا مُنْذُ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ.

[2726] 179 - (...) 'Uthmân bin Ḥakîm Al-Anṣârî said: "I asked Sa'eed bin Jubair about fasting in Rajab, as we were in Rajab at the time, and he said: 'I heard Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast until we would say: 'He will not stop fasting,' and he would stop fasting until we would say: 'He will not fast.'"

[٢٧٢٦] **١٧٩**-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُاللهِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ عَنْ صَوْمِ رَجَبٍ؟ وَنَحْنُ يَوْمَئِذٍ فِي رَجَبٍ، فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَصُومُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: لَا يُفْطِرُ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: لَا يَصُومُ.

[2727] (...) A similar report (as no. 2726) was narrated from 'U<u>th</u>mân bin Ḥakîm with this chain.

[٢٧٢٧] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عُثْمَانَ ابْنِ حَكِيمٍ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2728] 180 - (1158) It was narrated from Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast until it would be said: "He is fasting, he is fasting;" and he would stop fasting until it was said: "He has stopped fasting, he has stopped fasting."

[٢٧٢٨] **١٨٠**-(١١٥٨) **وحَدَّثَني** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي خَلَفٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ [ابْنُ عُبَادَةَ]: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه]؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَصُومُ حَتَّىٰ يُقَالَ: قَدْ صَامَ، [قَدْ] صَامَ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّىٰ يُقَالَ: قَدْ أَفْطَرَ، [قَدْ] أَفْطَرَ.

Chapter 35. Prohibition Of Fasting For A Lifetime For The One Who Will Be Harmed By That Or Who Will Neglect Other Duties, Or Does Not Break His Fast On The Two *'Îds* Or During The Days Of *At-Tashrîq*; It Is Better To Fast Alternate Days

[2729] 181 - (1159) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was told that he ('Abdullâh) had said: 'I shall most certainly spend my nights in standing (in prayer) and my days fasting for as long as I live.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Are you the one who said that?' I said to him: 'I did say it, O Messenger of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'You are not able to do that. Fast and break your fast, sleep and get up (to pray). Fast three days every month, for each deed brings a tenfold reward, and that will be like fasting for a lifetime.' I said: 'I am able to do better than that.' He said: 'Fast one day and break your fast for two days.' I said: 'I am able to do better than that, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Fast one day and break your fast one day (i.e., fast alternate days). That is the fast of Dâwûd, peace be upon him, and it is the best of fasting.' I said: 'I am able to do

(المعجم ٣٥) - (بَابُ النهي عن صوم الدهر لمن تضرّر به، أو فوّت به حقًّا، أو لم يفطر العيدين والتشريق، وبيان تفضيل صوم يوم وإفطار يوم) (التحفة ٣٥)

[٢٧٢٩] ١٨١-(١١٥٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ وَهْبٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ قَالَ: أُخْبِرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ يَقُولُ: لَأَقُومَنَّ اللَّيْلَ وَلَأَصُومَنَّ النَّهَارَ، مَا عِشْتُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَنْتَ الَّذِي تَقُولُ ذَٰلِكَ؟» فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: قَدْ قُلْتُهُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَإِنَّكَ لَا تَسْتَطِيعُ ذَٰلِكَ، فَصُمْ وَأَفْطِرْ، وَنَمْ وَقُمْ، صُمْ مِنَ الشَّهْرِ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ؛ فَإِنَّ الْحَسَنَةَ بِعَشْرِ أَمْثَالِهَا، وَذَٰلِكَ مِثْلُ صِيَامِ الدَّهْرِ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَٰلِكَ، قَالَ: «صُمْ يَوْمًا وَأَفْطِرْ يَوْمَيْنِ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي

better than that.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is nothing better than that.'"

'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "If I had accepted the three days that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ spoke of, that would have been dearer to me than my family and my wealth."

أُطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «صُمْ يَوْمًا وَأَفْطِرْ يَوْمًا، وَذَلِكَ صِيَامُ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - وَهُوَ أَعْدَلُ الصِّيَامِ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: لَأَنْ أَكُونَ قَبِلْتُ الثَّلَاثَةَ الْأَيَّامَ الَّتِي قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَهْلِي وَمَالِي.

[2730] 182 - (...) Yaḥyâ said: "'Abdullâh bin Yazîd and I set out and came to Abû Salamah. We sent a messenger to him and he came out to us. At the door of his house there was a *Masjid* and we stayed there until he came out and said: 'If you wish, you may come in, or if you wish, you may sit here.' We said: 'No, we will sit here.' He narrated to us: "'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated to me: 'I used to fast every single day, and recite the Qur'ân every night. Either that was mentioned to the Prophet ﷺ, or he sent for me and I came to him. He said to me: "Have I not been informed that you fast every single day and recite the Qur'ân every (the entire) night?" I said: "Yes indeed, O Prophet of

[٢٧٣٠] ١٨٢-(...) وحَدَّثنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ [بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ] الرُّومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَعَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ يَزِيدَ حَتَّىٰ نَأْتِيَ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ، فَأَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهِ رَسُولًا، فَخَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا، وَإِذَا عِنْدَ بَابِ دَارِهِ مَسْجِدٌ قَالَ: فَكُنَّا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ حَتَّىٰ خَرَجَ إِلَيْنَا، فَقَالَ: إِنْ تَشَاءُوا أَنْ تَدْخُلُوا، وَإِنْ تَشَاءُوا أَنْ تَقْعُدُوا هَهُنَا، قَالَ: فَقُلْنَا: لَا، بَلْ نَقْعُدُ هَهُنَا، فَحَدَّثَنَا، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَمْرِو ابْنِ الْعَاصِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَصُومُ الدَّهْرَ، وَأَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ كُلَّ لَيْلَةٍ قَالَ: فَإِمَّا ذُكِرْتُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَإِمَّا أَرْسَلَ

Allâh, and I do not intend anything but good thereby." He said: "It would be sufficient for you to fast three days of every month." I said: "O Prophet of Allâh, I am able to do better than that." He said: "Your wife has a right over you, your guests have a right over you and your body has a right over you." He said: "Observe the fast of Dâwûd, – the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ - for he was the best of people in worship." I said: "O Prophet of Allâh, what is the fast of Dâwûd?" He said: "He used to fast one day and not the next." He said: "And recite the Qur'ân (to completion) once every month." I said: "O Prophet of Allâh, I am able to do better than that." He said: "Then recite it (to completion) once every twenty days." I said: "O Prophet of Allâh, I am able to do better than that." He said: "Then recite it (to completion) once every ten days." I said: "O Prophet of Allâh, I am able to do better than that." He said: "Then recite it (to completion) once every seven days, and do not do any more than that, for your wife has a right over you, your guests have a right over you, and your body has a right over you." He said: "I chose the hard way then it became binding on me. The Prophet ﷺ said: "You do not know, perhaps you will live a long life."'

إِلَيَّ فَأَتَيْتُهُ، فَقَالَ لِي: «أَلَمْ أُخْبَرْ؟ أَنَّكَ تَصُومُ الدَّهْرَ وَتَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ كُلَّ لَيْلَةٍ؟» فَقُلْتُ: بَلَىٰ، يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! وَلَمْ أُرِدْ بِذَلِكَ إِلَّا الْخَيْرَ، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ بِحَسْبِكَ أَنْ تَصُومَ [مِنْ] كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ» قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ لِزَوْجِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا، وَلِزَوْرِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا، وَلِجَسَدِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا» قَالَ: «فَصُمْ صَوْمَ دَاوُدَ نَبِيِّ اللهِ - ﷺ - فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ أَعْبَدَ النَّاسِ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! وَمَا صَوْمُ دَاوُدَ؟ قَالَ: «كَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا» قَالَ: «وَاقْرَإِ الْقُرْآنَ فِي كُلِّ شَهْرٍ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَاقْرَأْهُ فِي كُلِّ عِشْرِينَ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَاقْرَأْهُ فِي كُلِّ عَشْرٍ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَاقْرَأْهُ فِي كُلِّ سَبْعٍ، وَلَا تَزِدْ عَلَىٰ ذَلِكَ، فَإِنَّ لِزَوْجِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا، وَلِزَوْرِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا، وَلِجَسَدِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا»، قَالَ: فَشَدَّدْتُ، فَشُدِّدَ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ: وَقَالَ لِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي لَعَلَّكَ يَطُولُ بِكَ عُمْرٌ»، قَالَ: فَصِرْتُ إِلَىٰ الَّذِي قَالَ لِي

"He said: 'It turned out as the Prophet ﷺ had said to me. When I grew old, I wished that I had accepted the concession of the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ.'"

النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا كَبِرْتُ وَدِدْتُ أَنِّي كُنْتُ قَبِلْتُ رُخْصَةَ نَبِيِّ اللهِ ﷺ.

[2731] 183 - (...) It was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2730), and after the words "three days of every month" he added: "For every good deed you will have a tenfold reward, so that is like an entire lifetime."

And he said in the *Ḥadîth*: "What is the fast of Dâwûd the Prophet of Allâh?" He said: "Half a lifetime." And he did not mention in the *Ḥadîth* anything about reciting Qur'ân, and he did not say: "Your guests have a right over you," but he said: "Your child has a right over you."

[٢٧٣١] ١٨٣-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنٌ الْمُعَلِّمُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ وَزَادَ فِيهِ بَعْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ»، «فَإِنَّ لَكَ بِكُلِّ حَسَنَةٍ عَشْرَ أَمْثَالِهَا، فَذَلِكَ الدَّهْرُ كُلُّهُ».

وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: قُلْتُ: وَمَا صَوْمُ نَبِيِّ اللهِ دَاوُدَ؟ قَالَ: «نِصْفُ الدَّهْرِ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ مِنْ قِرَاءَةِ الْقُرْآنِ شَيْئًا، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: «وَإِنَّ لِزَوْرِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا» وَلٰكِنْ قَالَ: «وَإِنَّ لِوَلَدِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا».

[2732] 184 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Recite the (entire) Qur'ân every month.' I said: 'I find that I have the strength (for more).' He said: 'Recite it every twenty days.' I said: 'I find that I have the strength (for more).' He said: 'Recite it every seven days, but do not do any more than that.'"

[٢٧٣٢] ١٨٤-(...) حَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مُوسَىٰ عَنْ شَيْبَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ مَوْلَىٰ بَنِي زُهْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: - وَأَحْسِبُنِي قَدْ سَمِعْتُهُ أَنَا مِنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ - عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهما] قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «ٱقْرَإِ الْقُرْآنَ فِي كُلِّ

شَهْرٍ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: إِنِّي أَجِدُ قُوَّةً، قَالَ: «فَاقْرَأْهُ فِي عِشْرِينَ لَيْلَةً» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: إِنِّي أَجِدُ قُوَّةً، قَالَ: «فَاقْرَأْهُ فِي سَبْعٍ، وَلَا تَزِدْ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ».

[2733] 185 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O 'Abdullâh, do not be like so-and-so, who used to stand (in prayer) during the night then he abandoned standing (in prayer) at night.'"

[٢٧٣٣] ١٨٥-(...) وحَدَّثني أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ الْأَزْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو ابْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ قِرَاءَةً قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْحَكَمِ بْنِ ثَوْبَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ! لَا تَكُنْ مِثْلَ فُلَانٍ، كَانَ يَقُومُ اللَّيْلَ فَتَرَكَ قِيَامَ اللَّيْلِ».

[2734] 186 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ heard that I was fasting day after day, and praying at night. Either he sent for me, or I met him, and he said: 'Have I not been informed that you fast and do not break your fast, and you pray the (entire) night?' Do not do that, for your eyes have a share, your self has a share, and your family has a share. Fast, and do not fast, pray, and sleep. Fast one day out of every ten, and you will have the reward for the (other) nine.'" He said: "I feel that I am stronger than that, O

[٢٧٣٤] ١٨٦-(...) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءً يَزْعُمُ أَنَّ أَبَا الْعَبَّاسِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما] يَقُولُ: بَلَغَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَنِّي أَصُومُ أَسْرُدُ، وَأُصَلِّي اللَّيْلَ، فَإِمَّا أَرْسَلَ إِلَيَّ وَإِمَّا لَقِيتُهُ فَقَالَ: «أَلَمْ أُخْبَرْ؟ أَنَّكَ تَصُومُ وَلَا تُفْطِرُ، وَتُصَلِّي اللَّيْلَ؟ فَلَا تَفْعَلْ، فَإِنَّ لِعَيْنَيْكَ حَظًّا، وَلِنَفْسِكَ حَظًّا، وَلِأَهْلِكَ حَظًّا، فَصُمْ وَأَفْطِرْ، وَصَلِّ وَنَمْ، وَصُمْ

Prophet of Allâh.' He said: 'Then observe the fast of Dâwûd, peace be upon him.'" He said: "How did Dâwûd fast, O Prophet of Allâh?' He said: 'He used to fast one day and not the next, and he did not flee if he encountered (an enemy).' He said: "How can I be like that, O Prophet of Allâh?"' 'Aṭâ' (one of the narrators) said: "I do not know how he mentioned fasting day after day." "And the Prophet ﷺ said: 'He has not fasted who fasts all the time, he has not fasted who fasts all the time, he has not fasted who fasts all the time.'"

[2735] (...) Ibn Juraij narrated it with this chain, and he said: "Abû Al-'Abbâs Ash-Shâ'ir told him."

Muslim said: "Abû Al-'Abbâs As-Sâ'ib bin Farrûkh, who was one of the people of Makkah and was trustworthy and reliable.

[2736] 187 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'O 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr, you fast all the time and spend your nights in prayer, but if you do that, your eyes will become sunken and will become weak. He has not fasted who fasts all the time. Fasting for three days of every month is like

مِنْ كُلِّ عَشْرَةِ أَيَّامٍ يَوْمًا، وَلَكَ أَجْرُ تِسْعَةٍ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أَجِدُنِي أَقْوَىٰ مِنْ ذَٰلِكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! قَالَ: «فَصُمْ صِيَامَ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ -»: قَالَ: وَكَيْفَ كَانَ دَاوُدُ يَصُومُ؟ يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! قَالَ: «كَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا، وَلَا يَفِرُّ إِذَا لَاقَىٰ» قَالَ: مَنْ لِي بِهٰذِهِ؟ يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! - قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: فَلَا أَدْرِي كَيْفَ ذَكَرَ صِيَامَ الْأَبَدِ - فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ «لَا صَامَ مَنْ صَامَ الْأَبَدَ، لَا صَامَ مَنْ صَامَ الْأَبَدَ، لَا صَامَ مَنْ صَامَ الْأَبَدَ».

[٢٧٣٥] (...) وحَدَّثنيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وقَالَ: إِنَّ أَبَا الْعَبَّاسِ الشَّاعِرَ أَخْبَرَهُ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: أَبُو الْعَبَّاسِ السَّائِبُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ، مِنْ أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ، ثِقَةٌ عَدْلٌ.

[٢٧٣٦] ١٨٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حَبِيبٍ، سَمِعَ أَبَا الْعَبَّاسِ، سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ ابْنَ عَمْرٍو! إِنَّكَ لَتَصُومُ الدَّهْرَ وَتَقُومُ اللَّيْلَ، وَإِنَّكَ إِذَا فَعَلْتَ ذَلِكَ، هَجَمَتْ لَهُ الْعَيْنُ،

fasting for the entire month.' I said: 'I am able to do more than that.' He said: 'Then observe the fast of Dâwûd, for he used to fast one day and not the next, and he would not flee if he encountered (an enemy).'"

وَنُهِكَتْ، لَا صَامَ مَنْ صَامَ الْأَبَدَ، صَوْمُ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ مِنَ الشَّهْرِ، صَوْمُ الشَّهْرِ كُلِّهِ» قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَصُمْ صَوْمَ دَاوُدَ، وَكَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا، وَلَا يَفِرُّ إِذَا لَاقَى».

[2737] (...) Ḥabîb bin Abî Thâbit narrated it with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2736), and he (ﷺ) said: "You would exhaust yourself."

[٢٧٣٧] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بِشْرٍ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ ابْنُ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: [وَ]قَالَ: «وَنَفِهَتِ النَّفْسُ».

[2738] 188 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Have I not been informed that you spend your nights in prayer and your days fasting?'" He said: 'I do that.' He said: 'If you do that, your eyes will become sunken and you will exhaust yourself. Your eyes have a right over you, your self has a right over you and your wife has a right over you. Stand (in prayer), and sleep; fast, and break the fast.'"

[٢٧٣٨] ١٨٨-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَبَّاسِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَلَمْ أُخْبَرْ أَنَّكَ تَقُومُ اللَّيْلَ وَتَصُومُ النَّهَارَ؟» قَالَ: إِنِّي أَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّكَ، إِذَا فَعَلْتَ ذَلِكَ، هَجَمَتْ عَيْنَاكَ، ونَفِهَتْ نَفْسُكَ، لِعَيْنِكَ حَقٌّ، وَلِنَفْسِكَ حَقٌّ، وَلِأَهْلِكَ حَقٌّ، قُمْ وَنَمْ، وَصُمْ وَأَفْطِرْ».

[2739] 189 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The dearest of fasting to Allâh is the fast of Dâwûd and the dearest of prayer to Allâh is the

[٢٧٣٩] ١٨٩-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو يَعْنِي ابْنَ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ

prayer of Dâwûd, – ﷺ –. He used to sleep for half the night, get up and pray for one third of it, and sleep for one sixth of it, and he used to fast one day and not the next.'"

[2740] 190 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The dearest of fasting to Allâh is the fast of Dâwûd. He fasted alternate days all his life. And the dearest of prayer to Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, is the prayer of Dâwûd, – ﷺ –. He used to sleep for half the night, then he would get up and pray, then he would sleep for the last part, and he prayed for one third of the night after (sleeping for) half of it."

I (Ibn Juraij, a narrator) said to 'Amr bin Dînâr: "Did 'Amr bin Aws say: 'He prayed for one third of the night after (sleeping for) half of it?' He said: 'Yes.'"

[2741] 191 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Qilâbah said: "Abû Al-Malîḥ told me: 'I entered with your father upon 'Abdullâh bin

أَوْسٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَحَبَّ الصِّيَامِ إِلَىٰ اللهِ صِيَامُ دَاوُدَ، وَأَحَبَّ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَىٰ اللهِ صَلَاةُ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ- كَانَ يَنَامُ نِصْفَ اللَّيْلِ، وَيَقُومُ ثُلُثَهُ، وَيَنَامُ سُدُسَهُ، وَكَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا».

[٢٧٤٠] ١٩٠-(...) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ، أَنَّ عَمْرَو بْنَ أَوْسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَحَبُّ الصِّيَامِ إِلَىٰ اللهِ صِيَامُ دَاوُدَ، كَانَ يَصُومُ نِصْفَ الدَّهْرِ، وَأَحَبُّ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَىٰ اللهِ - عَزَّ وَجَلَّ - صَلَاةُ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ- كَانَ يَرْقُدُ شَطْرَ اللَّيْلِ، ثُمَّ يَقُومُ، ثُمَّ يَرْقُدُ آخِرَهُ، وَيَقُومُ ثُلُثَ اللَّيْلِ بَعْدَ شَطْرِهِ».

قُلْتُ لِعَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ: أَعَمْرُو بْنُ أَوْسٍ كَانَ يَقُولُ: «يَقُومُ ثُلُثَ اللَّيْلِ بَعْدَ شَطْرِهِ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[٢٧٤١] ١٩١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ قَالَ:

'Amr, and he narrrated to us: 'Mention of my fasting was made to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, so he entered upon me and I gave him a pillow made of leather stuffed with palm fibers, but he sat on the ground and the pillow was left between us. He said to me: "Are not three days of every month sufficient for you?" I said: "O Messenger of Allâh!" He said: "Five." I said: "O Messenger of Allâh!" He said: "Seven." I said: "O Messenger of Allâh!" He said: "Nine." I said: "O Messenger of Allâh!" He said: "Eleven." I said: "O Messenger of Allâh!" The Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no fast better than the fast of Dâwûd, half a lifetime; fasting one day and not the next."

أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الْمَلِيحِ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ مَعَ أَبِيكَ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، فَحَدَّثَنَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ ذُكِرَ لَهُ صَوْمِي، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ، فَأَلْقَيْتُ لَهُ وِسَادَةً مِنْ أَدَمٍ حَشْوُهَا لِيفٌ، فَجَلَسَ عَلَىٰ الأَرْضِ، وَصَارَتِ الْوِسَادَةُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ، فَقَالَ لِي: «أَمَا يَكْفِيكَ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةُ أَيَّامٍ؟» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «خَمْسًا» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «سَبْعًا» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ «تِسْعًا» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ «أَحَدَ عَشَرَ» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ «لَا صَوْمَ فَوْقَ صَوْمِ دَاوُدَ، شَطْرُ الدَّهْرِ، صِيَامُ يَوْمٍ وَإِفْطَارُ يَوْمٍ».

[2742] 192 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: "Fast one day and you will have the reward of the rest." He said: "I am able to do more than that." He said: "Fast two days, and you will have the reward of the rest." He said: "I am able to do more than that." He said: "Fast three days, and you will have the reward of the rest." He said: "I am able to do more than that." He said: "Fast four days and you will have the

[٢٧٤٢] ١٩٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ زِيَادِ ابْنِ فَيَّاضٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عِيَاضٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ لَهُ: «صُمْ يَوْمًا، وَلَكَ أَجْرُ مَا بَقِيَ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ «صُمْ يَوْمَيْنِ، وَلَكَ أَجْرُ مَا بَقِيَ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ،

قَالَ: «صُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، وَلَكَ أَجْرُ مَا بَقِيَ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ قَالَ: «صُمْ أَرْبَعَةَ أَيَّامٍ، وَلَكَ أَجْرُ مَا بَقِيَ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «صُمْ أَفْضَلَ الصِّيَامِ عِنْدَ اللهِ، صَوْمَ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - كَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا».

reward of the rest." He said: "I am able to do more than that." He said: "Observe the best fast before Allâh, the fast of Dâwûd, – ﷺ –. He used to fast one day and not the next."

[٢٧٤٣] ١٩٣-(...) وحَدَّثَني زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ، - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: - حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مِينَاءَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو! بَلَغَنِي أَنَّكَ تَصُومُ النَّهَارَ وَتَقُومُ اللَّيْلَ، فَلَا تَفْعَلْ؛ فَإِنَّ لِجَسَدِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَظًّا، وَلِعَيْنِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَظًّا، وَإِنَّ لِزَوْجِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَظًّا، صُمْ وَأَفْطِرْ، صُمْ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، فَذَلِكَ صَوْمُ الدَّهْرِ» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ بِي قُوَّةً، قَالَ: «فَصُمْ صَوْمَ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - صُمْ يَوْمًا وَأَفْطِرْ يَوْمًا».

فَكَانَ يَقُولُ: يَا لَيْتَنِي أَخَذْتُ بِالرُّخْصَةِ.

[2743] 193 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'O 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr, I have heard that you fast all day and pray all night. Do not do that, for your body is entitled to a share from you, your eye is entitled to a share from you, and your wife is entitled to a share from you. Fast and break the fast, fast three days of every month, for that is like fasting for a lifetime.' I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have the strength.' He said: 'Then observe the fast of Dâwûd, – ﷺ –, fast one day and not the next.'"

And he ('Abdullâh bin 'Amr) used to say: "Would that I had accepted the concession."

Chapter 36. It Is Recommended To Fast Three Days Of Every Month, And To Fast On The Days Of *'Arafah* And *'Âshûrâ'*, And To Fast On Mondays And Thursdays

(المعجم ٣٦) - (بَابُ استحباب صيام ثلاثة أيام من كل شهر، وصوم يوم عرفة، وعاشوراء، والإثنين والخميس) (التحفة ٣٦)

[2744] 194 - (1160) Mu'âdhah Al-'Adawiyyah narrated that she asked 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: "Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fast three days of every month?" She said: "Yes." She said to her: "Which three days did he fast?" She said: "He did not mind which days of the month he fasted."

[٢٧٤٤] **١٩٤**-(١١٦٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ عَنْ يَزِيدَ الرِّشْكِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَتْنِي مُعَاذَةُ الْعَدَوِيَّةُ أَنَّهَا سَأَلَتْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَصُومُ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: مِنْ أَيِّ أَيَّامِ الشَّهْرِ كَانَ يَصُومُ؟ قَالَتْ: لَمْ يَكُنْ يُبَالِي مِنْ أَيِّ أَيَّامِ الشَّهْرِ يَصُومُ.

[2745] 195 - (1161) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said to him - or he said to another man while he was listening -: "O so-and-so, did you fast in the middle of this month?" He said: "No." He said: "When you end the fast (of Ramaḍân), then fast two days."

[٢٧٤٥] **١٩٥**-(١١٦١) وحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ الضُّبَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِيٌّ وَهُوَ ابْنُ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غَيْلَانُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ ابْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لَهُ - أَوْ قَالَ لِرَجُلٍ، وَهُوَ يَسْمَعُ -: «يَا فُلَانُ! أَصُمْتَ مِنْ سُرَّةِ هٰذَا الشَّهْرِ؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَإِذَا أَفْطَرْتَ، فَصُمْ يَوْمَيْنِ». [انظر: ٢٧٥١]

[2746] 196 - (1162) It was narrated from Abû Qatâdah that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "How do you fast?"

[٢٧٤٦] **١٩٦**-(١١٦٢) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ التَّمِيمِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ- قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا

The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ got angry at his words, and when 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] saw that he was angry, he said: "We are pleased with Allâh as our Lord, with Islam as our religion and with Muḥammad as our Prophet; we seek refuge with Allâh from the wrath of Allâh and the wrath of His Messenger." 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] started repeating these words until his anger went away, then 'Umar said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what about one who fasts all the time?" He said: "He has neither fasted nor broken the fast." 'Umar said: "What about one who fasts for two days, then breaks his fast for one day?" He ('Umar) said: "Is anyone able to do that?" He said: "What about one who fasts one day and breaks his fast for one day?" He said: "That is the fast of Dâwûd, – عليه السلام ." He ('Umar) said: "What about one who fasts one day and breaks his fast for two days?" He said: "I wish that I were able to do that." Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Three days of each month and one Ramaḍân to the next, that is like fasting for an entire lifetime. Fasting on the day of *'Arafah*, I ask Allâh that it may expiate for (the sins of) the year that comes before it, and the year that comes after it. And fasting the Day of *'Âshûrâ'*, I ask Allâh

حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ غَيْلَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ مَعْبَدٍ الزِّمَّانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ: رَجُلٌ أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ تَصُومُ؟ فَغَضِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْ قَوْلِهِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى عُمَرُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] غَضَبَهُ قَالَ: رَضِينَا بِاللهِ رَبًّا، وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا، وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ نَبِيًّا، نَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنْ غَضَبِ اللهِ وَغَضَبِ رَسُولِهِ، فَجَعَلَ عُمَرُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يُرَدِّدُ هٰذَا الْكَلَامَ حَتَّىٰ سَكَنَ غَضَبُهُ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! كَيْفَ بِمَنْ يَصُومُ الدَّهْرَ كُلَّهُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا صَامَ وَلَا أَفْطَرَ» - أَوْ قَالَ -: «لَمْ يَصُمْ وَلَمْ يُفْطِرْ» قَالَ: كَيْفَ مَنْ يَصُومُ يَوْمَيْنِ وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا؟ قَالَ: «وَيُطِيقُ ذٰلِكَ أَحَدٌ؟» قَالَ: كَيْفَ مَنْ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا؟ قَالَ: «ذَاكَ صَوْمُ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ -» قَالَ: كَيْفَ مَنْ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «وَدِدْتُ أَنِّي طُوِّقْتُ ذٰلِكَ» ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «ثَلَاثٌ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ، وَرَمَضَانُ إِلَىٰ رَمَضَانَ، فَهٰذَا صِيَامُ الدَّهْرِ كُلِّهِ، صِيَامُ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ، أَحْتَسِبُ عَلَى اللهِ أَنْ يُكَفِّرَ السَّنَةَ الَّتِي قَبْلَهُ، وَالسَّنَةَ الَّتِي بَعْدَهُ، وَصِيَامُ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، أَحْتَسِبُ عَلَى اللهِ أَنْ يُكَفِّرَ السَّنَةَ الَّتِي قَبْلَهُ».

that it may expiate for (the sins of) the year that comes before it."

[2747] 197 (...) It was narrated from Abû Qatâdah Al-Anṣârî [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked about his fasting and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ got angry. 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We are pleased with Allâh as our Lord, Islam as our religion, Muḥammad as our Messenger and with our pledge as our oath of allegiance."

Then he (ﷺ) was asked about fasting all the time. He said: "He has neither fasted nor broken his fast." Then he was asked about fasting two days and breaking the fast for one day and he said: "Who is able to do that?" Then he was asked about fasting one day and breaking the fast for two days and he said: "Would that Allâh had given us the strength to do that." Then he was asked about fasting one day, and breaking the fast for one day, and he said: "That is the fast of my brother Dâwûd, – عليه السلام –." He (ﷺ) was asked about fasting on Mondays and he said: "That is the day on which I was born and the day on which I was sent" - or "on which Revelation came to me." He said: "Fasting three days of every month, and one Ramaḍân till the next, is like fasting for a lifetime." And he

[٢٧٤٧] ١٩٧-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ غَيْلَانَ ابْنِ جَرِيرٍ، سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ ابْنَ مَعْبَدٍ الزِّمَّانِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِهِ؟ قَالَ: فَغَضِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: رَضِينَا بِاللهِ رَبًّا، وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا، وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولًا، وَبِبَيْعَتِنَا بَيْعَةً.

قَالَ: فَسُئِلَ عَنْ صِيَامِ الدَّهْرِ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا صَامَ وَلَا أَفْطَرَ - أَوْ مَا صَامَ وَمَا أَفْطَرَ -» قَالَ: فَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمَيْنِ وَإِفْطَارِ يَوْمٍ؟ قَالَ «وَمَنْ يُطِيقُ ذَلِكَ؟» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمٍ وَإِفْطَارِ يَوْمَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «لَيْتَ أَنَّ اللهَ قَوَّانَا لِذَلِكَ» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمٍ وَإِفْطَارِ يَوْمٍ؟ قَالَ: «ذَاكَ صَوْمُ أَخِي دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ -» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ الاثْنَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «ذَاكَ يَوْمٌ وُلِدْتُ فِيهِ، وَيَوْمٌ بُعِثْتُ - أَوْ أُنْزِلَ عَلَيَّ - فِيهِ» قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «صَوْمُ

ثَلَاثَةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ، وَرَمَضَانَ إِلَىٰ رَمَضَانَ، صَوْمُ الدَّهْرِ» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ؟ فَقَالَ: «يُكَفِّرُ السَّنَةَ الْمَاضِيَةَ وَالْبَاقِيَةَ» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ؟ فَقَالَ: «يُكَفِّرُ السَّنَةَ الْمَاضِيَةَ».

was asked about fasting on the Day of *'Arafah*. He said: "It expiates for the past and coming years." He was asked about fasting on the day of *'Âshûrâ'* and he said: "It expiates for the past year."

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: وَفِي هَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ مِنْ رِوَايَةِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: وسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمِ الاِثْنَيْنِ وَالْخَمِيسِ؟ فَسَكَتْنَا عَنْ ذِكْرِ الْخَمِيسِ لَمَّا نُرَاهُ وَهْمًا.

Muslim said: In this *Hadîth*, in the narration by Shu'bah, it says: "He was asked about fasting on Mondays and Thursdays" and we refrained from mentioning Thursdays because we believe that this was a mistake.

[٢٧٤٨] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ شُمَيْلٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[2748] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2747).

[٢٧٤٩] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبَّانُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانٌ الْعَطَّارُ: حَدَّثَنَا غَيْلَانُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ شُعْبَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ فِيهِ الاِثْنَيْنِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْخَمِيسَ.

[2749] (...) Ghailân bin Jarîr narrated with this chain a *Hadîth* like that of Shu'bah, except that he mentioned Monday but he did not mention Thursday.

[٢٧٥٠] ١٩٨-(...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِيُّ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ عَنْ

[2750] 198 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Qatâdah [Al-Anṣârî may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

was asked about fasting on Mondays and he said: "On it I was born and on it Revelation came to me."

غَيْلَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَعْبَدٍ الزِّمَّانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ [الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ الاثْنَيْنِ؟ فَقَالَ: «فِيهِ وُلِدْتُ، وَفِيهِ أُنْزِلَ عَلَيَّ».

Chapter 37. Fasting At The End Of Sha'bân

(المعجم ٣٧) - **(بَابُ صوم سرر شعبان)** (التحفة ٣٧)

[2751] 199 - (1161) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him - or to someone else -: "Did you fast at the end of Sha'bân?" He said: "No." He said: "When you have ended the fast (of Ramaḍân), then fast two days."

[٢٧٥١] **١٩٩**-(١١٦١) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ - وَلَمْ أَفْهَمْ مُطَرِّفًا عَنْ هَدَّابٍ - عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ لَهُ - أَوْ لِآخَرَ -: «أَصُمْتَ مِنْ سُرَرِ شَعْبَانَ؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَإِذَا أَفْطَرْتَ، فَصُمْ يَوْمَيْنِ». [راجع: ٢٧٤٥]

[2752] 200 - (...) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said to a man: "Did you fast at the end of this month at all?" He said: "No." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When you have ended the Ramaḍân fast, then fast two days in place of that."

[٢٧٥٢] **٢٠٠**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ هَارُونَ عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لِرَجُلٍ: «هَلْ صُمْتَ مِنْ سُرَرِ هَذَا الشَّهْرِ شَيْئًا؟» فَقَالَ: لَا، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَإِذَا أَفْطَرْتَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، فَصُمْ يَوْمَيْنِ مَكَانَهُ».

[2753] 201 - (...) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said to a man: "Did you fast at the end of this month at all?" - meaning Sha'bân. He said: "No." He said to him: "When you have ended the Ramadân fast, then fast one or two days" - Shu'bah is the one who was not sure. He (the narrator) said: "But I think he said two days."

[٢٧٥٣] ٢٠١-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ ابْنِ أَخِي مُطَرِّفِ بْنِ الشِّخِّيرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُطَرِّفًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لِرَجُلٍ: «هَلْ صُمْتَ مِنْ سَرَرِ هٰذَا الشَّهْرِ شَيْئًا؟» يَعْنِي شَعْبَانَ، قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ فَقَالَ لَهُ: «إِذَا أَفْطَرْتَ رَمَضَانَ، فَصُمْ يَوْمًا أَوْ يَوْمَيْنِ»- شُعْبَةُ الَّذِي شَكَّ فِيهِ - قَالَ: وَأَظُنُّهُ قَالَ يَوْمَيْنِ.

[2754] (...) 'Abdullâh bin Hâni' the son of the brother of Muṭarrif narrated a similar report (as no. 2753) with this chain.

[٢٧٥٤] (...) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ قُدَامَةَ وَيَحْيَى اللُّؤْلُؤِيُّ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ هَانِىءٍ ابْنِ أَخِي مُطَرِّفٍ فِي هٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 38. The Virtue Of Fasting Muḥarram

(المعجم ٣٨) - (بَابُ فضل صوم المحرم) (التحفة ٣٨)

[2755] 202 - (1163) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The best fast after Ramadân is Allâh's month, Muḥarram, and the best prayer after the obligatory prayers is prayer at night.'"

[٢٧٥٥] ٢٠٢-(١١٦٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الْحِمْيَرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَفْضَلُ الصِّيَامِ بَعْدَ رَمَضَانَ، شَهْرُ اللهِ الْمُحَرَّمُ،

وَأَفْضَلُ الصَّلَاةِ بَعْدَ الْفَرِيضَةِ، صَلَاةُ اللَّيْلِ».

[2756] 203 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ was asked: "Which prayer is best after the obligatory prayers, and which fasting is best after the month of Ramaḍân?" He said: "The best prayer after the prescribed prayer is prayer in the middle of the night, and the best fasting after the month of Ramaḍân is fasting in the month of Allâh, Muḥarram."

[٢٧٥٦] ٢٠٣-(...) وحَدَّثني زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْتَشِرِ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَرْفَعُهُ، قَالَ: سُئِلَ: أَيُّ الصَّلَاةِ أَفْضَلُ بَعْدَ الْمَكْتُوبَةِ؟ وَأَيُّ الصِّيَامِ أَفْضَلُ بَعْدَ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ؟ فَقَالَ: «أَفْضَلُ الصَّلَاةِ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ الْمَكْتُوبَةِ، الصَّلَاةُ فِي جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ، وَأَفْضَلُ الصِّيَامِ بَعْدَ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، صِيَامُ شَهْرِ اللهِ الْمُحَرَّمِ».

[2757] (...) A similar report (as no. 2756) was narrated from 'Abdul-Malik with this chain from the Prophet ﷺ about fasting.

[٢٧٥٧] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ فِي ذِكْرِ الصِّيَامِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 39. It Is Recommended To Fast Six Days In Shawwâl Following Ramaḍân

(المعجم ٣٩) - (بَابُ استحباب صوم ستة أيام من شوال اتباعًا لرمضان)

(التحفة ٣٩)

[2758] 204 - (1164) It was narrated from Abû Ayyûb Al-Anṣârị [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of

[٢٧٥٨] ٢٠٤-(١١٦٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] وَ[عَلِيُّ] بْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ

Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever fasts Ramaḍân then follows it with six days of Shawwâl, it is as if he fasted a lifetime."

- قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ ثَابِتِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ الْخَزْرَجِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الأَنْصَارِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ صَامَ رَمَضَانَ ثُمَّ أَتْبَعَهُ سِتًّا مِنْ شَوَّالٍ، كَانَ كَصِيَامِ الدَّهْرِ».

[2759] (...) Abû Ayyûb Al-Anṣârî [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say..." a similar report (as no. 2578).

[٢٧٥٩] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ أَخُو يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو أَيُّوبَ الأَنْصَارِيُّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، يَقُولُ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2760] (...) Abû Ayyûb [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." a similar report (as no. 2758).

[٢٧٦٠] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا أَيُّوبَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 40. The Virtue Of *Lailat Al-Qadr* And The Exhortation To Seek It; When It Is And The Most Likely Times To Seek It

(المعجم ٤٠) - (بَابُ فضل ليلة القدر والحثّ على طلبها، وبيان محلها وأرجىٰ أوقات طلبها) (التحفة ٤٠)

[2761] 205 - (1165) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that

[٢٧٦١] ٢٠٥-(١١٦٥) **وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ

some men among the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ were shown *Lailat Al-Qadr* in their dreams, during the last seven (days of Ramaḍân). The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I see that your dreams agree concerning the last seven (nights), so whoever wants to seek it, let him seek it in the last seven (nights)."

عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رِجَالًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أُرُوا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فِي الْمَنَامِ فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَرَىٰ رُؤْيَاكُمْ قَدْ تَوَاطَأَتْ فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فَمَنْ كَانَ مُتَحَرِّيَهَا، فَلْيَتَحَرَّهَا فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ».

[2762] 206 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Seek *Lailat Al-Qadr* in the last seven (nights)."

[٢٧٦٢] ٢٠٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَحَرَّوْا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ».

[2763] 207 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "A man saw (in a dream) that *Lailat Al-Qadr* was the night of the twenty-seventh. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'I see that your dreams indicate the last ten (nights), so seek it in the odd numbered ones thereof.'"

[٢٧٦٣] ٢٠٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: رَأَىٰ رَجُلٌ أَنَّ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ لَيْلَةُ سَبْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَرَىٰ رُؤْيَاكُمْ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فَاطْلُبُوهَا فِي الْوِتْرِ مِنْهَا».

[2764] 208 - (...) Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar narrated that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say, concerning *Lailat Al-Qadr*: 'Some

[٢٧٦٤] ٢٠٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ [رَضِيَ

of you have been shown that it is in the first seven (nights), and some of you have been shown that it is in the last seven, so seek it during the last ten (nights).'"

اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ لِلَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ: «إِنَّ نَاسًا مِنْكُمْ قَدْ أُرُوا أَنَّهَا فِي السَّبْعِ الْأُوَلِ، وَأُرِيَ نَاسٌ مِنْكُمْ أَنَّهَا فِي السَّبْعِ الْغَوَابِرِ، فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْغَوَابِرِ».

[2765] 209 - (...) It was narrated that 'Uqbah, who is Ibn Ḥuraith, said: "I heard Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Seek it in the last ten (nights)," meaning *Lailat Al-Qadr*, "and if one of you feels weak or tired, that should not cause you to miss the last seven (nights)."'"

[٢٧٦٥] ٢٠٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عُقْبَةَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ حُرَيْثٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ «الْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ يَعْنِي لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فَإِنْ ضَعُفَ أَحَدُكُمْ أَوْ عَجَزَ، فَلَا يُغْلَبَنَّ عَلَىٰ السَّبْعِ الْبَوَاقِي».

[2766] 210 - (...) Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever wants to seek it, let him seek it in the last ten (nights)."

[٢٧٦٦] ٢١٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ جَبَلَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَ مُلْتَمِسَهَا فَلْيَلْتَمِسْهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ».

[2767] 211 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Seek *Lailat Al-Qadr* in the last ten (nights)' or he said: 'in the last seven (nights).'"

[٢٧٦٧] ٢١١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ جَبَلَةَ وَمُحَارِبٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَحَيَّنُوا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فِي

الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ» أَوْ قَالَ: «فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ».

[2768] 212 - (1166) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I was shown *Lailat Al-Qadr*, then one of my family woke me up and I was caused to forget it, so seek it in the last ten (nights)."

(One of the narrators) Ḥarmalah said: "and I forgot it."

[٢٧٦٨] ٢١٢-(١١٦٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أُرِيتُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ، ثُمَّ أَيْقَظَنِي بَعْضُ أَهْلِي، فَنُسِّيتُهَا، فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْغَوَابِرِ».

وَقَالَ حَرْمَلَةُ: «فَنَسِيتُهَا».

[2769] 213 - (1167) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the middle ten days of the month. Then when twenty nights had passed, and the twenty-first came, he would go back to his home, and those who had been observing *I'tikâf* with him also went back home. Then one month he observed *I'tikâf* on that night when he used to go home. Then he addressed the people and exhorted them as Allâh willed, then he said: 'I used to observe *I'tikâf* during these ten days, then I decided to observe *I'tikâf* during these last ten days, so whoever was observing *I'tikâf*

[٢٧٦٩] ٢١٣-(١١٦٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ مُضَرَ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُجَاوِرُ فِي الْعَشْرِ الَّتِي فِي وَسَطِ الشَّهْرِ، فَإِذَا كَانَ مِنْ حِينِ تَمْضِي عِشْرُونَ لَيْلَةً، وَيَسْتَقْبِلُ إِحْدَىٰ وَعِشْرِينَ، يَرْجِعُ إِلَىٰ مَسْكَنِهِ، وَرَجَعَ مَنْ كَانَ يُجَاوِرُ مَعَهُ، ثُمَّ إِنَّهُ أَقَامَ فِي شَهْرٍ، جَاوَرَ فِيهِ تِلْكَ اللَّيْلَةَ الَّتِي كَانَ يَرْجِعُ فِيهَا، فَخَطَبَ النَّاسَ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ بِمَا شَآءَ اللهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنِّي كُنْتُ أُجَاوِرُ هَٰذِهِ الْعَشْرَةَ، ثُمَّ بَدَا

with me, let him stay in his place of *I'tikâf*, for I was shown this night, then I was caused to forget it, so seek it in the last ten nights, on every odd-numbered night, for I saw myself prostrating in water and mud.'"

Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "It rained on the night of the twenty-first, and the *Masjid* leaked at the place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed. I looked at him when he had finished praying *Subh* and his face was wet with mud and water."

لِي أَنْ أُجَاوِرَ هٰذِهِ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَاخِرَ، فَمَنْ كَانَ اعْتَكَفَ مَعِيَ فَلْيَبِتْ فِي مُعْتَكَفِهِ، وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ هٰذِهِ اللَّيْلَةَ فَأُنْسِيتُهَا، فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فِي كُلِّ وِتْرٍ، وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنِي أَسْجُدُ فِي مَاءٍ وَطِينٍ».

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيُّ: مُطِرْنَا لَيْلَةَ إِحْدَىٰ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَوَكَفَ الْمَسْجِدُ فِي مُصَلَّىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَنَظَرْتُ إِلَيْهِ وَقَدِ انْصَرَفَ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ، وَوَجْهُهُ مُبْتَلٌّ طِينًا وَمَاءً.

[2770] 214 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during Ramadân during the middle ten days..." and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2769), except that he said: "Let him stay in his place of *I'tikâf*." And he said: "His forehead was streaked with mud and water."

[٢٧٧٠] ٢١٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُجَاوِرُ فِي رَمَضَانَ، الْعَشْرَ الَّتِي فِي وَسَطِ الشَّهْرِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَلْيَثْبُتْ فِي مُعْتَكَفِهِ»، وَقَالَ: وَجَبِينُهُ مُمْتَلِئًا طِينًا وَمَاءً.

[2771] 215 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ observed *I'tikâf* during the first ten days of Ramadân, then he

[٢٧٧١] ٢١٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ غَزِيَّةَ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي

observed *I'tikâf* during the middle ten days, in a Turkish tent that had a reed mat over the door. He took hold of the mat and put it in the corner of the tent, then he put his head out and spoke to the people, who drew close to him. He said: 'I observed *I'tikâf* during the first ten days, seeking this night, then I observed *I'tikâf* during the middle ten. Then someone came to me and I was told that it is in the last ten nights, so whoever among you wants to observe *I'tikâf*, let him do so.' So the people observed *I'tikâf* with him. And he said: 'I was shown that it is an odd-numbered night, and that I was prostrating the following morning in mud and water.' On the morning of the twenty-first, when he got up to pray *Subh*, it had rained and the *Masjid* had leaked. When he came out after praying *Subh*, there was water and mud on his forehead and on the tip of his nose, and that was the night of the twenty-first, one of the last ten nights."

سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ اعْتَكَفَ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَّلَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، ثُمَّ اعْتَكَفَ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوْسَطَ، فِي قُبَّةٍ تُرْكِيَّةٍ عَلَىٰ سُدَّتِهَا حَصِيرٌ، قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ الْحَصِيرَ بِيَدِهِ فَنَحَّاهَا فِي نَاحِيَةِ الْقُبَّةِ، ثُمَّ أَطْلَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَكَلَّمَ النَّاسَ، فَدَنَوْا مِنْهُ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي اعْتَكَفْتُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَّلَ، أَلْتَمِسُ هٰذِهِ اللَّيْلَةَ، ثُمَّ اعْتَكَفْتُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوْسَطَ، ثُمَّ أُتِيتُ فَقِيلَ لِي: إِنَّهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَعْتَكِفَ فَلْيَعْتَكِفْ» فَاعْتَكَفَ النَّاسُ مَعَهُ، قَالَ: «وَإِنِّي أُرِيتُهَا لَيْلَةَ وِتْرٍ، وَأَنِّي أَسْجُدُ صَبِيحَتَهَا فِي طِينٍ وَمَاءٍ»، فَأَصْبَحَ مِنْ لَيْلَةِ إِحْدَىٰ وَعِشْرِينَ، وَقَدْ قَامَ إِلَىٰ الصُّبْحِ، فَمَطَرَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَوَكَفَ الْمَسْجِدُ، فَأَبْصَرْتُ الطِّينَ وَالْمَاءَ، فَخَرَجَ حِينَ فَرَغَ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ، وَجَبِينُهُ وَرَوْثَةُ أَنْفِهِ فِيهِمَا الطِّينُ وَالْمَاءُ، وَإِذَا هِيَ لَيْلَةُ إِحْدَىٰ وَعِشْرِينَ مِنَ الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ.

[2772] 216 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Salamah said: "We were talking about *Lailat Al-Qadr*, so I went to Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them], who was a friend of

[٢٧٧٢] ٢١٦-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ تَذَاكَرْنَا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ، فَأَتَيْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ

mine, and said: 'Let's go out to the palm trees.' So he came out, wearing a *Khamîṣah*, and I said to him: "Did you hear the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mention *Lailat Al-Qadr*?" He said: "Yes; we observed *I'tikâf* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the middle ten days of Ramaḍân, and we came out on the morning of the twentieth. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ addressed us and said: 'I was shown *Lailat Al-Qadr* but I forgot it' - or 'I was caused to forget it, so seek it in the last ten nights, on the odd-numbered nights. And I saw that I was prostrating in water and mud, so whoever was observing *I'tikâf* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, let him go back.' So we went back and we did not see any clouds in the sky, then a cloud came and it rained, until the roof of the *Masjid*, which was made of palm branches, flowed with water. The *Iqâmah* was called for the prayer, and I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prostrating in water and mud, until I saw the traces of mud on his forehead."

[2773] (...) A similar report (as no. 2772) was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain. In their *Ḥadîth* it says: "I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he had finished (praying) and on his forehead and the tip of his nose there were traces of mud."

الْخُدْرِيَّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] وَكَانَ لِي صَدِيقًا، فَقُلْتُ: أَلَا تَخْرُجُ بِنَا إِلَى النَّخْلِ؟ فَخَرَجَ وَعَلَيْهِ خَمِيصَةٌ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَذْكُرُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ؟ فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، اعْتَكَفْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ الْعَشْرَ الْوُسْطَىٰ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، فَخَرَجْنَا صَبِيحَةَ عِشْرِينَ، فَخَطَبَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي أُرِيتُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ، وَإِنِّي نَسِيتُهَا - أَوْ أُنْسِيتُهَا - فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ مِنْ كُلِّ وِتْرٍ، وَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَنِّي أَسْجُدُ فِي مَاءٍ وَطِينٍ، فَمَنْ كَانَ اعْتَكَفَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَلْيَرْجِعْ» قَالَ: فَرَجَعْنَا وَمَا نَرَىٰ فِي السَّمَاءِ قَزَعَةً، قَالَ: وَجَاءَتْ سَحَابَةٌ فَمُطِرْنَا، حَتَّىٰ سَالَ سَقْفُ الْمَسْجِدِ، وَكَانَ مِنْ جَرِيدِ النَّخْلِ، وَأُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ، فَرَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَسْجُدُ فِي الْمَاءِ وَالطِّينِ، قَالَ: حَتَّىٰ رَأَيْتُ أَثَرَ الطِّينِ فِي جَبْهَتِهِ.

[٢٧٧٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُغِيرَةِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا:

رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ انْصَرَفَ، وعَلَىٰ جَبْهَتِهِ وَأَرْنَبَتِهِ أَثَرُ الطِّينِ.

[2774] 217 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Naḍrah, that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ observed *I'tikâf* during the middle ten days of Ramaḍân, seeking *Lailat Al-Qadr* before it was shown to him. When they were over, he ordered that the tent be taken down, then he was shown that it (*Lailat Al-Qadr*) was in the last ten nights, so he ordered that the tent be put back, then he came out to the people and said: 'O people, *Lailat Al-Qadr* was shown to me, and I came out to tell you about it, but two men came disputing, and the *Shaiṭân* was with them, and I was caused to forget it. So seek it in the last ten nights of Ramaḍân, seek it on the ninth, the seventh and the fifth.'" I (Abû Naḍrah) said: "O Abû Sa'eed, you know more about numbers than I do." He said: "Yes, we are bound to." I said: "What are the ninth, the seventh and the fifth?" He said: "When twenty-one nights have passed and the next night is the twenty-second, that is the ninth. When twenty-three have passed, the next night is the seventh. And when twenty-five have passed, the next night is the fifth."

[٢٧٧٤] ٢١٧-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ خَلَّادٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: اعْتَكَفَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوْسَطَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، يَلْتَمِسُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُبَانَ لَهُ، فَلَمَّا انْقَضَيْنَ، أَمَرَ بِالْبِنَاءِ فَقُوِّضَ، ثُمَّ أُبِينَتْ لَهُ أَنَّهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فَأَمَرَ بِالْبِنَاءِ فَأُعِيدَ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ عَلَىٰ النَّاسِ فَقَالَ ﷺ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنَّهَا كَانَتْ أُبِينَتْ لِي لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ، وَإِنِّي خَرَجْتُ لِأُخْبِرَكُمْ بِهَا، فَجَاءَ رَجُلَانِ يَحْتَقَّانِ، مَعَهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ، فَنُسِّيتُهَا، فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، الْتَمِسُوهَا فِي التَّاسِعَةِ وَالسَّابِعَةِ وَالْخَامِسَةِ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا سَعِيدٍ! إِنَّكُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِالْعَدَدِ مِنَّا، قَالَ: أَجَلْ، نَحْنُ أَحَقُّ بِذَلِكَ مِنْكُمْ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: مَا التَّاسِعَةُ وَالسَّابِعَةُ وَالْخَامِسَةُ؟ قَالَ: إِذَا مَضَتْ وَاحِدَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ فَالَّتِي تَلِيهَا ثِنْتَيْنِ وَعِشْرِينَ، وَهِيَ التَّاسِعَةُ، فَإِذَا مَضَتْ ثَلَاثٌ وَعِشْرُونَ فَالَّتِي تَلِيهَا

السَّابِعَةُ، فَإِذَا مَضَىٰ خَمْسٌ وَعِشْرُونَ فَالَّتِي تَلِيهَا الْخَامِسَةُ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ خَلَّادٍ مَكَانَ يَحْتَقَّانِ: يَخْتَصِمَانِ.

[2775] 218 - (1168) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Unais that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I was shown *Lailat Al-Qadr* then I was caused to forget it, but I was shown that on the (following) morning I would be prostrating in water and mud." It rained on the night of the twenty-third, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ led us in prayer; when he finished, the traces of water and mud were on his forehead and nose.

Busr (a narrator) said: " 'Abdullâh bin Unais used to say: 'The twenty-third.'"

[٢٧٧٥] ٢١٨-(١١٦٨) وحَدَّثنا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَهْلِ بْنِ إِسْحَٰقَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْأَشْعَثِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ الْكَنْدِيُّ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ - [وَ]قَالَ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: عَنِ الضَّحَّاكِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ - عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَىٰ عُمَرَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أُنَيْسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أُرِيتُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ ثُمَّ أُنْسِيتُهَا، وَأَرَانِي صَبِيحَتَهَا أَسْجُدُ فِي مَاءٍ وَطِينٍ» قَالَ: فَمُطِرْنَا لَيْلَةَ ثَلَاثٍ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَصَلَّىٰ بِنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَانْصَرَفَ وَإِنَّ أَثَرَ الْمَاءِ وَالطِّينِ عَلَىٰ جَبْهَتِهِ وَأَنْفِهِ.

قَالَ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أُنَيْسٍ يَقُولُ: ثَلَاثٍ وَعِشْرِينَ.

[2776] 219 - (169) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Seek *Lailat Al-Qadr* in the last ten nights of Ramaḍân.'"

[٢٧٧٦] ٢١٩-(١١٦٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَوَكِيعٌ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: -

قَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: «الْتَمِسُوا»؛ وَقَالَ وَكِيعٌ: - «تَحَرَّوْا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ».

[2777] 220 - (762) Zirr bin Hubaish said: "I asked Ubayy bin Ka'b [may Allâh be pleased with them]: 'Your brother Ibn Mas'ûd says that whoever prays *Qiyâm* (night prayers) all year, he will find *Lailat Al-Qadr*.' He said: 'May Allâh have mercy on him, he intended that the people should not rely (on just one night). But he knew that it is in Ramadân, and that it is in the last ten nights, and that it is the night of the twenty-seventh.' Then he swore unequivocally that it is the twenty-seventh. I said: 'On what basis do you say that, O Abû Al-Mundhir?' He said: 'By the sign of which the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us: "On that day the sun rises with no rays."'

[٢٧٧٧] ٢٢٠-(٧٦٢) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ: قَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدَةَ وعَاصِمِ بْنِ أَبِي النَّجُودِ، سَمِعَا زِرَّ بْنَ حُبَيْشٍ يَقُولُ: سَأَلْتُ أُبَيَّ بْنَ كَعْبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ أَخَاكَ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ: مَنْ يَقُمِ الْحَوْلَ يُصِبْ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ، فَقَالَ: رَحِمَهُ اللهِ، أَرَادَ أَنْ لَا يَتَّكِلَ النَّاسُ، أَمَا إِنَّهُ قَدْ عَلِمَ أَنَّهَا فِي رَمَضَانَ، وَأَنَّهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، وَأَنَّهَا لَيْلَةُ سَبْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ، ثُمَّ حَلَفَ لَا يَسْتَثْنِي، أَنَّهَا لَيْلَةُ سَبْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَقُلْتُ: بِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ تَقُولُ ذَلِكَ؟ يَا أَبَا الْمُنْذِرِ! قَالَ: بِالْعَلَامَةِ، أَوْ بِالْآيَةِ الَّتِي أَخْبَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَنَّهَا تَطْلُعُ يَوْمَئِذٍ، لَا شُعَاعَ لَهَا». [راجع: ١٧٨٥]

[2778] 221 - (...) It was narrated that Ubayy bin Ka'b [may Allâh be pleased with them] said concerning *Lailat Al-Qadr*: "By Allâh, I know it" - (one of the narrators) Shu'bah said: "To the best of my knowledge" - "it is the

[٢٧٧٨] ٢٢١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَةَ ابْنَ أَبِي لُبَابَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ زِرِّ بْنِ حُبَيْشٍ،

night which the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded us to spend in prayer, it is the night of the twenty-seventh."

Shu'bah was uncertain about this phrase: "It is the night which the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded us (to spend in prayer)." He said: "A friend of mine narrated it to me from him."

عَنْ أُبَيِّ بْنِ كَعْبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ أُبَيٌّ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ: وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُهَا - قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: - وَأَكْثَرُ عِلْمِي هِيَ اللَّيْلَةُ الَّتِي أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِقِيَامِهَا، هِيَ لَيْلَةُ سَبْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ.

وَإِنَّمَا شَكَّ شُعْبَةُ فِي هٰذَا الْحَرْفِ: هِيَ اللَّيْلَةُ الَّتِي أَمَرَنَا بِهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ. قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي بِهَا صَاحِبٌ لِي عَنْهُ.

[2779] 222 - (1170) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We were talking about *Lailat Al-Qadr* in the presence of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and he said: 'Who among you remembers when the moon rose looking like part of a bowl?'"

[٢٧٧٩] ٢٢٢-(١١٧٠) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ وَهُوَ الْفَزَارِيُّ عَنْ يَزِيدَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ كَيْسَانَ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: تَذَاكَرْنَا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَيُّكُمْ يَذْكُرُ، حِينَ طَلَعَ الْقَمَرُ، وَهُوَ مِثْلُ شِقِّ جَفْنَةٍ؟».

14. The Book Of *I'tikâf*

٣ - (المعجم ١٤) - كتاب الاعتكاف (التحفة ...)

Chapter 1. *I'tikâf* During The Last Ten Days Of Ramaḍân

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ اعتكاف العشر الأواخر من رمضان) (التحفة ٤١)

[2780] 1 - (1171) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân.

[٢٧٨٠] **١-(١١٧١) وَحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ مِهْرَانَ الرَّازِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ ابْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَعْتَكِفُ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ.

[2781] 2 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân. Nâfi' said: "'Abdullâh showed me the place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* in the *Masjid*."

[٢٧٨١] **٢-(...) وحَدَّثني** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ أَنَّ نَافِعًا حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَعْتَكِفُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَاخِرَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، قَالَ نَافِعٌ: وَقَدْ أَرَانِي عَبْدُ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] الْمَكَانَ الَّذِي كَانَ يَعْتَكِفُ فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ.

[2782] 3 - (1172) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh

[٢٧٨٢] **٣-(١١٧٢) وحَدَّثنا** سَهْلُ

be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân."

[2783] 4 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân."

[2784] 5 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân, until Allâh took his soul in death, then his wives observed *I'tikâf* after him.

ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُقْبَةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ السَّكُونِيُّ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَعْتَكِفُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَاخِرَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ.

[٢٧٨٣] ٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا سَهْلُ ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ هِشَامٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُمَا - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَعْتَكِفُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَاخِرَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ.

[٢٧٨٤] ٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَعْتَكِفُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَاخِرَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، حَتَّىٰ تَوَفَّاهُ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، ثُمَّ اعْتَكَفَ أَزْوَاجُهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ.

Chapter 2. When Should The One Who Wants To Observe *I'tikâf* Enter His Place Of *I'tikâf*?

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ متى يدخل من أراد الاعتكاف في معتكفه)

(التحفة ٤٢)

[2785] 6 - (1173) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wanted to observe *I'tikâf*, he prayed *Fajr* then he entered his place of *I'tikâf*. He commanded that his tent be set up - when he wanted to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân - and Zainab ordered that her tent be set up, and other wives of the Prophet ﷺ ordered that their tents be set up. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed *Fajr*, he looked and saw the tents, and he said: 'Is it righteousness that they seek?' He ordered that his tent be taken down and he did not observe *I'tikâf* during (that) Ramaḍân, until he observed *I'tikâf* during the first ten days of Shawwâl."

[٢٧٨٥] ٦-(١١٧٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، إِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَعْتَكِفَ، صَلَّى الْفَجْرَ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ مُعْتَكَفَهُ، وَإِنَّهُ أَمَرَ بِخِبَائِهِ فَضُرِبَ - لَمَّا أَرَادَ الِاعْتِكَافَ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ - فَأَمَرَتْ زَيْنَبُ بِخِبَائِهَا فَضُرِبَ، وَأَمَرَ غَيْرُهَا مِنْ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِخِبَائِهِا فَضُرِبَ، فَلَمَّا صَلَّىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْفَجْرَ نَظَرَ، فَإِذَا الْأَخْبِيَةُ، فَقَالَ: «آلْبِرَّ يُرِدْنَ؟» فَأَمَرَ بِخِبَائِهِ فَقُوِّضَ، وَتَرَكَ الِاعْتِكَافَ فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، حَتَّىٰ اعْتَكَفَ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ شَوَّالٍ.

[2786] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Abû Mu'âwiyah (no. 2785) was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] from the Prophet ﷺ.

In the *Hadîth* of Ibn 'Uyaynah, 'Amr bin Al-Ḥârith and Ibn Isḥâq, it mentions 'Âishah, Ḥafṣah and Zainab [may Allâh be pleased with them] setting up tents for *I'tikâf*.

[٢٧٨٦] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ سَوَّادٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُغِيرَةِ:

حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنِ ابْنِ إِسْحٰقَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ وَعَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ وَابْنِ إِسْحٰقَ ذِكْرُ عَائِشَةَ وَحَفْصَةَ وَزَيْنَبَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُنَّ] أَنَّهُنَّ ضَرَبْنَ الْأَخْبِيَةَ لِلاعْتِكَافِ.

Chapter 3. Striving Harder In Worship During The Last Ten Days Of Ramaḍân

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ الاجتهاد في العشر الأواخر من شهر رمضان) (التحفة ٤٣)

[2787] 7 - (1174) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "When the (last) ten (nights) began, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would stay awake at night, wake his family, strive hard (in worship) and tighten his *Izâr*."[1]

[٢٧٨٧] ٧-(١١٧٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، - قَالَ إِسْحٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ [بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ]- عَنْ أَبِي يَعْفُورٍ، عَنْ مُسْلِمِ بْنِ صُبَيْحٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا دَخَلَ الْعَشْرُ، أَحْيَا اللَّيْلَ وَأَيْقَظَ أَهْلَهُ، وَجَدَّ، وَشَدَّ الْمِئْزَرَ.

[1] "Tighten his *Izâr*" — they say its meaning is striving hard in worship, or avoiding intimacy with his wives during this period.

[2788] 8 - (1175) 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to strive harder in the last ten (nights of Ramaḍân) than at any other time."

[٢٧٨٨] **٨-(١١٧٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ - قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ - عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ الْأَسْوَدَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يَقُولُ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَجْتَهِدُ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، مَا لَا يَجْتَهِدُ فِي غَيْرِهِ.

Chapter 4. Fasting The (First) Ten Days Of Dhul-Ḥijjah

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ صوم عشر ذي الحجة) (التحفة ٤٤)

[2789] 9 - (1176) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I never saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fasting in the ten days (of Dhul-Ḥijjah)."

[٢٧٨٩] **٩-(١١٧٦) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحٰقُ - قَالَ إِسْحٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: مَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ صَائِمًا فِي الْعَشْرِ قَطُّ.

[2790] 10 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ did not fast the ten days (of Dhul-Ḥijjah).

[٢٧٩٠] **١٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يَصُمِ الْعَشْرَ.

15. The Book Of *Ḥajj*

٤ - (المعجم ١٥) - كتاب الحج (التحفة ٧)

Chapter 1. What One Who Has Entered *Iḥrâm* For *Ḥajj* Or *'Umrah* Is Permitted To Wear, And What Is Not Permissible, And Perfume Is Forbidden For Him

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ ما يباح للمحرم بحج أو عمرة لبسه، وما لا يباح، وبيان تحريم الطيب عليه) (التحفة ١)

[2791] 1 - (1177) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a man asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "What clothes may the *Muḥrim* wear?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do not wear shirts, turbans, trousers, burnoos or *Khuff*, except for one who cannot find sandals, in which case he may wear *Khuff* but he should cut them (so that they come) lower than the ankles. And do not wear any clothes that have been dyed with saffron or *Wars*."'

[٢٧٩١] ١-(١١٧٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ: مَا يَلْبَسُ الْمُحْرِمُ مِنَ الثِّيَابِ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَلْبَسُوا الْقَمِيصَ، وَلَا الْعَمَائِمَ، وَلَا السَّرَاوِيلَاتِ، وَلَا الْبَرَانِسَ، وَلَا الْخِفَافَ، إِلَّا أَحَدٌ لَا يَجِدُ النَّعْلَيْنِ، فَلْيَلْبَسِ الْخُفَّيْنِ، وَلْيَقْطَعْهُمَا أَسْفَلَ مِنَ الْكَعْبَيْنِ، وَلَا تَلْبَسُوا مِنَ الثِّيَابِ شَيْئًا مَسَّهُ الزَّعْفَرَانُ وَلَا الْوَرْسُ».

[2792] 2 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ was asked: 'What may the pilgrim in *Iḥrâm* wear?' He said: 'The pilgrim in

[٢٧٩٢] ٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ

Iḥrâm should not wear a shirt, or a turban, or a burnoose, or trousers, or any garment that has been dyed with *Wars* or saffron, or *Khuff*, unless he cannot find any sandals, in which case he should cut them, so that they come lower than the ankles.'"

سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: سُئِلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: مَا يَلْبَسُ الْمُحْرِمُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا يَلْبَسُ الْمُحْرِمُ الْقَمِيصَ، وَلَا الْعِمَامَةَ، وَلَا الْبُرْنُسَ، وَلَا السَّرَاوِيلَ، وَلَا ثَوْبًا مَسَّهُ وَرْسٌ وَلَا زَعْفَرَانٌ، وَلَا الْخُفَّيْنِ، إِلَّا أَنْ لَا يَجِدَ نَعْلَيْنِ فَلْيَقْطَعْهُمَا، حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَا أَسْفَلَ مِنَ الْكَعْبَيْنِ».

[2793] 3 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade the pilgrim in *Iḥrâm* to wear any garment dyed with saffron or *Wars*, and he said: 'Whoever cannot find any sandals, let him wear *Khuff*, and cut them (so that they come) lower than the ankles.'"

[٢٧٩٣] ٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: نَهَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَلْبَسَ الْمُحْرِمُ ثَوْبًا مَصْبُوغًا بِزَعْفَرَانٍ أَوْ وَرْسٍ وَقَالَ: «مَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ نَعْلَيْنِ فَلْيَلْبَسِ الْخُفَّيْنِ، وَلْيَقْطَعْهُمَا أَسْفَلَ مِنَ الْكَعْبَيْنِ».

[2794] 4 - (1178) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "When delivering a *Khuṭbah*, I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Trousers, for the one who cannot find an *Izâr*, and *Khuff*, for the one who cannot find sandals' - referring to the pilgrim in *Iḥrâm*."

[٢٧٩٤] ٤-(١١٧٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَخْطُبُ يَقُولُ: «السَّرَاوِيلُ، لِمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدِ الْإِزَارَ، وَالْخُفَّانِ، لِمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدِ النَّعْلَيْنِ» يَعْنِي الْمُحْرِمَ.

[2795] **(...)** It was narrated from 'Amr bin Dînâr with this chain, that he (Ibn 'Abbâs) heard the Prophet ﷺ deliver a *Khutbah* in 'Arafât, and he mentioned this *Hadîth* (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2794).

[٢٧٩٥] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو غَسَّانَ الرَّازِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ قَالَا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ [أَنَّهُ] سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ بِعَرَفَاتٍ، فَذَكَرَ هٰذَا الْحَدِيثَ.

[2796] **(...)** It was narrated from 'Amr bin Dînâr with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2794), but none of them (the narrators) mention that he was delivering a *Khutbah* in 'Arafat, except Shu'bah alone.

[٢٧٩٦] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، كُلُّ هٰؤُلَاءِ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَحَدٌ مِنْهُمْ: يَخْطُبُ بِعَرَفَاتٍ، غَيْرُ شُعْبَةَ وَحْدَهُ.

[2797] **5 - (1179)** It was narrated that Jâbir [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever cannot find any sandals, let him wear *Khuff*, and whoever cannot find an *Izâr*, let him wear trousers.'"

[٢٧٩٧] ٥-(١١٧٩) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ نَعْلَيْنِ فَلْيَلْبَسْ خُفَّيْنِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ إِزَارًا فَلْيَلْبَسْ سَرَاوِيلَ».

[2798] **6 - (1180)** It was narrated from Safwân bin Ya'la bin Munyah that his father [may

[٢٧٩٨] ٦-(١١٨٠) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَطَاءُ بْنُ

Allâh be pleased with them] said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ wearing a *Jubbah* on which was some *Khalûq* (a kind of perfume)" - or he said: "Traces of *Ṣufrah* - while he was at Al-Ji'rânah.' He said: 'What do you command me to do during my *'Umrah*?' The Revelation came upon the Prophet ﷺ so he was covered with a garment.'"

Ya'la used to say: "I wish that I could see the Prophet ﷺ when the Revelation comes upon him." "He ('Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb) said: 'Would you like to see the Prophet ﷺ when the Revelation has come upon him?' 'Umar lifted the edge of the garment and I saw him breathing deeply." "When it was over, he (ﷺ) said:

'Where is the one who was asking about *'Umrah*? Wash the traces of *Ṣufrah*' - or he said: 'the traces of *Khalûq* - from you and take off your *Jubbah*, and do in your *'Umrah* what you would do in your *Ḥajj*.'"

[2799] 7 - (...) It was narrated from Ṣafwân bin Ya'la that his father said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ wearing a *Jubbah* and perfumed with *Khalûq*, when he was in Al-Ji'rânah, and I was with the Prophet ﷺ. He said: 'I have entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* wearing this, and I have perfumed myself with *Khalûq*.' The Prophet ﷺ said to him: 'What would you do in

أَبِي رَبَاحٍ عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى ابْنِ مُنْيَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ، عَلَيْهِ جُبَّةٌ وَعَلَيْهَا خَلُوقٌ - أَوْ قَالَ أَثَرُ صُفْرَةٍ - فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ تَأْمُرُنِي أَنْ أَصْنَعَ فِي عُمْرَتِي؟ قَالَ: وَأُنْزِلَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الْوَحْيُ فَسُتِرَ بِثَوْبٍ، وَكَانَ يَعْلَى يَقُولُ: وَدِدْتُ أَنِّي أَرَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، وَقَدْ نَزَلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ، قَالَ فَقَالَ: أَيَسُرُّكَ أَنْ تَنْظُرَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَقَدْ أُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ؟ قَالَ فَرَفَعَ عُمَرُ طَرَفَ الثَّوْبِ، فَنَظَرْتُ إِلَيْهِ، لَهُ غَطِيطٌ - قَالَ وَأَحْسِبُهُ [قَالَ]: - كَغَطِيطِ الْبَكْرِ - قَالَ-: فَلَمَّا سُرِّيَ عَنْهُ قَالَ: «أَيْنَ السَّائِلُ عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ؟ اغْسِلْ عَنْكَ أَثَرَ الصُّفْرَةِ - أَوْ قَالَ: أَثَرَ الْخَلُوقِ - وَاخْلَعْ عَنْكَ جُبَّتَكَ، وَاصْنَعْ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ مَا أَنْتَ صَانِعٌ فِي حَجِّكَ».

[٢٧٩٩] ٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ وَهُوَ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ، وَأَنَا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَعَلَيْهِ مُقَطَّعَاتٌ يَعْنِي جُبَّةً، وَهُوَ مُتَضَمِّخٌ بِالْخَلُوقِ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَحْرَمْتُ بِالْعُمْرَةِ

your *Hajj*?' He said: 'I would take off this garment and wash off this *Khalûq*.' The Prophet ﷺ said to him: 'What you would do in your *Hajj*, do in your *'Umrah*.'"

وَعَلَيَّ هَـٰذَا، وَأَنَا مُتَضَمِّخٌ بِالْخَلُوقِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ «مَا كُنْتَ صَانِعًا فِي حَجِّكَ؟» قَالَ: أَنْزِعُ عَنِّي هَـٰذِهِ الثِّيَابَ، وَأَغْسِلُ عَنِّي هَـٰذَا الْخَلُوقَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا كُنْتَ صَانِعًا فِي حَجِّكَ، فَاصْنَعْهُ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ».

[2800] 8 - (...) Şafwân bin Ya'la bin Umayyah narrated that Ya'la used to say to 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb [may Allâh be pleased with them]: "Would that I could see the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ while the Revelation comes to him." When the Prophet ﷺ was at Al-Ji'rânah, and there was a cloth over the Prophet ﷺ with which he was being shaded, and some of his Companions, including 'Umar, were with him, a man came to him wearing a woolen *Jubbah* that was daubed with perfume. He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think of a man who enters *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah* wearing a *Jubbah* after daubing it with perfume?" The Prophet ﷺ looked at him for a moment, then he fell silent. The Revelation came to him and 'Umar gestured to Ya'la bin Umayyah, telling him to come. Ya'la came, and he put his head in, and he saw the Prophet ﷺ red in the face and breathing deeply. Then he was relieved of that and he said: "Where is the

[٢٨٠٠] ٨-(. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَىٰ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ؛ أَنَّ صَفْوَانَ بْنَ يَعْلَى بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ يَعْلَىٰ كَانَ يَقُولُ لِعُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: لَيْتَنِي أَرَىٰ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ يُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ، وَعَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ثَوْبٌ قَدْ أُظِلَّ بِهِ عَلَيْهِ، مَعَهُ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ، إِذْ جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ، عَلَيْهِ جُبَّةُ [صُوفٍ] مُتَضَمِّخٌ بِطِيبٍ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! كَيْفَ تَرَىٰ فِي رَجُلٍ أَحْرَمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ فِي جُبَّةٍ بَعْدَمَا تَضَمَّخَ بِطِيبٍ؟ فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سَاعَةً ثُمَّ سَكَتَ، فَجَاءَهُ الْوَحْيُ، فَأَشَارَ عُمَرُ بِيَدِهِ إِلَىٰ يَعْلَى بْنِ

one who asked me about *'Umrah* just now?" The man was sought, and brought, and the Prophet ﷺ said: "As for the perfume that is on you, wash it off three times, and as for the *Jubbah*, take it off, then do in your *'Umrah* what you would do in your *Ḥajj*."

أُمَيَّةَ: تَعَالَ، فَجَاءَ يَعْلَىٰ، فَأَدْخَلَ رَأْسَهُ، فَإِذَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مُحْمَرُّ الْوَجْهِ، يَغِطُّ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ سُرِّيَ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ الَّذِي سَأَلَنِي عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ آنِفًا؟» فَالْتُمِسَ الرَّجُلُ، فَجِيءَ بِهِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَمَّا الطِّيبُ الَّذِي بِكَ، فَاغْسِلْهُ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، وَأَمَّا الْجُبَّةُ، فَانْزِعْهَا، ثُمَّ اصْنَعْ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ مَا تَصْنَعُ فِي حَجِّكَ».

[2801] 9 - (...) It was narrated from Ṣafwân bin Ya'la bin Umayyah, from his father [may Allâh be pleased with them], that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ when he was at Al-Ji'rânah. He had entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* and he had put *Ṣufrah* (*Khalûq*) in his hair and beard, and was wearing a *Jubbah*. He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, I have entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*, and I am as you see." He said: "Take off the *Jubbah* and wash off the *Ṣufrah*, and what you would do in your *Ḥajj*, do it in your *'Umrah*."

[٢٨٠١] **٩**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** عُقْبَةُ بْنُ مُكْرَمٍ الْعَمِّيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ - لِابْنِ رَافِعٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرِ بْنِ حَازِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَيْسًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ، قَدْ أَهَلَّ بِالْعُمْرَةِ، وَهُوَ مُصَفِّرٌ لِحْيَتَهُ وَرَأْسَهُ، وَعَلَيْهِ جُبَّةٌ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي أَحْرَمْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَأَنَا كَمَا تَرَىٰ، فَقَالَ: «انْزِعْ عَنْكَ الْجُبَّةَ، وَاغْسِلْ عَنْكَ الصُّفْرَةَ، وَمَا كُنْتَ صَانِعًا فِي حَجِّكَ، فَاصْنَعْهُ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ».

[2802] 10 - (...) Ṣafwân bin Ya'la narrated that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and a

[٢٨٠٢] **١٠**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَلِيٍّ عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا رَبَاحُ بْنُ أَبِي

man came to him wearing a *Jubbah* and bearing traces of *Khalûq*. He said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*; what should I do?' He remained silent and did not answer him. 'Umar used to cover him when the Revelation came upon him, to shade him. I said to 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]: 'I would like, when the Revelation comes upon him, to put my head under the cloth with him.' When the Revelation came upon him, 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] covered him with the cloth, and I came and put my head under the cloth with him, and I looked at him. When it was over, he said: 'Where is the one who was asking about *'Umrah* just now?' The man stood up and he said: 'Take off your *Jubbah*, and wash off the traces of *Khalûq* that are on you, and do in your *'Umrah* what you would do in your *Ḥajj*.'"

مَعْرُوفٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءً قال: أَخْبَرَنِي صَفْوَانُ بْنُ يَعْلَىٰ عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ عَلَيْهِ جُبَّةٌ، بِهَا أَثَرٌ مِنْ خَلُوقٍ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي أَحْرَمْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَكَيْفَ أَفْعَلُ؟ فَسَكَتَ عَنْهُ، فَلَمْ يَرْجِعْ إِلَيْهِ، وَكَانَ عُمَرُ يَسْتُرُهُ، إِذَا أُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ يُظِلُّهُ، فَقُلْتُ لِعُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: إِنِّي أُحِبُّ، إِذَا أُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ، أَنْ أُدْخِلَ رَأْسِي مَعَهُ فِي الثَّوْبِ، فَلَمَّا أُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ، خَمَّرَهُ عُمَرُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] بِالثَّوْبِ، فَجِئْتُهُ فَأَدْخَلْتُ رَأْسِي مَعَهُ فِي الثَّوْبِ، فَنَظَرْتُ إِلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا سُرِّيَ عَنْهُ قَالَ: «أَيْنَ السَّائِلُ آنِفًا عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ؟» فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ الرَّجُلُ، فَقَالَ: «انْزِعْ عَنْكَ جُبَّتَكَ، وَاغْسِلْ أَثَرَ الْخَلُوقِ الَّذِي بِكَ، وَافْعَلْ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ مَا كُنْتَ فَاعِلًا فِي حَجِّكَ».

Chapter 2. The *Mawâqît* Of *Ḥajj*

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ مواقيت الحج) (التحفة ٢)

[2803] 11 - 1181 It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ defined the *Mîqât* of the people of Al-Madînah as Dhul-Ḥulaifah; that of the people of Ash-Shâm as Al-Juḥfah; that of the people of

[٢٨٠٣] ١١-(١١٨١) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَخَلَفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَقُتَيْبَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ عَمْرِو ابْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ

Najd as Qarn Al-Manâzil; and that of the people of Yemen as Yalamlam. And he said: 'And these *Mawâqît* are for the people at those very places, and besides them for those who come through those places with the intention of performing *Hajj* and *'Umrah*; and whoever is living within these boundaries can (begin the *Talbiyah*) from the place he starts, and the people of Makkah can start from Makkah.'"

[رَضِي اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: وَقَّتَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِأَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَلِأَهْلِ الشَّامِ الْجُحْفَةَ، وَلِأَهْلِ نَجْدٍ قَرْنَ [الْمَنَازِلِ]، وَلِأَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ يَلَمْلَمَ، قَالَ: «فَهُنَّ لَهُنَّ، وَلِمَنْ أَتَىٰ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ غَيْرِ أَهْلِهِنَّ، مِمَّنْ أَرَادَ الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ، فَمَنْ كَانَ دُونَهُنَّ فَمِنْ أَهْلِهِ، وَكَذَا فَكَذَلِكَ، حَتَّىٰ أَهْلُ مَكَّةَ يُهِلُّونَ مِنْهَا».

[2804] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ defined the *Mîqât* of the people of Al-Madînah as Dhul-Hulaifah; that of the people of Ash-Shâm as Al-Juhfah; that of the people of Najd as Qarn Al-Manâzil; and that of the people of Yemen as Yalamlam. And he said: "And these *Mîqât* are for the people at those very places, and besides them for those who come through those places with the intention of performing *Hajj* and *'Umrah*; and whoever is living within these boundaries can enter (*Ihram*) from the place he starts, and the people of Makkah can start from Makkah."

[٢٨٠٤] ١٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنهما]؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَقَّتَ لِأَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَلِأَهْلِ الشَّامِ الْجُحْفَةَ، وَلِأَهْلِ نَجْدٍ قَرْنَ الْمَنَازِلِ، وَلِأَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ يَلَمْلَمَ، وَقَالَ: «هُنَّ لَهُمْ، وَلِكُلِّ آتٍ أَتَىٰ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ غَيْرِهِنَّ، مِمَّنْ أَرَادَ الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ، وَمَنْ كَانَ دُونَ ذَلِكَ فَمِنْ حَيْثُ أَنْشَأَ، حَتَّىٰ أَهْلُ مَكَّةَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ».

[2805] 13 - (1182) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٢٨٠٥] ١٣-(١١٨٢) وحَدَّثنا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ

"The people of Al-Madînah should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Dhul-Hulaifah, the people of *Ash-Shâm* from Al-Juhfah and the people of Najd from Qarn."

'Abdullâh said: "And it was conveyed to me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'And the people of Yemen should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Yalamlam.'"

عَنْهُمَا]؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُهِلُّ أَهْلُ الْمَدِينَةِ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَأَهْلُ الشَّامِ مِنَ الْجُحْفَةِ، وَأَهْلُ نَجْدٍ مِنْ قَرْنٍ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ: وَبَلَغَنِي أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَيُهِلُّ أَهْلُ الْيَمَنِ مِنْ يَلَمْلَمَ».

[2806] 14 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb [may Allâh be pleased with them] that his father said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'The *Mîqât* for the people of Al-Madînah is Dhul-Hulaifah, the *Mîqât* for the people of *Ash-Shâm* is Mahya'ah - which is Al-Juhfah - and the *Mîqât* for the people of Najd is Qarn.'"

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "And they said that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said - although I did not hear that from him: 'And the *Mîqât* for the people of Yemen is Yalamlam.'"

[٢٨٠٦] ١٤-(...) وحَدَّثَني حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مُهَلُّ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ ذُو الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَمُهَلُّ أَهْلِ الشَّامِ مَهْيَعَةُ - وَهِيَ الْجُحْفَةُ - وَمُهَلُّ أَهْلِ نَجْدٍ قَرْنٌ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: وَزَعَمُوا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ - وَلَمْ أَسْمَعْ ذَلِكَ مِنْهُ - قَالَ: «وَمُهَلُّ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ يَلَمْلَمُ».

[2807] 15 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded the people of Al-Madînah to (begin the *Talbiyah*)

[٢٨٠٧] ١٥-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] [وَعَلِيُّ] بْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ

from Dhul-Hulaifah, the people of *Ash-Shâm* from Al-Juhfah and the people of Najd from Qarn."

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "And I was told that he said: 'The people of Yemen should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Yalamlam.'"

دِينَارٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: «أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ أَنْ يُهِلُّوا مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَأَهْلَ الشَّامِ مِنَ الْجُحْفَةِ، وَأَهْلَ نَجْدٍ مِنْ قَرْنٍ».

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: وَأُخْبِرْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَيُهِلُّ أَهْلُ الْيَمَنِ مِنْ يَلَمْلَمَ».

[2808] 16 - (1183) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] being asked about the *Mîqât*. He said: "I heard" - then he stopped and said: "I think he meant the Prophet ﷺ."

[٢٨٠٨] **١٦-(١١٨٣) حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُسْأَلُ عَنِ الْمُهَلِّ؟ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ - ثُمَّ انْتَهَى فَقَالَ: أُرَاهُ يَعْنِي النَّبِيَّ ﷺ -.

[2809] 17 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim, from his father [may Allâh be pleased with them], that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The people of Al-Madînah should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Dhul-Hulaifah, the people of *Ash-Shâm* should enter *Ihrâm* from Al-Juhfah and the people of Najd should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Qarn."

Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "And it was mentioned to me, although I did not hear it, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'And

[٢٨٠٩] **١٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُهِلُّ أَهْلُ الْمَدِينَةِ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَيُهِلُّ أَهْلُ الشَّامِ مِنَ الْجُحْفَةِ، وَيُهِلُّ أَهْلُ نَجْدٍ مِنْ قَرْنٍ».

قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: وَذُكِرَ لِي - وَلَمْ أَسْمَعْ - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَيُهِلُّ أَهْلُ الْيَمَنِ مِنْ يَلَمْلَمَ».

the people of Yemen should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Yalamlam.'"

[2810] 18 - (...) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh being asked about the *Mîqât*. He said: "I heard" - and I think he attributed it to the Prophet ﷺ - and said: "The *Mîqât* of the people of Al-Madînah is from Dhul-Hulaifah, and the other way is Al-Juhfah, and the *Mîqât* for the people of Al-'Irâq is from Dhât 'Irq, and the *Mîqât* for the people of Najd is from Qarn, and the *Mîqât* for the people of Yemen is Yalamlam."

[٢٨١٠] **١٨**-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ بَكْرٍ، قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُسْأَلُ عَنِ الْمُهَلِّ؟ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ - أَحْسَبُهُ رَفَعَ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - فَقَالَ: «مُهَلُّ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَالطَّرِيقُ الْآخَرُ الْجُحْفَةُ، وَمُهَلُّ أَهْلِ الْعِرَاقِ مِنْ ذَاتِ عِرْقٍ، وَمُهَلُّ أَهْلِ نَجْدٍ مِنْ قَرْنٍ، وَمُهَلُّ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ مِنْ يَلَمْلَمَ».

Chapter 3. The *Talbiyah*, Its Description And Timing

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ التلبية وصفتها ووقتها) (التحفة ٣)

[2811] 19 - (1184) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the *Talbiyah* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was: "*Labbaik Allâhumma labbaik, labbaika lâ sharîka laka labbaik, inna al-hamda wan-ni'matah laka wal-mulk, lâ sharîka lak* (Here I am, O Allâh, here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise and grace and dominion are Yours, You have no partner)."

[٢٨١١] **١٩**-(١١٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ تَلْبِيَةَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ».

وَقَالَ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to add to it (the words): "*Labbaika labbaika labbaika wa sa'daika wal-khair fî yadaika, labbaika warraghbâu' ilaika wal-'aml* (Here I am, here I am, and at Your service; all good is in Your hands, here I am, seeking Your pleasure and striving for Your sake)."

اللهِ عَنْهُمَا] يَزِيدُ فِيهَا: لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ، وَسَعْدَيْكَ، وَالْخَيْرُ بِيَدَيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ وَالرَّغْبَاءُ إِلَيْكَ وَالْعَمَلُ.

[2812] 20 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the when the camel of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up with him at the *Masjid* of Dhul-Ḥulaifah, he would begin the *Talbiyah* saying: "*Labbaik Allâhumma labbaik, labbaika lâ sharîka laka labbaik, inna al-ḥamda wan-ni'matah laka wal-mulk, lâ sharîka lak* (Here I am, O Allâh, here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise and grace and dominion are Yours, You have no partner)."

They said: "And 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to say: 'This is the *Talbiyah* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.'"

Nâfi' said: "'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to add to this the words: '*Labbaika labbaika wa sa'daika wal-khayr fî yadaika, labbaika warraghbâu' ilaika wal-'aml* (Here I am, here I am, and at Your

[٢٨١٢] ٢٠-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، وَنَافِعٍ مَوْلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ، وَحَمْزَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ، إِذَا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ رَاحِلَتُهُ قَائِمَةً عِنْدَ مَسْجِدِ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، أَهَلَّ فَقَالَ: «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ».

قَالُوا: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: هَٰذِهِ تَلْبِيَةُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ،

قَالَ: قَالَ نَافِعٌ: كَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَزِيدُ مَعَ هَٰذَا: لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ، وَسَعْدَيْكَ، وَالْخَيْرُ بِيَدَيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ، وَالرَّغْبَاءُ إِلَيْكَ وَالْعَمَلُ.

service; all good is in Your hands, here I am, seeking Your pleasure and striving for Your sake).'"

[2813] (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I learned the *Talbiyah* from the mouth of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..." and he mentioned a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2812).

[٢٨١٣] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ يَعْني ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: تَلَقَّفْتُ التَّلْبِيَةَ مِنْ فِي رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[2814] 21 - (...) Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar narrated that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ (begin the *Talbiyah*) *Mulabidan*,[1] saying: '*Labbaik Allâhumma labbaik, labbaika lâ sharîka laka labbaik, inna al-hamda wan-ni'matah laka wal-mulk, lâ sharîka lak* (Here I am, O Allâh, here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise and grace and dominion are Yours, You have no partner).'" And he did not add anything to these words.

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to pray two *Rak'ah* in Dhul-Hulaifah, then when his camel rose up with him by the *Masjid* of Dhul-Hulaifah, he would (begin

[٢٨١٤] ٢١-(...) **وحَدَّثَني** حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: فَإِنَّ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يُهِلُّ مُلَبِّدًا يَقُولُ: «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ» لَا يَزِيدُ عَلَىٰ هَٰؤُلَاءِ الْكَلِمَاتِ.

وَإِنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] كَانَ يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: يَرْكَعُ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ إِذَا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ النَّاقَةُ قَائِمَةً عِنْدَ مَسْجِدِ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، أَهَلَّ بِهَٰؤُلَاءِ الْكَلِمَاتِ.

[1] Having a gum like substance applied to the head to keep the hair matted together.

the *Talbiyah*) by saying these words."

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to say: "'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to (begin the *Talbiyah*) of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, with these words, and he would say: '*Labbaika Allâhumma labbaika Allâhumma labbaika wa sa'daika wal-khair fî yadaika, labbaika war-raghbâu' ilaika wal-'aml* (Here I am, here I am, here I am, and at Your service; all good is in Your hands, here I am, seeking Your pleasure and striving for Your sake)'"

وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: كَانَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يُهِلُّ بِإِهْلَالِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْ هٰؤُلَاءِ الْكَلِمَاتِ، وَيَقُولُ: لَبَّيْكَ اللّٰهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ وَسَعْدَيْكَ، وَالْخَيْرُ فِي يَدَيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ وَالرَّغْبَاءُ إِلَيْكَ وَالْعَمَلُ.

[2815] 22 - (1185) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The idolators used to say: '*Labbaika lâ sharîka lak* (Here we are, You have no partner).' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would say: "Woe to you, stop there." But they would continue: 'Except a partner that You have, and You control him and all that he possesses'. And they would say this as they circumambulated the Ka'bah.'"

[٢٨١٥] ٢٢-(١١٨٥) وحَدَّثَني عَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَظِيمِ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْيَمَامِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو زُمَيْلٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ يَقُولُونَ: لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ، قَالَ فَيَقُولُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَيْلَكُمْ! قَدْ قَدْ» فَيَقُولُونَ: إِلَّا شَرِيكًا هُوَ لَكَ، تَمْلِكُهُ وَمَا مَلَكَ. يَقُولُونَ هٰذَا وَهُمْ يَطُوفُونَ بِالْبَيْتِ.

Chapter 4. The Command To The People Of Al-Madînah To Enter *Iḥrâm* From The *Masjid* At Ḍhul-Ḥulaifah

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ أمر أهل المدينة بالإحرام من عند مسجد ذي الحليفة) (التحفة ٤)

[2816] 23 - (1186) It was

[٢٨١٦] ٢٣-(١١٨٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا

narrated from Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh that he heard his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "This Baidâ' of yours is the one concerning which you attribute a lie to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ only (began the *Talbiyah*) from the *Masjid*, meaning at Dhul-Ḥulaifah."

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَاهُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: بَيْدَاؤُكُمْ هَٰذِهِ الَّتِي تَكْذِبُونَ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِيهَا، مَا أَهَلَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَّا مِنْ عِنْدِ الْمَسْجِدِ، يَعْنِي ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ.

[2817] 24 - (...) It was narrated that Sâlim said: "When it was said to Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that they should enter *Iḥrâm* from Al-Baidâ', he said: 'Al-Baidâ' is that concerning which you attribute a lie to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ only (began the *Talbiyah*) from beside the tree, when his camel stood up with him.'"

[٢٨١٧] **٢٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] إِذَا قِيلَ لَهُ: الْإِحْرَامُ مِنَ الْبَيْدَاءِ، قَالَ: الْبَيْدَاءُ الَّتِي تَكْذِبُونَ فِيهَا عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ! مَا أَهَلَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَّا مِنْ عِنْدِ الشَّجَرَةِ، حِينَ قَامَ بِهِ بَعِيرُهُ.

Chapter 5. Clarifying That It Is Better To Enter *Iḥrâm* When A Person's Mount Sets Off With Him, Heading Towards Makkah, Not Straight After The Two *Rak'ah*

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ بيان أن الأفضل أن يحرم حين تنبعث به راحلته متوجها إلى مكة لا عقب الركعتين) (التحفة ٥)

[2818] 25 - (1187) It was narrated from 'Ubaid bin Juraij that he said to 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]: "O Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân! I have seen you doing

[٢٨١٨] **٢٥-(١١٨٧) وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِعَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ

four things that I have not seen any of your companions doing." He said: "What are they, O Ibn Juraij?" He said: "I saw that you do not touch any of the corners (of the Ka'bah) except the two Yemeni corners, and I saw you wearing *Sibtiyyah* sandals, and I saw you applying *Sufrah*, and when you were in Makkah, I saw the people (beginning the *Talbiyah*) when they saw the crescent, but you did not (begin the *Talbiyah*) until the day of *At-Tarwiyah*."

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "As for the corners, I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ touch any but the two Yemeni corners. As for the *Sibtiyyah* sandals, I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wearing sandals on which there was no hair and performing *Wudû'* in them, so I like to wear them. As for the *Sufrah*, I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ using it and I like to use it. As for (beginning the *Talbiyah*), I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ (begin the *Talbiyah*) until his mount set off with him."

[رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ! رَأَيْتُكَ تَصْنَعُ أَرْبَعًا، لَمْ أَرَ أَحَدًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِكَ يَصْنَعُها، قَالَ: مَا هُنَّ! يَا ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ؟ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُكَ لَا تَمَسُّ مِنَ الْأَرْكَانِ إِلَّا الْيَمَانِيَيْنِ، وَرَأَيْتُكَ تَلْبَسُ النِّعَالَ السِّبْتِيَّةَ، وَرَأَيْتُكَ تَصْبُغُ بِالصُّفْرَةِ، وَرَأَيْتُكَ، إِذَا كُنْتَ بِمَكَّةَ، أَهَلَّ النَّاسُ إِذَا رَأَوُا الْهِلَالَ وَلَمْ تُهْلِلْ أَنْتَ حَتّٰى يَكُونَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ.

فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: أَمَّا الْأَرْكَانُ، فَإِنِّي لَمْ أَرَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَمَسُّ إِلَّا الْيَمَانِيَيْنِ، وَأَمَّا النِّعَالُ السِّبْتِيَّةُ، فَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَلْبَسُ النِّعَالَ الَّتِي لَيْسَ فِيهَا شَعَرٌ، وَيَتَوَضَّأُ فِيهَا، فَأَنَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَلْبَسَهَا، وَأَمَّا الصُّفْرَةُ، فَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَصْبُغُ بِهَا، فَأَنَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَصْبُغَ بِهَا، وَأَمَّا الْإِهْلَالُ، فَإِنِّي لَمْ أَرَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يُهِلُّ حَتّٰى تَنْبَعِثَ بِهِ رَاحِلَتُهُ.

[2819] 26 - (...) It was narrated that 'Ubaid bin Juraij said: "I performed *Hajj* with 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb [may Allâh be pleased with them] twelve times between *Hajj* and *'Umrah*. I said: 'O Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân, I saw you do four

[٢٨١٩] ٢٦-(...) حَدَّثَنِي هٰرُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو صَخْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ قُسَيْطٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: حَجَجْتُ مَعَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ

things...'" and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2819), except that with regard to (beginning the *Talbiyah*) he differed from the report of Al-Maqburî (a narrator), and he mentioned something similar.

عَنْهُمَا] بَيْنَ حَجٍّ وَعُمْرَةٍ، ثِنْتَيْ عَشْرَةَ مَرَّةً، فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ! لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ مِنْكَ أَرْبَعَ خِصَالٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِهٰذَا الْمَعْنَىٰ، إِلَّا فِي قِصَّةِ الْإِهْلَالِ، فَإِنَّهُ خَالَفَ رِوَايَةَ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، فَذَكَرَهُ بِمَعْنًى سِوَىٰ ذِكْرِهِ إِيَّاهُ.

[2820] 28 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ put his foot in the stirrup and his mount rose with him, he (began the *Talbiyah*) from Dhul-Hulaifah."

[٢٨٢٠] **٢٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا وَضَعَ رِجْلَهُ فِي الْغَرْزِ، وَانْبَعَثَتْ بِهِ رَاحِلَتُهُ قَائِمَةً، أَهَلَّ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ.

[2821] 28 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ (began the *Talbiyah*) when his camel stood up with him.

[٢٨٢١] **٢٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي** هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ أَخْبَرَنِي صَالِحُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنهما] أَنَّهُ كَانَ يُخْبِرُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَهَلَّ حِينَ اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ نَاقَتُهُ قَائِمَةً.

[2822] 29 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ getting onto his mount at Dhul-Hulaifah, then he (began the *Talbiyah*) when it stood up with him."

[٢٨٢٢] **٢٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي** حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَنَّ سَالِمَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ

اللهِ ﷺ رَكِبَ رَاحِلَتَهُ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، ثُمَّ يُهِلُّ حِينَ تَسْتَوِي بِهِ قَائِمَةً.

Chapter 6. Praying at the *Masjid* of Dhul-Hulaifah

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ الصلاة في مسجد ذي الحليفة) (التحفة ٦)

[2823] 30 - (1188) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stayed in Dhul-Hulaifah overnight when starting his *Hajj*, and he prayed in its *Masjid*.

[٢٨٢٣] ٣٠-(١١٨٨) وحَدَّثَني حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَىٰ - قَالَ أَحْمَدُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ حَرْمَلَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: بَاتَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ مَبْدَأَهُ، وَصَلَّىٰ فِي مَسْجِدِهَا.

Chapter 7. It Is Recommended To Apply Perfume Just Before Entering *Ihrâm*, And It Is Recommended To Use Musk, And It Does Not Matter If Its Glistening Traces Remain

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ استحباب الطيب قبيل الإحرام في البدن واستحبابه بالمسك وأنه لا بأس ببقاء وبيصه وهو بريقه ولمعانه) (التحفة ٧)

[2824] 31 - (1189) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî, from 'Urwah, from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she said: "I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he entered *Ihrâm*, and when he exited *Ihrâm* before circumambulating the Ka'bah."

[٢٨٢٤] ٣١-(١١٨٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لِحُرْمِهِ حِينَ أَحْرَمَ، وَلِحِلِّهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ.

[2825] 32 - (...) Aflah bin Humaid narrated, from Al-Qâsim bin Muhammad, from 'Âishah the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, who said: "I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with my hand for his *Ihrâm* and when he exited *Ihrâm*, before he circumambulated the Ka'bah."

[٢٨٢٥] **٣٢-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدِي لِحُرْمِهِ حِينَ أَحْرَمَ، وَلِحِلِّهِ حِينَ حَلَّ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ.

[2826] 33 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Al-Qâsim, from his father, from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her], that she said: "I used to put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for *Ihrâm*, before he entered *Ihrâm*, and when he exited *Ihrâm*, before he circumambulated the Ka'bah."

[٢٨٢٦] **٣٣-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱبْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أُطَيِّبُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لِإِحْرَامِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُحْرِمَ، وَلِحِلِّهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ.

[2827] 34 - (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Umar, who said: "I heard Al-Qâsim (narrate) from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] who said: 'I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he exited *Ihrâm* and for his *Ihrâm*.'"

[٢٨٢٧] **٣٤-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْقَاسِمَ عَنْ عائِشَةَ [رضي اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لِحِلِّهِ وَلِحُرْمِهِ.

[2828] 35 - (...) It was narrated from 'Umar bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Urwah, that he heard 'Urwah and Al-Qâsim narrating from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] who said: "I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with my hand in *Dharîrah*, during the Farewell Pilgrimage, when he exited *Ihrâm* and for *Ihrâm*."

[٢٨٢٨] **٣٥-(. . .) وحَدَّثَني** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُرْوَةَ وَالْقَاسِمَ يُخْبِرَانِ عَنْ عائشةَ [رضي الله عنها] قَالَتْ: طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدِي

بِذَرِيرَةٍ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، لِلْحِلِّ وَالْإِحْرَامِ.

[2829] 36 - (...) 'U<u>th</u>mân bin 'Urwah narrated that his father said: "I asked 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah [may Allâh be pleased with her]: 'With what did you perfume the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for his *Ihrâm*?' She said: 'With the best of perfume.'"

[٢٨٢٩] ٣٦-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عائشة [رضي الله عنها]: بِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ طَيَّبْتِ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عِنْدَ حُرْمِهِ؟ قَالَتْ: بِأَطْيَبِ الطِّيبِ.

[2830] 37 - (...) It was narrated that 'Uthmân bin 'Urwah said: "I heard 'Urwah narrating that 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: 'I used to put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, using the best perfume that I could find before he entered *Ihrâm*, then he entered *Ihrâm*.'"

[٢٨٣٠] ٣٧-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُرْوَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أُطَيِّبُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بِأَطْيَبِ مَا أَقْدِرُ عَلَيْهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُحْرِمَ ثُمَّ يُحْرِمُ.

[2831] 38 - (...) It was narrated from Ad-Dahhâk from Abû Rijâl from his mother, from 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she said: "I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for his *Ihrâm* when he entered *Ihrâm* and for his exiting *Ihrâm* before (he performed *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah*), using the best perfume that I could find."

[٢٨٣١] ٣٨-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ عَنْ أَبِي الرِّجَالِ، عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لِحُرْمِهِ حِينَ أَحْرَمَ، وَلِحِلِّهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُفِيضَ، بِأَطْيَبِ مَا وَجَدْتُ.

[2832] 39 - (1190) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm from Al-Aswad, from 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah [may Allâh

[٢٨٣٢] ٣٩-(١١٩٠) **وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو

اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يُحْرِمَ، يَتَطَيَّبُ بِأَطْيَبِ مَا أَجِدُ، ثُمَّ أَرَىٰ وَبِيصَ الدُّهْنِ فِي رَأْسِهِ وَلِحْيَتِهِ، بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ.

[2839] 45 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Aswad said: "'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: 'It is as if I can see the gleam of the perfume in the parting (of hair) of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, when he was in *Ihrâm*.'"

[٢٨٣٩] ٤٥-(...) وحَدَّثنا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]: كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَىٰ وَبِيصِ الْمِسْكِ فِي مَفْرِقِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ.

[2840] (...) A similar report (as no. 2839) was narrated from Al-Hasan bin 'Ubaidullâh with this chain.

[٢٨٤٠] (...) وحَدَّثَناه إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[2841] 46 - (1191) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "I used to put perfume on the Prophet ﷺ before he entered *Ihrâm*, and on the Day of Sacrifice before he circumambulated the Ka'bah, using perfume that contained musk."

[٢٨٤١] ٤٦-(١١٩١) وحَدَّثني أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مَنِيعٍ وَيَعْقُوبُ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَنْصُورٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَت: كُنْتُ أُطَيِّبُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُحْرِمَ، وَيَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ، بِطِيبٍ فِيهِ مِسْكٌ.

[2842] 47 - (1192) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm bin Muhammad bin Al-Muntashir

[٢٨٤٢] ٤٧-(١١٩٢) وحَدَّثنا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي

that his father said: "I asked 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] about a man putting on perfume then entering *Iḥrâm* in the morning. He said: 'I would not like to enter *Iḥrâm* reeking of perfume. If I were to rub pitch onto myself, that is dearer to me than doing that.' Then I entered upon 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] and told her that Ibn 'Umar has said: 'I would not like to enter *Iḥrâm* reeking of perfume. If I were to rub pitch onto myself, that is dearer to me than doing that.' 'Âishah said: 'I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for his *Iḥrâm*, then he went around to his wives, then in the morning he entered *Iḥrâm*.'"

عَوَانَةَ، قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْتَشِرِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِي اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ الرَّجُلِ يَتَطَيَّبُ ثُمَّ يُصْبِحُ مُحْرِمًا؟ فَقَالَ: مَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ أُصْبِحَ مُحْرِمًا أَنْضَخُ طِيبًا، لَأَنْ أُطَّلَى بِقَطِرَانٍ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ أَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ، فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] فَأَخْبَرْتُهَا أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: مَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ أُصْبِحَ مُحْرِمًا أَنْضَخُ طِيبًا، لَأَنْ أُطَّلَي بِقَطِرَانٍ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ أَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: أَنَا طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عِنْدَ إِحْرَامِهِ، ثُمَّ طَافَ فِي نِسَائِهِ، ثُمَّ أَصْبَحَ مُحْرِمًا.

[2843] 48 - (...) It was narrated that Ibrâhîm bin Muḥammad bin Al-Muntashir said: "I heard my father narrating from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she said: 'I used to put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, then he would go around to his wives, then he would enter *Iḥrâm* in the morning, smelling of perfume.'"

[٢٨٤٣] ٤٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْتَشِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أُطَيِّبُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ يَطُوفُ عَلَىٰ نِسَائِهِ، ثُمَّ يُصْبِحُ مُحْرِمًا يَنْضَخُ طِيبًا.

[2844] 49 - (...) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm bin Muḥammad bin Al-Muntashir that his father said: "I heard Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: 'If I

[٢٨٤٤] ٤٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ وَسُفْيَانَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ٱبْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْتَشِرِ، عَنْ

were to rub pitch onto myself, that is dearer to me than entering *Iḥrâm* reeking of perfume.' Then I entered upon 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] and told her what he had said. She said: 'I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ then he went around to his wives, then in the morning he entered *Iḥrâm*.'"

أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: لَأَنْ أُصْبِحَ مُطَّلِيًا بِقَطِرَانٍ، أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ أُصْبِحَ مُحْرِمًا أَنْضَخُ طِيبًا، قَالَ فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]، فَأَخْبَرْتُهَا بِقَوْلِهِ، فَقَالَتْ: طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَطَافَ فِي نِسَائِهِ، ثُمَّ أَصْبَحَ مُحْرِمًا.

Chapter 8. The Prohibition Of Hunting Game For The One Who Has Entered *Iḥrâm* For *Ḥajj* Or For *'Umrah* Or For Both

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ تحريم الصيد المأكول البري، وما أصله ذلك على المحرم بحجّ أو عمرة أو بهما) (التحفة ٨)

[2845] 50 - (1193) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that Aṣ-Ṣa'b bin Ja<u>thth</u>âmah Al-Lai<u>th</u>î gave the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ a gift of some onager meat when he was at Al-Abwâ' - or at Waddân - and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ refused it.

When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw the (expression) on his face, he said: "We would not have refused it, except that we have entered *Iḥrâm*."

[٢٨٤٥] ٥٠-(١١٩٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ الصَّعْبِ بْنِ جَثَّامَةَ اللَّيْثِيِّ أَنَّهُ أَهْدَىٰ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ حِمَارًا وَحْشِيًّا، وَهُوَ بِالْأَبْوَاءِ - أَوْ بِوَدَّانَ - فَرَدَّهُ عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

قَالَ: فَلَمَّا أَنْ رَأَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَا فِي وَجْهِي، قَالَ: «إِنَّا لَمْ نَرُدَّهُ عَلَيْكَ، إِلَّا أَنَّا حُرُمٌ».

[2846] 51 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî (a *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* similar to no. 2845) with this chain in which he said: "I gave him a gift

[٢٨٤٦] ٥١-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ

of some onager meat," as Mâlik said. In the *Hadîth* of Al-Laith and Sâlih it says that As-Sa'b bin Jaththâmah told him.

حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنٌ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: أَهْدَيْتُ لَهُ حِمَارَ وَحْشٍ كَمَا قَالَ مَالِكٌ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ وَصَالِحٍ أَنَّ الصَّعْبَ بْنَ جَثَّامَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ.

[2847] 52 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2845), and he said: "I gave him a gift of some onager meat."

[٢٨٤٧] **٥٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: أَهْدَيْتُ لَهُ مِنْ لَحْمِ حِمَارِ وَحْشٍ.

[2848] 53 - (1194) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "As-Sa'b bin Jaththâmah gave the Prophet ﷺ a gift of some onager meat when he was in *Ihrâm*, and he refused it and said: 'Were it not that we are in *Ihrâm*, we would have accepted it from you.'"

[٢٨٤٨] **٥٣-(١١٩٤) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَهْدَى الصَّعْبُ ابْنُ جَثَّامَةَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حِمَارَ وَحْشٍ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، فَرَدَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَقَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنَّا مُحْرِمُونَ، لَقَبِلْنَاهُ مِنْكَ».

[2849] 54 - (...) It was narrated from Sa'eed bin Jubair, from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2845).

[٢٨٤٩] **٥٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَنْصُورًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدُ] ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى

According to the report of Manṣûr from Al-Ḥakam: "Aṣ-Ṣa'b bin Jaththâmah gave the Prophet ﷺ a gift of a leg of onager."

According to the report of Shu'bah from Al-Ḥakam: "The rump of an onager that was dripping with blood."

According to the report of Shu'bah from Ḥabîb: "The Prophet ﷺ was given a piece of onager meat and he refused it."

وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا].

فِي رِوَايَةِ مَنْصُورٍ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ: أَهْدَى الصَّعْبُ بْنُ جَثَّامَةَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ رِجْلَ حِمَارِ [وَحْشٍ].

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ شُعْبَةَ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ: عَجُزَ حِمَارِ وَحْشٍ يَقْطُرُ دَمًا.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ شُعْبَةَ عَنْ حَبِيبٍ: أُهْدِيَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ شِقُّ حِمَارِ وَحْشٍ فَرَدَّهُ.

[2850] 55 - (1195) It was narrated from Ṭâwûs from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them], he said: "Zaid bin Arqam came and 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs said to him reminding him: 'What did you tell me about the game meat that was given to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he was in *Iḥrâm*?' He said: 'He was given a leg of game meat but he refused it, and (he ﷺ) said: "We cannot eat it, we are in *Iḥrâm*."

[٢٨٥٠] ٥٥-(١١٩٥) وحَدَّثني زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمَ زَيْدُ بْنُ أَرْقَمَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَسْتَذْكِرُهُ: كَيْفَ أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَنْ لَحْمِ صَيْدٍ أُهْدِيَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ حَرَامٌ؟ قَالَ: قَالَ: أُهْدِيَ لَهُ عُضْوٌ مِنْ لَحْمِ صَيْدٍ فَرَدَّهُ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّا لَا نَأْكُلُهُ، إِنَّا حُرُمٌ».

[2851] 56 - (1196) Abû Qatâdah said: "We went out with the Prophet ﷺ and when we were in

[٢٨٥١] ٥٦-(١١٩٦) وحَدَّثَنا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ

Al-Qâḥah, some of us were in *Iḥrâm* and some of us were not. Then I saw my companions looking at something, so I looked, and there was an onager. I saddled my horse and took up my spear, then I mounted and I dropped my whip. I said to my companions, who were in *Iḥrâm*: 'Pass me the whip.' They said: 'By Allâh, we will not help you with it in any way.' So I dismounted and picked it up, then I mounted again. I caught up with the onager from behind, when it was behind a hillock, and I stabbed it with my spear and killed it. I brought it to my companions and some of them said: 'Eat it,' and others said: 'Do not eat it.' The Prophet ﷺ was ahead of us, so I spurred my horse on and caught up with him, and he said: 'It is lawful; eat it.'"

كَيْسَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - واللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا صَالِحُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ مَوْلَىٰ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا قَتَادَةَ يَقُولُ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كُنَّا بِالْقَاحَةِ، فَمِنَّا الْمُحْرِمُ وَمِنَّا غَيْرُ الْمُحْرِمِ، إِذْ بَصُرْتُ بِأَصْحَابِي يَتَرَاءَوْنَ شَيْئًا، فَنَظَرْتُ فَإِذَا حِمَارُ وَحْشٍ، فَأَسْرَجْتُ فَرَسِي وَأَخَذْتُ رُمْحِي، ثُمَّ رَكِبْتُ، فَسَقَطَ مِنِّي سَوْطِي، فَقُلْتُ لِأَصْحَابِي، وَكَانُوا مُحْرِمِينَ: نَاوِلُونِي السَّوْطَ، فَقَالُوا: وَاللهِ! لَا نُعِينُكَ عَلَيْهِ بِشَيْءٍ، فَنَزَلْتُ فَتَنَاوَلْتُهُ، ثُمَّ رَكِبْتُ، فَأَدْرَكْتُ الْحِمَارَ مِنْ خَلْفِهِ وَهُوَ وَرَاءَ أَكَمَةٍ، فَطَعَنْتُهُ بِرُمْحِي فَعَقَرْتُهُ، فَأَتَيْتُ بِهِ أَصْحَابِي، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: كُلُوهُ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَا تَأْكُلُوهُ، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَمَامَنَا، فَحَرَّكْتُ فَرَسِي فَأَدْرَكْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ حَلَالٌ، فَكُلُوهُ».

[2852] 57 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Qatâdah that he was with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and when they were partway along the road to Makkah, he lagged behind with some companions of his who were in *Iḥrâm*, and he was not in *Iḥrâm*.

[٢٨٥٢] ٥٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ - فِيمَا قُرِىءَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ مَوْلَىٰ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ

He saw an onager, so he mounted his horse and asked his companions to hand him his whip, but they refused to do so. He asked them for his spear, and they refused to give it to him. He picked it up and chased the onager and killed it, and some of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ ate from it and some of them refused. They caught up with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and asked him about that, and he said: "It is food that Allâh has provided for you."

كَانَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانَ بِبَعْضِ طَرِيقِ مَكَّةَ تَخَلَّفَ مَعَ أَصْحَابٍ لَهُ مُحْرِمِينَ، وَهُوَ غَيْرُ مُحْرِمٍ، فَرَأَىٰ حِمَارًا وَحْشِيًّا، فَاسْتَوَىٰ عَلَىٰ فَرَسِهِ، فَسَأَلَ أَصْحَابَهُ أَنْ يُنَاوِلُوهُ سَوْطَهُ، فَأَبَوْا عَلَيْهِ، فَسَأَلَهُمْ رُمْحَهُ، فَأَبَوْا عَلَيْهِ، فَأَخَذَهُ ثُمَّ شَدَّ عَلَىٰ الْحِمَارِ فَقَتَلَهُ، فَأَكَلَ مِنْهُ بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَأَبَىٰ بَعْضُهُمْ فَأَدْرَكُوا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، فَسَأَلُوهُ عَنْ ذَٰلِكَ؟ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا هِيَ طُعْمَةٌ أَطْعَمَكُمُوهَا اللهُ».

[2853] 58 - (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Abû An-Naḍr (no. 2852) about the onager was narrated from Abû Qatâdah, except that in the *Ḥadîth* of Zaid bin Aslam it says that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do you have any of its meat with you?"

[٢٨٥٣] ٥٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ ابْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] فِي حِمَارِ الْوَحْشِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي النَّضْرِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «هَلْ مَعَكُمْ مِنْ لَحْمِهِ شَيْءٌ؟».

[2854] 59 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin Abî Qatâdah said: "My father set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the year of Al-Ḥudaybiyah, and his Companions entered *Iḥrâm* but he did not. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was told that there was an enemy in Ghaiqah, so the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out." He said:

[٢٨٥٤] ٥٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا صَالِحُ ابْنُ مِسْمَارٍ السُّلَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: انْطَلَقَ أَبِي مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، فَأَحْرَمَ أَصْحَابُهُ وَلَمْ يُحْرِمْ،

"While I was with his Companions, one of them smiled at me. I looked and there I saw an onager, so I attacked it, stabbed it and held on to it. I asked them to help me but they refused to do so. We ate some of its meat, and we were afraid that we would be separated (from the people), so I set out to catch up with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. I made my horse go fast sometimes and slow sometimes, then I met a man from Banû Ghifâr in the middle of the night and I said: 'Where did you meet the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' He said: 'I left him in Ta'hin, but he was intending to stop at As-Suqyâ.' So I caught up with him and I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, your Companions send greetings of *Salâm* and the mercy of Allâh to you, and they are afraid lest they get separated from you, so wait for them.' He waited for them, and I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I caught some game and I have some of it left over.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to the people: 'Eat,' and they were in *Ihrâm*."

وَحُدِّثَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّ عَدُوًّا بِغَيْقَةَ، فَانْطَلَقَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: فَبَيْنَمَا أَنَا مَعَ أَصْحَابِهِ يَضْحَكُ بَعْضُهُمْ إِلَيَّ، إِذْ نَظَرْتُ فَإِذَا أَنَا بِحِمَارِ وَحْشٍ، فَحَمَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَطَعَنْتُهُ فَأَثْبَتُّهُ، فَاسْتَعَنْتُهُمْ فَأَبَوْا أَنْ يُعِينُونِي، فَأَكَلْنَا مِنْ لَحْمِهِ، وَخَشِينَا أَنْ نُقْتَطَعَ، فَانْطَلَقْتُ أَطْلُبُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أُرَفِّعُ فَرَسِي - شَأْوًا وَأَسِيرُ شَأْوًا، فَلَقِيتُ رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي غِفَارٍ فِي جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ، فَقُلْتُ: أَيْنَ لَقِيتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: تَرَكْتُهُ بِتَعْهِنَ، وَهُوَ قَائِلٌ السُّقْيَا، فَلَحِقْتُهُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ أَصْحَابَكَ يَقْرَءُونَ عَلَيْكَ السَّلَامَ وَرَحْمَةَ اللهِ، وَإِنَّهُمْ قَدْ خَشُوا أَنْ يُقْتَطَعُوا دُونَكَ، انْتَظِرْهُمْ، فَانْتَظَرَهُمْ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي اصْطَدْتُ وَمَعِي مِنْهُ فَاضِلَةٌ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِلْقَوْمِ: «كُلُوا» وَهُمْ مُحْرِمُونَ.

[2855] 60 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Abî Qatâdah that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out for *Hajj*, and we set out with him. He told some of his Companions, among whom was Abû Qatâdah,

[٢٨٥٥] ٦٠-(...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَوْهَبٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَاجًّا،

to take a different route, and he said: 'Follow the coast until you meet me.' So they followed the coast, and when they went on ahead of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, they all entered *Ihrâm*, except Abû Qatâdah, who did not enter *Ihrâm*. While they were travelling, they saw some onagers, so Abû Qatâdah pursued them and killed a female onager. They dismounted and ate some of its meat, then they said: 'We have eaten meat while we are in *Ihrâm*.' So they took what was left of the meat of the female onager, and when they reached the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ they said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, we had entered *Ihrâm*, but Abû Qatâdah did not enter *Ihrâm*, and we saw some onagers; Abû Qatâdah pursued them and killed a female onager, and we dismounted and ate some of its meat. Then we said: "We are eating game meat while we are in *Ihrâm*." So we brought what was left of its meat.' He said: 'Did any of you tell him (to hunt it) or gesture to him in any way?' They said: 'No.' He said: 'Then eat what is left of its meat.'"

[2856] 61 - (...) It was narrated from 'Uthmân bin 'Abdullâh bin Mawhab with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2855).

According to the report of Shaibân: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Did any of you

وَخَرَجْنَا مَعَهُ، قَالَ: فَصَرَفَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ فِيهِمْ أَبُو قَتَادَةَ، فَقَالَ: «خُذُوا سَاحِلَ الْبَحْرِ حَتَّىٰ تَلْقَونِي» قَالَ: فَأَخَذُوا سَاحِلَ الْبَحْرِ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفُوا قِبَلَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَحْرَمُوا كُلُّهُمْ، إِلَّا أَبَا قَتَادَةَ، فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يُحْرِمْ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُمْ يَسِيرُونَ إِذْ رَأَوْا حُمُرَ وَحْشٍ، فَحَمَلَ عَلَيْهَا أَبُو قَتَادَةَ، فَعَقَرَ مِنْهَا أَتَانًا، فَنَزَلُوا فَأَكَلُوا مِنْ لَحْمِهَا، قَالَ فَقَالُوا: أَكَلْنَا لَحْمًا وَنَحْنُ مُحْرِمُونَ، قَالَ: فَحَمَلُوا مَا بَقِيَ مِنْ لَحْمِ الْأَتَانِ، فَلَمَّا أَتَوْا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّا كُنَّا أَحْرَمْنَا، وَكَانَ أَبُو قَتَادَةَ لَمْ يُحْرِمْ، فَرَأَيْنَا حُمُرَ وَحْشٍ، فَحَمَلَ عَلَيْهَا أَبُو قَتَادَةَ، فَعَقَرَ مِنْهَا أَتَانًا، فَنَزَلْنَا فَأَكَلْنَا مِنْ لَحْمِهَا، فَقُلْنَا: نَأْكُلُ لَحْمَ صَيْدٍ وَنَحْنُ مُحْرِمُونَ فَحَمَلْنَا مَا بَقِيَ مِنْ لَحْمِهَا، فَقَالَ: «هَلْ مِنْكُمْ أَحَدٌ أَمَرَهُ، أَوْ أَشَارَ إِلَيْهِ بِشَيْءٍ؟» قَالَ: قَالُوا: لَا، قَالَ: «فَكُلُوا مَا بَقِيَ مِنْ لَحْمِهَا».

[٢٨٥٦] ٦١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ شَيْبَانَ،

tell him to catch it, or gesture to him?'"

According to the report of Shu'bah he said: "Did you suggest it to him or help him to tell him to catch it?"

Shu'bah said: "I do not know if he said: 'Did you help him' - or 'did you tell him to catch it?'"

جَمِيعًا عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَوْهَبٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

فِي رِوَايَةِ شَيْبَانَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَمِنْكُمْ أَحَدٌ أَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَحْمِلَ عَلَيْهَا، أَوْ أَشَارَ إِلَيْهَا».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: «أَشَرْتُمْ أَوْ أَعَنْتُمْ أَوْ أَصَدْتُمْ؟».

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَلَا أَدْرِي قَالَ «أَعَنْتُمْ - أَوْ - أَصَدْتُمْ».

[2857] 62 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin Abî Qatâdah narrated that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] told him, that he went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the campaign of Al-Hudaybiyah. He said: "They entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah* apart from me. Then I hunted an onager and I fed my companions who were in *Ihrâm*. Then I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and told him that we had some of the leftover meat, and he said: 'Eat it,' and they were in *Ihrâm*."

[٢٨٥٧] ٦٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَلَّامٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ غَزَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ غَزْوَةَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، قَالَ: فَأَهَلُّوا بِعُمْرَةٍ، غَيْرِي، قَالَ: فَاصْطَدْتُ حِمَارَ وَحْشٍ، فَأَطْعَمْتُ أَصْحَابِي وَهُمْ مُحْرِمُونَ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَأَنْبَأْتُهُ أَنَّ عِنْدَنَا مِنْ لَحْمِهِ فَاضِلَةً، فَقَالَ: «كُلُوهُ» وَهُمْ مُحْرِمُونَ.

[2858] 63 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Abî Qatâdah, from his father [may Allâh be pleased with them], that they went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and they were in *Ihrâm*,

[٢٨٥٨] ٦٣-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدَةَ الضَّبِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا فُضَيْلُ ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ النُّمَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَازِمٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ

but Abû Qatâdah was not... and he quoted the same *Hadîth*, (no. 2885) according to which (the Prophet ﷺ) said: "Do you have any of it with you?" They said: "We have its leg." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ took it and ate it.

الله عنه] أَنَّهُمْ خَرَجُوا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُمْ مُحْرِمُونَ، وَأَبُو قَتَادَةَ مُحِلٌّ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَفِيهِ، فَقَالَ: «هَلْ مَعَكُمْ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ» قَالُوا: مَعَنَا رِجْلُهُ، قَالَ: فَأَخَذَهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَأَكَلَهَا.

[2859] 64 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Abî Qatâdah said: "Abû Qatâdah was with a group of people who were in *Ihrâm*, but Abû Qatâdah was not in *Ihrâm*..." He quoted the same *Hadîth* (no. 2855), according to which (the Prophet ﷺ) said: "Did any of you suggest it to him, or tell him to do something?" They said: "No, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "Then eat it."

[٢٨٥٩] ٦٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ وَإِسْحَاقُ عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ ابْنِ رُفَيْعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ أَبُو قَتَادَةَ فِي نَفَرٍ مُحْرِمِينَ، وَأَبُو قَتَادَةَ مُحِلٌّ، وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ، وَفِيهِ، قَالَ: «هَلْ أَشَارَ إِلَيْهِ إِنْسَانٌ مِنْكُمْ أَوْ أَمَرَهُ بِشَيْءٍ؟» قَالُوا: لَا يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «فَكُلُوهُ».

[2860] 65 - (1197) It was narrated from Mu'âdh bin 'Abdur-Rahmân bin 'Uthmân At-Taimî that his father said: "We were with Talhah bin 'Ubaidullâh and we were in *Ihrâm*. He was given a (cooked) bird while Talhah was sleeping. Some of us ate and some of us refrained. When Talhah woke up, he approved of those who had eaten and said: 'We ate that with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.'"

[٢٨٦٠] ٦٥-(١١٩٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُنْكَدِرِ عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ وَنَحْنُ حُرُمٌ، فَأُهْدِيَ لَهُ طَيْرٌ، وَطَلْحَةُ رَاقِدٌ، فَمِنَّا مَنْ أَكَلَ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ تَوَرَّعَ، فَلَمَّا اسْتَيْقَظَ طَلْحَةُ وَفَّقَ مَنْ أَكَلَهُ، وَقَالَ: أَكَلْنَاهُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

Chapter 9. What Animals It Is Recommended For The *Muḥrim* And Others To Kill Inside And Outside The Sanctuary

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ ما يندب للمحرم وغيره قتله من الدواب في الحلّ والحرم) (التحفة ٩)

[2861] 66 - (1198) 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'There are four (creatures), all of which are vermin and may be killed inside the sanctuary and outside: Kites, crows, mice, and vicious dogs."

He (the narrator) said: "I said to Al-Qâsim: 'What do you think of snakes?' He said: 'They may be killed.'"

[٢٨٦١] ٦٦-(١١٩٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَـٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَخْرَمَةُ ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُبَيْدَ اللهِ ابْنَ مِقْسَمٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ الْقَاسِمَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «أَرْبَعٌ كُلُّهُنَّ فَوَاسِقُ، يُقْتَلْنَ فِي الْحِلِّ وَالْحَرَمِ: الْحِدَأَةُ، وَالْغُرَابُ، وَالْفَأْرَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

قَالَ فَقُلْتُ لِلْقَاسِمِ: أَفَرَأَيْتَ الْحَيَّةَ؟ قَالَ: تُقْتَلُ بِصُغْرٍ لَهَا.

[2862] 67 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There are five vermin which may be killed inside the sanctuary and outside: Snakes, crows, speckled crows, mice, vicious dogs and kites."

[٢٨٦٢] ٦٧-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «خَمْسٌ فَوَاسِقُ يُقْتَلْنَ فِي الْحِلِّ وَالْحَرَمِ: الْحَيَّةُ، وَالْغُرَابُ الْأَبْقَعُ، وَالْفَأْرَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ، وَالْحُدَيَّا».

[2863] 68 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There are five vermin which may be killed in the sanctuary: Scorpions, mice, kites, crows and vicious dogs.'"

[٢٨٦٣] ٦٨-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ فَوَاسِقُ يُقْتَلْنَ فِي الْحَرَمِ: الْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْفَأْرَةُ، وَالْحُدَيَّا، وَالْغُرَابُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

[2864] (...) Hishâm narrated it with this chain.

[٢٨٦٤] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[2865] 69 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There are five vermin which may be killed in the sanctuary: Mice, scorpions, crows, kites and vicious dogs.'"

[٢٨٦٥] ٦٩-(...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ فَوَاسِقُ يُقْتَلْنَ فِي الْحَرَمِ: الْفَأْرَةُ، وَالْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْغُرَابُ، وَالْحُدَيَّا، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

[2866] 70 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain. She ('Âishah) said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that five vermin be killed inside the sanctuary and outside..." then he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Yazîd bin Zuray' (no. 2865).

[٢٨٦٦] ٧٠-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. قَالَتْ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِقَتْلِ خَمْسٍ فَوَاسِقَ فِي الْحِلِّ وَالْحَرَمِ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يَزِيدَ بْنِ زُرَيْعٍ.

[2867] 71 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There are five creatures which are all vermin and may be killed inside the sanctuary: Crows, kites, vicious dogs, scorpions and mice.'"

[٢٨٦٧] **٧١-(. . .) وحَدَّثني** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ كُلُّهَا فَوَاسِقُ، تُقْتَلُ فِي الْحَرَمِ: الْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَأَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ، وَالْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْفَارَةُ».

[2868] 72 - (1199) It was narrated from Sâlim, from his father [may Allâh be pleased with them], that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There are five for which there is no sin on the one who kills them in the sanctuary or when he is in *Ihrâm*: Mice, scorpions, crows, kites and vicious dogs."

Ibn Abî 'Umar said in his narration: "In the sanctuary and when in *Ihrâm*."

[٢٨٦٨] **٧٢-(١١٩٩) وحَدَّثَني** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَمْسٌ لَا جُنَاحَ عَلَىٰ مَنْ قَتَلَهُنَّ فِي الْحَرَمِ وَالْإِحْرَامِ: الْفَارَةُ، وَالْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَأَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: «فِي الْحُرُمِ وَالْإِحْرَامِ». [انظر: ٢٨٧٢]

[2869] 73 - (1200) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "Hafsah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: There are five creatures all of which are vermin and there is no sin on the one who kills them:

[٢٨٦٩] **٧٣-(١٢٠٠) وحَدَّثَني** حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ

Scorpions, crows, kites, mice and vicious dogs.'"

زَوْجُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ كُلُّهَا فَاسِقٌ، لَا حَرَجَ عَلَىٰ مَنْ قَتَلَهُنَّ: الْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَأَةُ، وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

[2870] 74 - (...) Zaid bin Jubair narrated that a man asked Ibn 'Umar: "What creatures may the *Muhrim* kill?" He said: "One of the wives of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told me that he commanded" - "or was commanded" - "that mice, scorpions, kites, vicious dogs and crows should be killed."

[٢٨٧٠] ٧٤-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ: مَا يَقْتُلُ الْمُحْرِمُ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ؟ فَقَالَ: أَخْبَرَتْنِي إِحْدَىٰ نِسْوَةِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ أَمَرَ - أَوْ أُمِرَ - أَنْ تُقْتَلَ الْفَارَةُ، وَالْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْحِدَأَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ، وَالْغُرَابُ.

[2871] 75 - (...) It was narrated that Zaid bin Jubair said: "A man asked Ibn 'Umar: 'What creatures may a man kill when he is in *Ihrâm*?' He said: 'One of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ told me that he used to order that vicious dogs, mice, scorpions, kites, crows and snakes be killed.'"

He said: "And in prayer too."

[٢٨٧١] ٧٥-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ ابْنَ عُمَرَ: مَا يَقْتُلُ الرَّجُلُ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ؟ قَالَ: حَدَّثَتْنِي إِحْدَىٰ نِسْوَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَأْمُرُ بِقَتْلِ الْكَلْبِ الْعَقُورِ، وَالْفَارَةِ، وَالْعَقْرَبِ، وَالْحُدَيَّا، وَالْغُرَابِ، وَالْحَيَّةِ.

قَالَ: وَفِي الصَّلَاةِ أَيْضًا.

[2872] 76 - (1199) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There are five creatures for which there is no sin on the

[٢٨٧٢] ٧٦-(١١٩٩) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَمْسٌ

Muhrim if he kills them: Crows, kites, scorpions, mice and vicious dogs."

مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ، لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُحْرِمِ فِي قَتْلِهِنَّ جُنَاحٌ: الْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَأَةُ، وَالْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

[راجع: ٢٨٦٨]

[2873] 77 - (...) Ibn Juraij said: "I said to Nâfi': 'What creatures did you hear Ibn 'Umar say it is permissible to kill when in *Ihrâm*?' Nâfi' said to me: "Abdullâh said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'There are five creatures for which there is no sin on the one who kills them: Crows, kites, scorpions, mice, and vicious dogs.'"

[٢٨٧٣] ٧٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا هَٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِنَافِعٍ: مَاذَا سَمِعْتَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يُحِلُّ لِلْحَرَامِ قَتْلَهُ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ؟ فَقَالَ لِي نَافِعٌ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «خَمْسٌ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ، لَا جُنَاحَ عَلَىٰ مَنْ قَتَلَهُنَّ، فِي قَتْلِهِنَّ: الْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَأَةُ، وَالْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

[2874] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik and Ibn Juraij (no. 2873) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar from the Prophet ﷺ, but none of them (the sub-narration) said: "From Nâfi' from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]: 'I heard the Prophet ﷺ say...'" except Ibn Juraij only, and Ibn Ishâq followed Ibn Juraij in that.

[٢٨٧٤] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه قُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ رُمْحٍ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ حَازِمٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ هَٰرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّ هَٰؤُلَاءِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ

اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ وَابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ أَحَدٌ مِنْهُمْ: عَنْ نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، إِلَّا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ وَحْدَهُ، وَقَدْ تَابَعَ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ - عَلَىٰ ذَلِكَ - ابْنُ إِسْحٰقَ.

[2875] 78 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'There are five for which there in no sin for killing those of them that are killed in the sanctuary,' and he quoted a similar report (as no. 2872)."

[٢٨٧٥] **٧٨-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** فَضْلُ ابْنُ سَهْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هٰرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحٰقَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ وَعُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «خَمْسٌ لَا جُنَاحَ فِي قَتْلِ مَا قُتِلَ مِنْهُنَّ فِي الْحَرَمِ»، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2876] 79 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "There are five for which there is no sin on the one who kills them when he is in *Iḥrâm*: Scorpions, mice, vicious dogs, crows and kites."

[٢٨٧٦] **٧٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ، مَنْ قَتَلَهُنَّ وَهُوَ حَرَامٌ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ فِيهِنَّ: الْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ، وَالْغُرَابُ، والْحُدَىٰ» - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى بْنِ يَحْيَىٰ -.

Chapter 10. It Is Permissible For A *Muhrim* To Shave His Head If There Is A Problem, But It Is Obligatory To Offer A *Fidyah* For Shaving It, And Clarifying What The *Fidyah* Is

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ جواز حلق الرأس للمحرم إذا كان به أذىٰ، ووجوب الفدية لحلقه، وبيان قدرها) (التحفة ١٠)

[2877] 80 - (1201) It was narrated that Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to me at the time of Al-Hudaybiyah while I was lighting a fire under a kettle or pot, and lice were crawling over my face. He said: 'Are these vermin on your head bothering you?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Shave your head, and fast for three days, or feed six poor persons, or offer a sacrifice.'"

Ayyûb said: "I do not know with which of them he started."

[٢٨٧٧] ٨٠-(١٢٠١) **وحَدَّثَني** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: أَتَىٰ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ زَمَنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، وَأَنَا أُوقِدُ تَحْتَ - قَالَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: قِدْرٍ لِي، وَقَالَ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ: بُرْمَةٍ لِي - وَالْقَمْلُ يَتَنَاثَرُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِي، فَقَالَ: «أَتُؤْذِيكَ هَوَامُّ رَأْسِكَ؟» قَالَ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَاحْلِقْ، وَصُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ أَطْعِمْ سِتَّةَ مَسَاكِينَ، أَوِ انْسُكْ نَسِيكَةً».

قَالَ أَيُّوبُ: فَلَا أَدْرِي بِأَيِّ ذَلِكَ بَدَأَ.

[2878] (...) A similar report (as no. 2877) was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain.

[٢٨٧٨] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ [السَّعْدِيُّ] وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَيَعْقُوبُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2879] 81 - (...) It was narrated that Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "This verse was revealed concerning me: "...And whosoever of you is ill or has an ailment in his scalp (necessitating shaving), he must pay a *Fidyah* (ransom) of either observing *Ṣawm* (fasts) (three days) or giving *Ṣadaqah* or offering sacrifice (one sheep)...[1] I came to him (ﷺ) and he said: 'Come closer.' I came closer and he said: 'Come closer,' so I came closer. Then he ﷺ said: 'Are these vermin bothering you?'"

(one of the narrators) Ibn 'Awn said: "I think he said: 'Yes.'" - He said: "And he commanded me to offer a *Fidyah* by fasting, or giving charity, or offering a sacrifice, whichever was easiest."

[2880] 82 - (...) Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood near him while lice were falling from his head, and he said: "Are these vermin bothering you?" He said: "Yes." He said: "Shave your head." He said: "It was concerning me that this verse was revealed: "...And whosoever of you is ill or has an ailment in his scalp (necessitating shaving), he must pay a *Fidyah* (ransom) of either observing *Ṣawm* (fasts) (three days) or

[٢٨٧٩] ٨١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: فِيَّ أُنْزِلَتْ هٰذِهِ الآيَةُ: ﴿فَمَن كَانَ مِنكُم مَّرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِۦٓ أَذًى مِّن رَّأْسِهِۦ فَفِدْيَةٌ مِّن صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ﴾ [البقرة:١٩٦]، قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «ادْنُهْ» فَدَنَوْتُ [فَقَالَ: «ادْنُهْ» فَدَنَوْتُ] فَقَالَ ﷺ: «أَيُؤْذِيكَ هَوَامُّكَ؟».

قَالَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ: وَأَظُنُّهُ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَأَمَرَنِي بِفِدْيَةٍ مِنْ صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ، مَا تَيَسَّرَ.

[٢٨٨٠] ٨٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَيْفٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنِي كَعْبُ بْنُ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَقَفَ عَلَيْهِ وَرَأْسُهُ يَتَهَافَتُ قَمْلًا، فَقَالَ: «أَتُؤْذِيكَ هَوَامُّكَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَاحْلِقْ رَأْسَكَ» قَالَ: فَفِيَّ نَزَلَتْ هٰذِهِ الآيَةُ: ﴿فَمَن كَانَ مِنكُم مَّرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِۦٓ

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

giving *Ṣadaqah* or offering sacrifice (one sheep)...[1] "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Fast for three days or give a *Faraq* (three *Ṣâ'*) to be shared between six poor persons, or offer whatever you can afford as a sacrifice.'"

أَذًى مِّن رَّأْسِهِۦ فَفِدْيَةٌ مِّن صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ﴾ [البقرة:١٩٦] فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «صُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ تَصَدَّقْ بِفَرَقٍ بَيْنَ سِتَّةِ مَسَاكِينَ، أَوِ انْسُكْ مَا تَيَسَّرَ».

[2881] 83 - (...) It was narrated from Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ passed by him when he was in Al-Ḥudaybiyah, before he entered Makkah, and he was in *Iḥrâm*, and he was lighting a fire beneath a cooking pot, with lice crawling on his face. He said: "Are these vermin bothering you?" He said: "Yes." He said: "Shave your head and give a *Faraq* (three *Ṣâ'*) of food to be shared between six poor persons, or fast for three days, or offer a sacrifice."

Ibn Abî Najîḥ said: "Or slaughter a sheep."

[٢٨٨١] ٨٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ وَأَيُّوبَ وَحُمَيْدٍ وَعَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ كَعْبِ ابْنِ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ مَرَّ بِهِ وَهُوَ بِالْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ مَكَّةَ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، وَهُوَ يُوقِدُ تَحْتَ قِدْرٍ، وَالْقَمْلُ يَتَهَافَتُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ، فَقَالَ: «أَتُؤْذِيكَ هَوَامُّكَ هَٰذِهِ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَاحْلِقْ رَأْسَكَ، وَأَطْعِمْ فَرَقًا بَيْنَ سِتَّةِ مَسَاكِينَ - وَالْفَرَقُ ثَلَاثَةُ آصُعٍ - أَوْ صُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوِ انْسُكْ نَسِيكَةً».

قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ: «أَوِ اذْبَحْ شَاةً».

[2882] 84 - (...) It was narrated from Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed by him at the time of Al-Ḥudaybiyah and said to him: "Are the vermin on your head bothering you?" He said: "Yes." The Prophet ﷺ said

[٢٨٨٢] ٨٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ مَرَّ بِهِ زَمَنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ،

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

to him: "Shave your head, then slaughter a sheep as a sacrifice, or fast for three days, or give three *Ṣâ'* of dates to six poor persons."

فَقَالَ [لَهُ]: «آذَاكَ هَوَامُّ رَأْسِكَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «احْلِقْ، ثُمَّ اذْبَحْ شَاةً نُسُكًا، أَوْ صُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ أَطْعِمْ ثَلَاثَةَ آصُعٍ مِنْ تَمْرٍ عَلَىٰ سِتَّةِ مَسَاكِينَ».

[2883] 85 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Ma'qil said: "I sat with Ka'b [may Allâh be pleased with them] when he was in the *Masjid*, and I asked him about this verse: 'He must pay a *Fidyah* (ransom) of either observing *Ṣawm* (fasts) (three days) or giving *Ṣadaqah* or offering sacrifice (one sheep)...[1] Ka'b [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: 'It was revealed concerning me. I had a problem in my scalp and I was brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with lice crawling on my face. He said: "I did not think that your problem had become as bad as I see it. Can you afford a sheep?" I said: "No." Then this verse was revealed: "...He must pay a *Fidyah* (ransom) of either observing *Ṣawm* (fasts) (three days) or giving *Ṣadaqah* or offering sacrifice (one sheep)...[2] He said: "Fasting for three days, or feeding six poor persons, half a *Ṣâ'* of food for each one." He said: "It was revealed specifically concerning me, but it applies to all of you."

[٢٨٨٣] ٨٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْأَصْبَهَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَعْقِلٍ قَالَ: قَعَدْتُ إِلَىٰ كَعْبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، وَهُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةِ: ﴿فَفِدْيَةٌ مِّن صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ﴾؟ فَقَالَ كَعْبٌ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: نَزَلَتْ فِيَّ، كَانَ بِي أَذًى مِنْ رَأْسِي، فَحُمِلْتُ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَالْقَمْلُ يَتَنَاثَرُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا كُنْتُ أُرَىٰ أَنَّ الْجَهْدَ بَلَغَ مِنْكَ مَا أَرَىٰ، أَتَجِدُ شَاةً؟» فَقُلْتُ: لَا، فَنَزَلَتْ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿فَفِدْيَةٌ مِّن صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ﴾، قَالَ: صَوْمُ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ إِطْعَامُ سِتَّةِ مَسَاكِينَ، نِصْفَ صَاعٍ طَعَامًا لِكُلِّ مِسْكِينٍ، قَالَ: فَنَزَلَتْ فِيَّ خَاصَّةً، وَهِيَ لَكُمْ عَامَّةً.

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

[2884] 86 - (...) Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allâh be pleased with her] narrated that he went out with the Prophet ﷺ in *Ihrâm*, and his head and beard were infested with lice. News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he sent for him and called the barber to shave his head, then he said to him: "Do you have an animal to sacrifice?" He said: "I cannot afford that." So he told him to fast for three days, or to feed six poor persons, giving one *Sâ'* to each two poor persons. Then Allâh revealed the verse "And whosoever of you is ill or has an ailment in his scalp (necessitating shaving)"[1] specifically about him, then it applied to all the Muslims in general.

[٢٨٨٤] ٨٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ زَكَرِيَّاءَ بْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ الْأَصْبَهَانِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَعْقِلٍ: حَدَّثَنِي كَعْبُ بْنُ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ خَرَجَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مُحْرِمًا فَقَمِلَ رَأْسُهُ وَلِحْيَتُهُ، فَبَلَغَ ذَٰلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ، فَدَعَا الْحَلَّاقَ فَحَلَقَ رَأْسَهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ [لَهُ]: «هَلْ عِنْدَكَ نُسُكٌ؟» قَالَ: مَا أَقْدِرُ عَلَيْهِ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَصُومَ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ يُطْعِمَ سِتَّةَ مَسَاكِينَ، لِكُلِّ مِسْكِينَيْنِ صَاعٌ. فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِيهِ خَاصَّةً: ﴿فَمَن كَانَ مِنكُم مَّرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِۦٓ أَذًى مِّن رَّأْسِهِۦ﴾ [البقرة:١٩٦]، ثُمَّ كَانَتْ لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ عَامَّةً.

Chapter 11. Cupping Is Permissible For The *Muhrim* (pilgrim in *Ihrâm*)

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابُ جواز الحجامة للمحرم) (التحفة ١١)

[2885] 87 - (1202) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ was treated by cupping while he was a *Muhrim*.

[٢٨٨٥] ٨٧-(١٢٠٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

وَعَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ احْتَجَمَ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ.[انظر: ٤٠٤١، ٤٠٤٢، ٥٧٤٩]

[2886] 88 - (1203) It was narrated from Ibn Buhainah that the Prophet ﷺ was treated with cupping on the way to Makkah, while he was a *Muhrim*, in the middle of his head.

[٢٨٨٦] ٨٨-(١٢٠٣) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعَلَّى ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنِ ابْنِ بُحَيْنَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ احْتَجَمَ بِطَرِيقِ مَكَّةَ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، وَسَطَ رَأْسِهِ.

Chapter 12. It Is Permissible For A *Muhrim* To Treat His Eyes

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ جواز مداواة المحرم عينيه) (التحفة ١٢)

[2887] 89 - (1204) It was narrated that Nubaih bin Wahb said: "We went out with Abân bin 'Uthmân, and when we were at Malal, the eyes of 'Umar bin 'Ubaidullâh became sore. When we were in Ar-Rawhâ' the pain got worse. He sent word to Abân bin 'Uthmân asking him (about that). He sent word back to him, telling him to apply aloes to them, for 'Uthmân narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had said, concerning a man whose eyes became sore when he was in *Ihrâm*, that he should apply aloes to them."

[٢٨٨٧] ٨٩-(١٢٠٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ-: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ عَنْ نُبَيْهِ بْنِ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ أَبَانِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كُنَّا بِمَلَلٍ، اشْتَكَىٰ عُمَرُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ عَيْنَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا كُنَّا بِالرَّوْحَاءِ اشْتَدَّ وَجَعُهُ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَىٰ أَبَانِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ يَسْأَلُهُ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ أَنِ اضْمِدْهُمَا بِالصَّبِرِ، فَإِنَّ عُثْمَانَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] حَدَّثَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فِي الرَّجُلِ إِذَا اشْتَكَىٰ عَيْنَيْهِ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ: ضَمَّدَهُمَا بِالصَّبِرِ.

[2888] 90 - (...) Nubaih bin Wahb narrated that the eyes of 'Umar bin 'Ubaidullâh bin Ma'mar became inflamed, and he wanted to apply kohl to them, but Abân bin 'Uthmân told him not to; he told him to apply aloes to them, and he narrated from 'Uthmân bin 'Affân that the Prophet ﷺ had done that.

[٢٨٨٨] ٩٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنِي نُبَيْهُ بْنُ وَهْبٍ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَعْمَرٍ، رَمِدَتْ عَيْنُهُ، فَأَرَادَ أَنْ يَكْحُلَهَا فَنَهَاهُ أَبَانُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ، وَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُضَمِّدَهَا بِالصَّبْرِ، وَحَدَّثَ عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، أَنَّهُ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ.

Chapter 13. It Is Permissible For The *Muhrim* To Wash His Body And Head

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ جواز غسل المحرم بدنه ورأسه) (التحفة ١٣)

[2889] 91 - (1205) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm bin 'Abdullâh bin Hunain, from his father, that 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs and Al-Miswar bin Makhramah had a difference of opinion while in Al-Abwâ'. 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs said: "The *Muhrim* may wash his head," and Al-Miswar said: "The *Muhrim* may not wash his head." Ibn 'Abbâs sent me to Abû Ayyûb Al-Ansârî to ask him about that, and I found him washing himself between the two poles of a well, screened with a cloth. I greeted him with *Salâm* and he said: "Who is this?" I said: "I am 'Abdullâh bin Hunain. 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs has sent me to you to ask you

[٢٨٨٩] ٩١-(١٢٠٥) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ زَيْدِ ابْنِ أَسْلَمَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَهَذَا حَدِيثُهُ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِىءَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ حُنَيْنٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ وَالْمِسْوَرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ: أَنَّهُمَا اخْتَلَفَا بِالْأَبْوَاءِ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: يَغْسِلُ الْمُحْرِمُ رَأْسَهُ، وَقَالَ الْمِسْوَرُ: لَا يَغْسِلُ الْمُحْرِمُ رَأْسَهُ، فَأَرْسَلَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ إِلَىٰ

how the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to wash his head while he was in *Iḥrâm*." Abû Ayyûb [may Allâh be pleased with them] put his hand on the cloth and lowered it until his head became visible, then he said to the person who was pouring water for him: "Pour some water." He poured it onto his head, then he rubbed his head with his hands, moving them forwards and backwards. Then he said: "This is what I saw him (ﷺ) doing."

أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَسْأَلُهُ عَنْ ذٰلِكَ، فَوَجَدْتُهُ يَغْتَسِلُ بَيْنَ الْقَرْنَيْنِ، وَهُوَ يَسْتَتِرُ بِثَوْبٍ، قَالَ: فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: مَنْ هٰذَا؟ فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ حُنَيْنٍ، أَرْسَلَنِي إِلَيْكَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ، أَسْأَلُكَ كَيْفَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَغْسِلُ رَأْسَهُ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ؟ فَوَضَعَ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْه] يَدَهُ عَلَى الثَّوْبِ، فَطَأْطَأَهُ حَتَّى بَدَا لِي رَأْسُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِإِنْسَانٍ يَصُبُّ: [اصْبُبْ]، فَصَبَّ عَلَى رَأْسِهِ، ثُمَّ حَرَّكَ رَأْسَهُ بِيَدَيْهِ، فَأَقْبَلَ بِهِمَا وَأَدْبَرَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: هٰكَذَا رَأَيْتُهُ - ﷺ - يَفْعَلُ.

[2890] 92 - (...) Zaid bin Aslam narrated it with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2889), and said: "Abû Ayyûb passed his hands over his entire head, over his entire head, moving them forwards and backwards. Al-Miswar said to Ibn 'Abbâs: 'I will never dispute with you again.'"

[٢٨٩٠] ٩٢-(...) وحَدَّثَناه إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: فَأَمَرَّ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ بِيَدَيْهِ عَلَى رَأْسِهِ جَمِيعًا، عَلَى جَمِيعِ رَأْسِهِ، فَأَقْبَلَ بِهِمَا وَأَدْبَرَ، فَقَالَ الْمِسْوَرُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: لَا أُمَارِيكَ أَبَدًا.

Chapter 14. What Should Be Done With A *Muḥrim* If He Dies?

(المعجم ١٤) - **(بَابُ ما يفعل بالمحرم إذا مات)** (التحفة ١٤)

[2891] 93 - (1206) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that

[٢٨٩١] ٩٣-(١٢٠٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ

a man fell from his camel and his neck was broken, and he died. The Prophet ﷺ said: "Wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and shroud him in his two garments, but do not cover his head, for Allâh will raise him on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*."

عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ خَرَّ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَعِيرِهِ، فَوُقِصَ، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَكَفِّنُوهُ فِي ثَوْبَيْهِ، وَلَا تُخَمِّرُوا رَأْسَهُ، فَإِنَّ اللهَ يَبْعَثُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبِّيًا».

[2892] 94 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "While a man was standing with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ at 'Arafah, he fell from his mount." -(one of the narrators) Ayyûb said: "and it broke his neck." - "Mention of that was made to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Wash him with water and lotus leaves, and shroud him in his two garments, but do not put *Ḥanûṭ*[1] on him, nor cover his head, for Allâh will raise him on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*.'"

[٢٨٩٢] **٩٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ وَأَيُّوبَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا رَجُلٌ وَاقِفٌ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِعَرَفَةَ، إِذْ وَقَعَ مِنْ رَاحِلَتِهِ، قَالَ أَيُّوبُ: فَأَوْقَصَتْهُ - أَوْ قَالَ فَأَقْعَصَتْهُ - وَقَالَ عَمْرٌو: فَوَقَصَتْهُ، فَذُكِرَ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَكَفِّنُوهُ فِي ثَوْبَيْنِ، وَلَا تُحَنِّطُوهُ، وَلَا تُخَمِّرُوا رَأْسَهُ، - قَالَ أَيُّوبُ - فَإِنَّ اللهَ يَبْعَثُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبِّيًا، - وَقَالَ عَمْرٌو - فَإِنَّ اللهَ يَبْعَثُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يُلَبِّي».

[2893] 95 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a man was standing with the Prophet ﷺ

[٢٨٩٣] **٩٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنِيهِ** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: نُبِّئْتُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ،

[1] *Ḥanûṭ*: A mixture of perfumes used for embalming the dead.

while he was in *Ihrâm*... and he mentioned a report similar to that of Hammâd from Ayyûb (no. 2892).

عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ وَاقِفًا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ. فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ مَا ذَكَرَ حَمَّادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ.

[2894] 96 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "A man came in *Ihrâm* with the Prophet ﷺ; he fell from his mount, broke his neck and died. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and dress him in his two garments, but do not cover his head, for he will come on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*.'"

[٢٨٩٤] ٩٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَىٰ يَعْنِي ابْنَ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو ابْنُ دِينَارٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَقْبَلَ رَجُلٌ حَرَامًا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَخَرَّ مِنْ بَعِيرِهِ، فَوُقِصَ وَقْصًا، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ وَأَلْبِسُوهُ ثَوْبَيْهِ، وَلَا تُخَمِّرُوا رَأْسَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يَأْتِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يُلَبِّي».

[2895] 97 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "A man came in *Ihrâm* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..." a similar report (as no. 2894), until he said: "For he will be raised on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*."

And he (the narrator) added: "Sa'eed bin Jubair did not say where he fell."

[٢٨٩٥] ٩٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ الْبُرْسَانِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ، أَنَّ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَقْبَلَ رَجُلٌ حَرَامٌ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبِّيًا».

وَزَادَ: لَمْ يُسَمِّ سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ حَيْثُ خَرَّ.

[2896] 98 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a man's neck was broken by his mount when he was in *Ihrâm*, and he died. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and shroud him in his two garments, but do not cover his head or his face, for he will be raised on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*."

[٢٨٩٦] **٩٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَوْقَصَتْهُ رَاحِلَتُهُ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَكَفِّنُوهُ فِي ثَوْبَيْهِ، وَلَا تُخَمِّرُوا رَأْسَهُ وَلَا وَجْهَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبِّيًا».

[2897] 99 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a man was with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in *Ihrâm*, and his camel broke his neck and he died. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and shroud him in his two garments, but do not put any perfume on him nor cover his head, for he will be raised on the Day of Resurrection with his hair matted together."[1]

[٢٨٩٧] **٩٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو بِشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيد بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُحْرِمًا، فَوَقَصَتْهُ نَاقَتُهُ، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَكَفِّنُوهُ فِي ثَوْبَيْهِ، وَلَا تَمَسُّوهُ بِطِيبٍ، وَلَا تُخَمِّرُوا رَأْسَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبِّدًا».

[2898] 100 - (...) It was narrated

[٢٨٩٨] **١٠٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو

[1] *Mulabbadan*: With his hair matted together. It is recommended for the *Muhrim* to use some sticky substance to stick his hair together in order to keep it orderly and protect against lice.

from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh! be pleased with them] that a man's mount broke his neck while he was in *Ihrâm* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that he be washed with water and lote tree leaves, but no perfume should be put on him, and his head should not be covered, because he would be raised on the Day of Resurrection with his hair matted together.

كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا وَقَصَهُ بَعِيرُهُ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُغْسَلَ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَلَا يُمَسَّ طِيبًا، وَلَا يُخَمَّرَ رَأْسُهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبِّدًا.

[2899] 101 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Bishr from Sa'eed bin Jubair, that he heard Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh! be pleased with them] narrating that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ while he was in *Ihrâm*, then he fell from his camel and it broke his neck. The Prophet ﷺ ordered that he be washed with water and lote tree leaves, and shrouded in his two garments, but no perfume was to be put on him, and his head was to be left uncovered.

Shu'bah said: "Then he narrated it to me after that and said: 'His head and face were to be left uncovered, for he would be raised on the Day of Resurrection with his hair matted together.'"

[٢٨٩٩] ١٠١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ وأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ نَافِعٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا - غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا بِشْرٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، فَوَقَعَ مِنْ نَاقَتِهِ فَأَقْعَصَتْهُ، فَأَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ يُغْسَلَ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَأَنْ يُكَفَّنَ فِي ثَوْبَيْنِ، وَلَا يُمَسَّ طِيبًا، خَارِجٌ رَأْسُهُ.

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: ثُمَّ حَدَّثَنِي بِهِ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ: خَارِجٌ رَأْسُهُ وَوَجْهُهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبِّدًا.

[2900] 102 - (...) Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh! be pleased with them] said: "A man's mount broke his neck while he was with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and

[٢٩٠٠] ١٠٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَسْوَدُ ابْنُ عَامِرٍ عَنْ زُهَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ:

the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told them to wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and to leave his face" - and I think he said his head - "uncovered, for he would be raised (on the Day of Resurrection) saying the *Talbiyah*."

سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]: وَقَصَتْ رَجُلًا رَاحِلَتُهُ، وَهُوَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَأَنْ يَكْشِفُوا وَجْهَهُ.- حَسِبْتُهُ قَالَ - وَرَأْسَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ [يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ] وَهُوَ يُهِلُّ.

[2901] 103 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh! be pleased with them] said: "There was a man with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and his mount broke his neck and he died. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Wash him but do not put any perfume on him, and do not cover his face, for he will be raised reciting the *Talbiyah*.'"

[٢٩٠١] ١٠٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ، فَوَقَصَتْهُ نَاقَتُهُ، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اغْسِلُوهُ وَلَا تُقَرِّبُوهُ طِيبًا، وَلَا تُغَطُّوا وَجْهَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يُلَبِّي».

Chapter 15. It Is Permissible For The *Muhrim* To Stipulate A Condition For Exiting *Ihrâm* Because Of Sickness And The Like

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ جواز اشتراط المحرم التحلل بعذر المرض ونحوه) (التحفة ١٥)

[2902] 104 - (1207) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon Dubâ'ah bint Az-Zubair and said to her: 'Do you want to perform *Hajj*?' She said: 'By Allâh, I am often in pain.' He said to her: 'Go for *Hajj*, but stipulate a

[٢٩٠٢] ١٠٤-(١٢٠٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ ضُبَاعَةَ بِنْتِ الزُّبَيْرِ، فَقَالَ لَهَا: «أَرَدْتِ الْحَجَّ؟» قَالَتْ: وَاللهِ!

condition and say: "*Allâhumma, mahillî haithu habastanî* (O Allâh, my place of exiting *Ihrâm* is wherever You prevent me.)"' And she was married to Al-Miqdâd."

[2903] 105 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Prophet ﷺ entered upon Dubâ'ah bint Az-Zubair bin 'Abdul-Muttalib, and she said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I want to perform *Hajj*, but I am ill.' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Go for *Hajj*, but stipulate the condition that "*Mahillî haithu habastanî* (My place of exiting *Ihrâm* is wherever You prevent me)."'

[2904] (...) A similar report (as no. 2903) was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her].

[2905] 106 - (1208) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs, that Dubâ'ah bint Az-Zubair bin 'Abdul-Muttalib [may Allâh be pleased with them] came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "I am a heavy woman but I want to perform *Hajj*. What do you advise me to do?" He said: "Enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, but stipulate the condition that: '*Mahillî haithu habastanî* (My place of exiting *Ihrâm* is wherever You prevent me).'"

مَا أَجِدُنِي إِلَّا وَجِعَةً، فَقَالَ لَهَا: «حُجِّي وَاشْتَرِطِي وَقُولِي: اللَّهُمَّ! مَحِلِّي حَيْثُ حَبَسْتَنِي» وَكَانَتْ تَحْتَ الْمِقْدَادِ.

[٢٩٠٣] ١٠٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى ضُبَاعَةَ بِنْتِ الزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ، وَأَنَا شَاكِيَةٌ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «حُجِّي، وَاشْتَرِطِي أَنَّ مَحِلِّي حَيْثُ حَبَسْتَنِي».

[٢٩٠٤] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] مِثْلَهُ.

[٢٩٠٥] ١٠٦-(١٢٠٨) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ وَأَبُو عَاصِمٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ طَاوُسًا وَعِكْرِمَةَ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ ضُبَاعَةَ بِنْتَ

He said: "But she was able to do it all."

الزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَتَتْ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي امْرَأَةٌ ثَقِيلَةٌ، وَإِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ، فَمَا تَأْمُرُنِي؟ قَالَ: «أَهِلِّي بِالْحَجِّ، وَاشْتَرِطِي أَنَّ مَحِلِّي حَيْثُ تَحْبِسُنِي».

قَالَ: فَأَدْرَكَتْ.

[2906] 107 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that Ḍubâ'ah wanted to perform *Hajj* and the Prophet ﷺ told her to stipulate a condition, and she did that on the command of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٢٩٠٦] ١٠٧-(...) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الطَّيَالِسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ هَرِمٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ وعِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ ضُبَاعَةَ أَرَادَتِ الْحَجَّ فَأَمَرَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ تَشْتَرِطَ، فَفَعَلَتْ ذَلِكَ عَنْ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[2907] 108 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said to Ḍubâ'ah [may Allâh be pleased with her]: "Go for *Hajj*, but stipulate the condition that: *'Mahillî haithu habastanî* (My place of exiting *Ihrâm* is wherever You prevent me).'"

According to the report of Isḥâq: "He commanded Ḍubâ'ah."

[٢٩٠٧] ١٠٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وأَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْغَيْلَانِيُّ وأَحْمَدُ بْنُ خِرَاشٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو عَامِرٍ، وَهُوَ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو حَدَّثَنَا رَبَاحٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي مَعْرُوفٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لِضُبَاعَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]: «حُجِّي، وَاشْتَرِطِي أَنَّ مَحِلِّي حَيْثُ تَحْبِسُنِي».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ إِسْحَقَ: أَمَرَ ضُبَاعَةَ.

Chapter 16. The Soundness Of *Iḥrâm* For The Woman In *Nifâs*; It Is Recommended For Her To Perform *Ghusl* Before Entering *Iḥrâm*, And The Same Applies To One Who Is Menstruating

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ صحة إحرام النفساء واستحباب اغتسالها للإحرام، وكذا الحائض) (التحفة ١٦)

[2908] 109 - (1209) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "Asmâ' bint 'Umais experienced *Nifâs* from giving birth to Muḥammad bin Abî Bakr in Ash-Shajarah. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told Abû Bakr to tell her to perform *Ghusl* and enter *Iḥrâm*."

[٢٩٠٨] ١٠٩-(١٢٠٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَنَّادُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ وزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وعُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَبْدَةَ-، قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: نُفِسَتْ أَسْمَاءُ بِنْتُ عُمَيْسٍ بِمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، بِالشَّجَرَةِ، فَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَبَا بَكْرٍ، يَأْمُرُهَا أَنْ تَغْتَسِلَ وَتُهِلَّ.

[2909] 110 - (1210) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] in the *Ḥadîth* of Asmâ' bint 'Umais, when she experienced *Nifâs* after giving birth at Dhul-Ḥulaifah, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told Abû Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with them] to tell her to perform *Ghusl* and enter *Iḥrâm*.

[٢٩٠٩] ١١٠-(١٢١٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] فِي حَدِيثِ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ عُمَيْسٍ، حِينَ نُفِسَتْ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ أَبَا بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، فَأَمَرَهَا أَنْ تَغْتَسِلَ وَتُهِلَّ.

Chapter 17. Clarifying The Types Of *Iḥrâm*; And That It Is Permissible To Perform *Ḥajj* That Is *Ifrâd*, *Tamattu'* and *Qirân*. It is Permissible To Join *Ḥajj* to *'Umrah*. And When The Pilgrim Who Is Performing *Qirân* Should Exit *Iḥrâm*

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ بيان وجوه الْإِحرام، وأنه يجوز إفراد الحج والتمتع والقران، وجواز إدخال الحج على العمرة، ومتى يحلّ القارن من نسكه) (التحفة ١٧)

[2910] 111 - (1211) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the year of the Farewell Pilgrimage, and we entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever has a *Hadî* (sacrificial animal) with him, let him enter *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* with *'Umrah*, then not exit *Iḥrâm* until he exits *Iḥrâm* from both.'

"I came to Makkah and I was menstruating, and I did not circumambulate the House nor go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. I complained about that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'Undo your hair and comb it, and enter *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*, and leave *'Umrah* for now.' I did that. Then, when we had finished *Ḥajj*, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent me with 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr to At-Tan'îm and I performed *'Umrah*. He said: 'This is the place of your *'Umrah*.' And those who had entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* circumambulated the House and

[٢٩١٠] ١١١-(١٢١١) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فَأَهْلَلْنَا بِعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيُهِلَّ بِالْحَجِّ مَعَ الْعُمْرَةِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَحِلَّ حَتَّىٰ يَحِلَّ مِنْهُمَا جَمِيعًا» قَالَتْ: فَقَدِمْتُ مَكَّةَ وَأَنَا حَائِضٌ، لَمْ أَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ، وَلَا بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَشَكَوْتُ ذَٰلِكَ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «انْقُضِي رَأْسَكِ وَامْتَشِطِي، وَأَهِلِّي بِالْحَجِّ وَدَعِي الْعُمْرَةَ» قَالَتْ فَفَعَلْتُ، فَلَمَّا قَضَيْنَا الْحَجَّ أَرْسَلَنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ إِلَىٰ التَّنْعِيمِ فَاعْتَمَرْتُ، فَقَالَ: «هَٰذِهِ مَكَانُ عُمْرَتِكِ» فَطَافَ الَّذِينَ أَهَلُّوا بِالْعُمْرَةِ؛ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ ثُمَّ

went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. Then they exited *Iḥrâm*, then they performed another *Ṭawâf* after they returned from Minâ for their *Ḥajj*. As for those who joined *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*, they performed one *Ṭawâf*."

حَلُّوا، ثُمَّ طَافُوا طَوَافًا آخَرَ بَعْدَ أَنْ رَجَعُوا مِنْ مِنًى لِحَجِّهِمْ، وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ كَانُوا جَمَعُوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ، فَإِنَّمَا طَافُوا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا. [انظر: ٣٢٢٢]

[2911] 112 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the year of the Farewell Pilgrimage, and some of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* and some of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* (only). When we came to Makkah, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* and did not bring a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Iḥrâm*, and whoever entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* and did bring a sacrificial animal, let him not exit *Iḥrâm* until he has offered his sacrifice. And whoever entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*, let him complete his *Ḥajj*.''' 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "My menses began, and I continued to menstruate until the day of 'Arafah, and I only entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told me to undo my hair and comb it, and enter *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*, and to forget about *'Umrah*. I did that, until, when I had completed my *Ḥajj*, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

[٢٩١١] ١١٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ [عَامَ] حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِحَجٍّ، حَتَّىٰ قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَحْرَمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَلَمْ يُهْدِ، فَلْيَحْلِلْ، وَمَنْ أَحْرَمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ وَأَهْدَىٰ، فَلَا يَحِلُّ حَتَّىٰ يَنْحَرَ هَدْيَهُ، وَمَنْ أَهَلَّ بِحَجٍّ، فَلْيُتِمَّ حَجَّهُ» قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]: فَحِضْتُ، فَلَمْ أَزَلْ حَائِضًا حَتَّىٰ كَانَ يَوْمُ عَرَفَةَ، وَلَمْ أُهْلِلْ إِلَّا بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَأَمَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ أَنْقُضَ رَأْسِي، وَأَمْتَشِطَ، وَأُهِلَّ بِحَجٍّ، وَأَتْرُكَ الْعُمْرَةَ، قَالَتْ: فَفَعَلْتُ ذٰلِكَ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا قَضَيْتُ حَجِّي، بَعَثَ مَعِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، وَأَمَرَنِي أَنْ أَعْتَمِرَ مِنَ

sent 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr with me and told me to perform *'Umrah* from At-Tan'îm, to make up for the *'Umrah* that I had abandoned when the time for *Ḥajj* came."

التَّنْعِيمِ، مَكَانَ عُمْرَتِي الَّتِي أَدْرَكَنِي الْحَجُّ وَلَمْ أَحْلِلْ مِنْهَا.

[2912] 113 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "We set out with the Prophet ﷺ during the year of the Farewell Pilgrimage, and I entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* and I did not bring a sacrificial animal with me. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Whoever has a sacrificial animal with him, let him enter *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* along with his *'Umrah*, then not exit *Iḥrâm* until he exits *Iḥrâm* of them both.' My menses began, and when the Night of 'Arafah began, I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I had entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*, so what should I do about my *Ḥajj*?' He said: 'Undo your hair, comb it, stop *'Umrah* and enter *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*.'" She said: "When I finished my *Ḥajj*, he told 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr to let me ride behind him and to take me for *'Umrah* from At-Tan'îm, to make up for the *'Umrah* that I had abandoned."

[٢٩١٢] ١١٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فَأَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَلَمْ أَكُنْ سُقْتُ الْهَدْيَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، فَلْيُهْلِلْ بِالْحَجِّ مَعَ عُمْرَتِهِ، [ثُمَّ] لَا يَحِلَّ حَتَّىٰ يَحِلَّ مِنْهُمَا جَمِيعًا». قَالَتْ: فَحِضْتُ، فَلَمَّا دَخَلَتْ لَيْلَةُ عَرَفَةَ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَكَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ بِحَجَّتِي؟ قَالَ «انْقُضِي رَأْسَكِ، وَامْتَشِطِي، وَأَمْسِكِي عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ، وَأَهِلِّي بِالْحَجِّ» قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا قَضَيْتُ حَجَّتِي أَمَرَ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَأَرْدَفَنِي، فَأَعْمَرَنِي مِنَ التَّنْعِيمِ، مَكَانَ عُمْرَتِي الَّتِي أَمْسَكْتُ عَنْهَا.

[2913] 114 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh

[٢٩١٣] ١١٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]

ﷺ and he said: 'Whoever among you wanted to enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* and *'Umrah*, let him do so, and whoever wanted to enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* let him do so, and whoever wanted to enter *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, let him do so.'" 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* and some people did the same, and some people entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah* and *Hajj*, and some people entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*. I was one of those who entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*."

قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ «مَنْ أَرَادَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُهِلَّ بِحَجٍّ وَعُمْرَةٍ فَلْيَفْعَلْ، وَمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُهِلَّ بِحَجٍّ فَلْيُهِلَّ، وَمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُهِلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَلْيُهِلَّ» قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]: فَأَهَلَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِحَجٍّ وَأَهَلَّ بِهِ نَاسٌ مَعَهُ، وَأَهَلَّ نَاسٌ بِالْعُمْرَةِ وَالْحَجِّ، وَأَهَلَّ نَاسٌ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَكُنْتُ فِيمَنْ أَهَلَّ بِالْعُمْرَةِ.

[2914] 115 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for the Farewell Pilgrimage, near the time of the appearance of the crescent of Dhul-Hijjah. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever among you wants to enter *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, let him do so. Were it not that I have brought the sacrificial animal with me, I would have entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*.' Among the people there were some who entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, and some who entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*. I was one of those who entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*. We set out until we came to Makkah, but on the Day of 'Arafah my menses began, and I did not exit *Ihrâm* for my *'Umrah*. I

[٢٩١٤] ١١٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، مُوَافِينَ لِهِلَالِ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَرَادَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُهِلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ فَلْيُهِلَّ، فَلَوْلَا أَنِّي أَهْدَيْتُ لَأَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ» قَالَتْ: فَكَانَ مِنَ الْقَومِ مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ، قَالَتْ: فَكُنْتُ أَنَا مِمَّنْ أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَخَرَجْنَا حَتَّىٰ قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ، فَأَدْرَكَنِي يَوْمُ عَرَفَةَ وَأَنَا حَائِضٌ، لَمْ أَحِلَّ مِنْ عُمْرَتِي، فَشَكَوْتُ ذَلِكَ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ «دَعِي

complained about that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Forget about your *'Umrah*. Undo your hair and comb it, and enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*.' She said: 'I did that, then when it was the night of *Al-Hasbah*, and Allâh had enabled us to complete our *Hajj*, he sent 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakr with me. He made me ride behind him and he took me out to At-Tan'îm, and I entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, and Allâh enabled us to complete our *Hajj* and our *'Umrah*."

"And there was no sacrifice, charity or fasting required because of that."[1]

عُمْرَتَكِ، وَانْقُضِي رَأْسَكِ، وَامْتَشِطِي، وَأَهِلِّي بِالْحَجِّ» قَالَتْ: فَفَعَلْتُ: فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ لَيْلَةُ الْحَصْبَةِ، وَقَدْ قَضَى اللهُ حَجَّنَا، أَرْسَلَ مَعِي عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَأَرْدَفَنِي وَخَرَجَ بِي إِلَىٰ التَّنْعِيمِ، فَأَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَقَضَى اللهُ حَجَّنَا وَعُمْرَتَنَا.

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ فِي ذَلِكَ هَدْيٌ وَلَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَا صَوْمٌ.

[2915] 116 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ at the time of the crescent moon of Dhul-Hijjah, not thinking of anything but *Hajj*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever among you wants to enter *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, let him enter *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*.'" And he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of 'Abdah (no. 2914).

[٢٩١٥] ١١٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مُوَافِينَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ لِهِلَالِ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، لَا نُرَىٰ إِلَّا الْحَجَّ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُهِلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَلْيُهِلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ» وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عَبْدَةَ.

[2916] 117 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ at the time of the crescent moon of Dhul-Hijjah. Some of us entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, some

[٢٩١٦] ١١٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُوَافِينَ لِهِلَالِ

[1] They say that the last sentence is a statement of one of the narrators.

of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*, and some of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*. I was one of those who entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*...'' and he quoted a *Ḥadîth* like theirs, and he said therein: "'Urwah said concerning that: 'Allâh enabled her to complete her *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*.'" Hishâm said: "And no sacrifice, fasting or charity was required because of that."

[2917] 118 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the year of the Farewell Pilgrimage. Some of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*, some of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*, and some of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*. Those who had entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* exited *Iḥrâm*, but those who had entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* or for both *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*, did not exit *Iḥrâm* until the Day of Sacrifice."

[2918] 119 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Prophet ﷺ, not thinking of anything but *Ḥajj*. When we were in Sarif, or close to it, my menses began. The Prophet ﷺ entered upon me and found me weeping. He said, 'Have your menses begun?' I

ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، مِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِحَجَّةٍ وَعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِحَجَّةٍ، فَكُنْتُ فِيمَنْ أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمَا وَقَالَ فِيهِ: قَالَ عُرْوَةُ فِي ذَلِكَ: إِنَّهُ قَضَى اللهُ حَجَّهَا وَعُمْرَتَهَا، قَالَ هِشَامٌ: وَلَمْ يَكُنْ فِي ذَلِكَ هَدْيٌ وَلَا صِيَامٌ وَلَا صَدَقَةٌ.

[٢٩١٧] ١١٨-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ نَوْفَلٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِحَجٍّ وَعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ، وَأَهَلَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ فَحَلَّ، وَأَمَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِحَجٍّ أَوْ جَمَعَ الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ، فَلَمْ يَحِلُّوا، حَتَّىٰ كَانَ يَوْمُ النَّحْرِ.

[٢٩١٨] ١١٩-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، قَالَ عَمْرٌو: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَلَا

said: 'Yes.' He said: 'This is something that Allâh has decreed for the daughters of Âdam. Do what the pilgrims do, but do not circumambulate the House until you have performed *Ghusl*.' And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sacrificed cows on behalf of his wives."

نُرَىٰ إِلَّا الْحَجَّ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كُنَّا بِسَرِفَ، أَوْ قَرِيبٍ مِنْهَا، حِضْتُ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «أَنَفِسْتِ» - يَعْنِي الْحَيْضَةَ قَالَتْ - قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «إِنَّ هٰذِهِ شَيْءٌ كَتَبَهُ اللهُ عَلَىٰ بَنَاتِ آدَمَ، فَاقْضِي مَا يَقْضِي الْحَاجُّ، غَيْرَ أَنْ لَا تَطُوفِي بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّىٰ تَغْتَسِلِي» قَالَتْ: وَضَحَّىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ نِسَائِهِ بِالْبَقَرِ.

[2919] 120 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ not thinking of anything but *Ḥajj*, until we came to Sarif, where my menses began. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me and found me weeping. He said: 'Why are you weeping?' I said: 'By Allâh, I wish that I had not come out this year.' He said: 'What is the matter with you? Have your menses begun?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'This is something that Allâh has decreed for the daughters of Âdam, – peace be upon him. Do what the pilgrims do, but do not circumambulate the House until you have purified yourself.' When I came to Makkah, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to his Companions: 'Make it *'Umrah*.' So the people exited *Iḥrâm* (after performing *'Umrah*) except those who had sacrificial animals with

[٢٩١٩] ١٢٠-(...) حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْغَيْلَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ الْمَاجِشُونُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ لَا نَذْكُرُ إِلَّا الْحَجَّ، حَتَّىٰ جِئْنَا سَرِفَ فَطَمِثْتُ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا يُبْكِيكِ؟» فَقُلْتُ: وَاللهِ! لَوَدِدْتُ أَنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ خَرَجْتُ الْعَامَ، قَالَ: «مَا لَكِ؟ لَعَلَّكِ نَفِسْتِ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «هٰذَا شَيْءٌ كَتَبَهُ اللهُ عَلَىٰ بَنَاتِ آدَمَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - افْعَلِي مَا يَفْعَلُ الْحَاجُّ غَيْرَ أَنْ لَا تَطُوفِي بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّىٰ تَطْهُرِي» قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا قَدِمْتُ مَكَّةَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ

them. The Prophet ﷺ, Abû Bakr, 'Umar and those who were well off had sacrificial animals with them. Then they entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah* when they went to Minâ. On the Day of Sacrifice my menses ended, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told me to perform *Tawâf Al-ifâdah*. Some beef was brought to us, and I said: 'What is this?' They said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has sacrificed cows on behalf of his wives.' When it was the night of *Al-Hasbah* I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, the people are going back having performed *Hajj* and *'Umrah*, and I am going back having performed *Hajj* (only).' So he told 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakr to let me ride behind him on his camel. I remember that I was a young girl and I got sleepy and my face touched the back of the saddle. Then we came to At-Tan'îm where I entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, to make up for the *'Umrah* that the people had already done."

اللهِ ﷺ لِأَصْحَابِهِ: «اجْعَلُوهَا عُمْرَةً» فَأَهَلَّ النَّاسُ إِلَّا مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ، قَالَتْ: فَكَانَ الْهَدْيُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ وَذَوِي الْيَسَارَةِ، ثُمَّ أَهَلُّوا حِينَ رَاحُوا، قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ النَّحْرِ طَهُرْتُ، فَأَمَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَأَفَضْتُ، قَالَتْ: فَأُتِينَا بِلَحْمِ بَقَرٍ، فَقُلْتُ: مَا هٰذَا؟ فَقَالُوا: أَهْدَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ نِسَائِهِ الْبَقَرَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ لَيْلَةُ الْحَصْبَةِ قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! يَرْجِعُ النَّاسُ بِحَجَّةٍ وَعُمْرَةٍ وَأَرْجِعُ بِحَجَّةٍ؟ قَالَتْ: فَأَمَرَ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمٰنِ ابْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَأَرْدَفَنِي عَلَىٰ جَمَلِهِ، قَالَتْ: فَإِنِّي لَأَذْكُرُ وَأَنَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثَةُ السِّنِّ أَنْعُسُ فَيُصِيبُ وَجْهِي مُؤْخِرَةَ الرَّحْلِ، حَتَّىٰ جِئْنَا إِلَىٰ التَّنْعِيمِ، فَأَهْلَلْتُ مِنْهَا بِعُمْرَةٍ جَزَاءً بِعُمْرَةِ النَّاسِ الَّتِي اعْتَمَرُوا.

[2920] 121 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We said *Talbiyah* for *Hajj*, then when we were in Sarif my menses began. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me and found me weeping..." And he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Al-Mâjishûn (no. 2919), except that it does not

[٢٩٢٠] ١٢١-(...) وحَدَّثَني أَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْغَيْلَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: لَبَّيْنَا بِالْحَجِّ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كُنَّا بِسَرِفَ حِضْتُ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ الْمَاجِشُونِ، غَيْرَ

say in the *Ḥadîth* of Ḥammâd: "The Prophet ﷺ, Abû Bakr, 'Umar and those who were well off had sacrificial animals with them. Then they entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* when they went to Mina," nor the words of 'Âishah: "I was a young girl and I got sleepy and my face touched the back of the saddle."

أَنَّ حَمَّادًا لَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَكَانَ الْهَدْيُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ وَذَوِي الْيَسَارَةِ، ثُمَّ أَهَلُّوا حِينَ رَاحُوا. وَلَا قَوْلُهَا: وَأَنَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثَةُ السِّنِّ أَنْعُسُ فَتُصِيبُ وَجْهِي مُؤْخِرَةُ الرَّحْلِ.

[2921] 122 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Messenger of Allâh performed *Ḥajj* only.

[٢٩٢١] ١٢٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي أُوَيْسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي خَالِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَفْرَدَ الْحَجَّ.

[2922] 123 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, entering *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*, during the month of *Ḥajj*, in the places of *Ḥajj*, and in the nights of *Ḥajj*, until we camped at Sarif. He came out to his Companions and said: 'Whoever among you does not have a sacrificial animal with him and wants to make it *'Umrah*, let him do so, and whoever has a sacrificial animal with him, let him not do that.' Some of them followed that, and some did not, among those who did not have a sacrificial animal with them. As for the Messenger

[٢٩٢٢] ١٢٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ أَفْلَحَ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُهِلِّينَ بِالْحَجِّ، فِي أَشْهُرِ الْحَجِّ، وَفِي حُرُمِ الْحَجِّ، وَلَيَالِي الْحَجِّ، حَتَّىٰ نَزَلْنَا بِسَرِفَ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَىٰ أَصْحَابِهِ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ مِنْكُمْ هَدْيٌ فَأَحَبَّ أَنْ يَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً، فَلْيَفْعَلْ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، فَلَا» فَمِنْهُمُ الْآخِذُ بِهَا وَالتَّارِكُ لَهَا، مِمَّنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، فَأَمَّا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ

of Allâh ﷺ, he had a sacrificial animal with him, and some of his Companions could also afford it. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me and found me weeping. He said: 'Why are you weeping?' I said: 'I heard what you said to your Companions, and I heard about *'Umrah*, [and I have been prevented from performing *'Umrah*].' He said: 'What is the matter with you?' I said: 'I am not praying (meaning: I am in menses).' He said: 'That does not matter. Do (the rituals of) *Ḥajj*, and perhaps Allâh will compensate you for this. You are one of the daughters of Âdam, and Allâh has decreed for you what He has decreed for them.' So I went out for my *Ḥajj*, until we camped in Minâ, where I purified myself, then we circumambulated the House. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ camped at Al-Muḥaṣṣab, and he called 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr and said: 'Take your sister out of the sanctuary and let her enter *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*, then let her circumambulate the House, and I will wait for you here.' So we went out and I entered *Iḥrâm*, then I circumambulated the House and went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, then we came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in his tent in the middle of the night. He said: 'Have you finished?' I said: 'Yes.' He gave his

فَكَانَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ، وَمَعَ رِجَالٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ لَهُمْ قُوَّةٌ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا يُبْكِيكِ؟» قُلْتُ: سَمِعْتُ كَلَامَكَ مَعَ أَصْحَابِكَ فَسَمِعْتُ بِالْعُمْرَةِ [فَمُنِعْتُ الْعُمْرَةَ] قَالَ: «وَمَا لَكِ؟» قُلْتُ: لَا أُصَلِّي، قَالَ: «فَلَا يَضُرُّكِ، فَكُونِي فِي حَجِّكِ، فَعَسَى اللهُ أَنْ يَرْزُقَكِيهَا، وَإِنَّمَا أَنْتِ مِنْ بَنَاتِ آدَمَ، كَتَبَ اللهُ عَلَيْكِ مَا كَتَبَ عَلَيْهِنَّ» قَالَتْ: فَخَرَجْتُ فِي حَجَّتِي حَتَّىٰ نَزَلْنَا مِنًى فَتَطَهَّرْتُ، ثُمَّ طُفْنَا بِالْبَيْتِ، وَنَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْمُحَصَّبَ، فَدَعَا عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ: «اخْرُجْ بِأُخْتِكَ مِنَ الْحَرَمِ فَلْتُهِلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ لِتَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ، فَإِنِّي أَنْتَظِرُكُمَا هٰهُنَا» قَالَتْ: فَخَرَجْنَا فَأَهْلَلْتُ، ثُمَّ طُفْتُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَجِئْنَا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي مَنْزِلِهِ مِنْ جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ، فَقَالَ: «هَلْ فَرَغْتِ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَآذَنَ فِي أَصْحَابِهِ بِالرَّحِيلِ، فَخَرَجَ فَمَرَّ بِالْبَيْتِ فَطَافَ بِهِ قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ إِلَىٰ الْمَدِينَةِ.

Companions permission to move on, and he passed by the Ka'bah and circumambulated it before praying *Ṣubḥ*, then he left for Al-Madînah."

[2923] 124 - (...) It was narrated that the Mother of the Believers, 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "Some of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* alone, and some of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *Qirân* and some of us entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj Tamattu*".

[٢٩٢٣] ١٢٤-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَّادُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ الْمُهَلَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: مِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ مُفْرَدًا، وَمِنَّا مَنْ قَرَنَ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ تَمَتَّعَ.

[2924] (...) It was narrated by Al-Qâsim bin Muhammad who said: "'Âishah came for *Ḥajj*."

[٢٩٢٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: جَاءَتْ عَائِشَةُ حَاجَّةً.

[2925] 125 - (...) It was narrated that 'Amrah said: "I heard 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] say: 'We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ five days before the end of Dhul-Qa'dah, not thinking of anything but *Ḥajj*. When we drew near to Makkah, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered those who did not have sacrificial animals with them to exit *Iḥrâm* after circumambulating the House and (running) between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah.' 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her]

[٢٩٢٥] ١٢٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] تَقُولُ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ لِخَمْسٍ بَقِينَ مِنْ ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، لَا نُرَىٰ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ الْحَجُّ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا دَنَوْنَا مِنْ مَكَّةَ أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، إِذَا طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ

said: 'Then some beef was brought to us on the day of sacrifice and I said: 'What is this?' It was said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has offered a sacrifice on behalf of his wives."'

Yaḥyâ said: "I mentioned this *Ḥadîth* of Al-Qâsim bin Muḥammad and he said: 'She has narrated the *Ḥadîth* correctly to you."'

الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، أَنْ يَحِلَّ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنها]: فَدُخِلَ عَلَيْنَا يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ بِلَحْمِ بَقَرٍ، فَقُلْتُ: مَا هٰذَا؟ فَقِيلَ: ذَبَحَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ أَزْوَاجِهِ.

قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: فَذَكَرْتُ هٰذَا الْحَدِيثَ لِلْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، فَقَالَ: أَتَتْكَ، وَاللهِ! بِالْحَدِيثِ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ.

[2926] (...) A similar report (as no. 2925) was narrated from Yaḥyâ with this chain.

[٢٩٢٦] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَتْنِي عَمْرَةُ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[2927] 126 - (...) It was narrated that the Mother of the Believers said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, the people are leaving, having done two rituals, and I am leaving having done only one.' He said: 'Wait and when you have become pure, go out to At-Tan'îm and enter *Iḥrâm* from there, then meet us at such-and-such a place"' - he (the narrator) said: "I think he said: 'Tomorrow"' - "'and you will have a reward (for *'Umrah*) equivalent to your effort or your expenditure."'

[٢٩٢٧] ١٢٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ؛ وَعَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! يَصْدُرُ النَّاسُ بِنُسُكَيْنِ وَأَصْدُرُ بِنُسُكٍ وَاحِدٍ؟ قَالَ «انْتَظِرِي! فَإِذَا طَهُرْتِ فَاخْرُجِي إِلَىٰ التَّنْعِيمِ، فَأَهِلِّي مِنْهُ، ثُمَّ الْقَيْنَا عِنْدَ كَذَا وَكَذَا - قَالَ: أَظُنُّهُ قَالَ غَدًا - وَلٰكِنَّهَا عَلَىٰ قَدْرِ نَصَبِكِ أَوْ - قَالَ - نَفَقَتِكِ».

[2928] 127 - (...) The Mother of the Believers [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "O Messenger of Allâh, the people are leaving having done two rituals..." a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 2927).

[٢٩٢٨] ١٢٧-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: لَا أَعْرِفُ حَدِيثَ أَحَدِهِمَا مِنَ الْآخَرِ، أَنَّ أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! يَصْدُرُ النَّاسُ بِنُسُكَيْنِ، فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ.

[2929] 128 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, not thinking of anything but *Ḥajj*. When we came to Makkah, we circumambulated the House, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered those who had not brought sacrificial animals with them to exit *Iḥrâm*. Those who had not brought sacrificial animals with them exited *Iḥrâm*, and his wives had not brought sacrificial animals with them, so they exited *Iḥrâm*." 'Âishah said: "Then my menses began so I did not circumambulate the House. When it was the night of *Al-Ḥaṣbah*, I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, the people are going back having done *'Umrah* and *Ḥajj*, but I am going back having done *Ḥajj* only.' He said: 'Did you not circumambulate the House the night we came to Makkah?' I said: 'No.' He said: 'Then go with your brother to At-Tan'îm, and

[٢٩٢٩] ١٢٨-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ إِسْحَقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَلَا نَرَىٰ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ الْحَجُّ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا [مَكَّةَ] تَطَوَّفْنَا بِالْبَيْتِ، فَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ سَاقَ الْهَدْيَ أَنْ يَحِلَّ، قَالَتْ: فَحَلَّ مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ سَاقَ الْهَدْيَ، وَنِسَاؤُهُ لَمْ يَسُقْنَ [الْهَدْيَ]، فَأَحْلَلْنَ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَحِضْتُ، فَلَمْ أَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ لَيْلَةُ الْحَصْبَةِ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! يَرْجِعُ النَّاسُ بِعُمْرَةٍ وَحَجَّةٍ، وَأَرْجِعُ أَنَا بِحَجَّةٍ؟ قَالَ: «أَوَ مَا كُنْتِ طُفْتِ لَيَالِيَ قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ؟» قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَاذْهَبِي مَعَ أَخِيكِ إِلَى

enter *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, then we will meet at such-and-such a place.'"

"Ṣafiyyah said: 'I think that I have detained you.' He said: '(May you become) barren and shaven-headed![1] Did you not perform *Ṭawâf* on the day of sacrifice?' She said: 'Yes.' He said: 'It doesn't matter then, move on.'"

'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ met me as he was going up from Makkah and I was coming down to it - or as I was going up and he was coming down from it."

التَّنْعِيمِ، فَأَهِلِّي بِعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ مَوْعِدُكِ مَكَانَ كَذَا وَكَذَا».

قَالَتْ صَفِيَّةُ: مَا أُرَانِي إِلَّا حَابِسَتَكُمْ، قَالَ: «عَقْرَىٰ حَلْقَىٰ، أَوَ مَا كُنْتِ طُفْتِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟» قَالَتْ: بَلَىٰ. قَالَ: «لَا بَأْسَ، انْفِرِي».

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَلَقِيَنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُصْعِدٌ مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَأَنَا مُنْهَبِطَةٌ عَلَيْهَا - أَوْ أَنَا مُصْعِدَةٌ وَهُوَ مُنْهَبِطٌ مِنْهَا -.

وَقَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: مُتَهَبِّطَةٌ وَمُتَهَبِّطٌ.

[2930] 129 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, reciting the *Talbiyah* but not mentioning *Hajj* or *'Umrah*..." and he quoted a *Hadîth* similar to that of Manṣûr (no. 2929).

[٢٩٣٠] ١٢٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُسْهِرٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ نُلَبِّي، لَا نَذْكُرُ حَجًّا وَلَا عُمْرَةً، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ مَنْصُورٍ.

[2931] 130 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came on the fourth or fifth day of Dhul-Hijjah, and he entered upon me in an angry state. I said: 'Who has made you angry, O Messenger of Allâh? May Allâh cause him to

[٢٩٣١] ١٣٠-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ غُنْدَرٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ-: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ، عَنْ ذَكْوَانَ مَوْلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ

[1] This is not meant in any literal sense, rather it is an expression indicating disapproval.

enter the Fire!' He said: 'Do you not realize that I ordered the people to do something and they are hesitating? If I had known before what I know now, I would not have brought the sacrificial animal with me, and I would have bought it (in Makkah), and I would have exited *Ihrâm* as they have done.'"

[رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِأَرْبَعٍ مَضَيْنَ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، أَوْ خَمْسٍ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ وَهُوَ غَضْبَانُ، فَقُلْتُ: مَنْ أَغْضَبَكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَدْخَلَهُ اللهُ النَّارَ، قَالَ: «أَوَمَا شَعَرْتِ أَنِّي أَمَرْتُ النَّاسَ بِأَمْرٍ فَإِذَا هُمْ يَتَرَدَّدُونَ - قَالَ الْحَكَمُ: كَأَنَّهُمْ يَتَرَدَّدُونَ أَحْسِبُ - وَلَوْ أَنِّي اسْتَقْبَلْتُ مِنْ أَمْرِي مَا اسْتَدْبَرْتُ، مَا سُقْتُ الْهَدْيَ مَعِي حَتَّىٰ أَشْتَرِيَهُ، ثُمَّ أَحِلُّ كَمَا حَلُّوا».

[2932] 131 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Prophet ﷺ came on the fourth or fifth (day) of Dhul-Hijjah..." a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ghundar (no. 2931).

[٢٩٣٢] ١٣١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، سَمِعَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ الْحُسَيْنِ، عَنْ ذَكْوَانَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِأَرْبَعٍ أَوْ خَمْسٍ مَضَيْنَ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ غُنْدَرٍ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الشَّكَّ مِنَ الْحَكَمِ فِي قَوْلِهِ: يَتَرَدَّدُونَ.

[2933] 132 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, then she arrived at Makkah but she did not circumambulate the House before she got her menses. She did all of the rituals, as she had entered *Ihrâm* for

[٢٩٣٣] ١٣٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا أَهَلَّتْ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَقَدِمَتْ وَلَمْ تَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّىٰ حَاضَتْ فَنَسَكَتِ الْمَنَاسِكَ كُلَّهَا،

Ḥajj. The Prophet ﷺ said to her on the day of departing from Minâ: "Your *Ṭawâf* will suffice for your *Ḥajj* and your *'Umrah*." But she insisted, so he sent her with 'Abdur-Raḥmân to At-Tan'îm, and she performed *'Umrah* after performing *Ḥajj*.

وَقَدْ أَهَلَّتْ بِالْحَجِّ، فَقَالَ لَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّفْرِ: «يَسَعُكِ طَوَافُكِ لِحَجِّكِ وَعُمْرَتِكِ» فَأَبَتْ، فَبَعَثَ بِهَا مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ إِلَىٰ التَّنْعِيمِ، فَاعْتَمَرَتْ بَعْدَ الْحَجِّ.

[2934] 133 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that her menses began in Sarif, and she became pure in 'Arafah, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Your going between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah will suffice for your *Ḥajj* and your *'Umrah*."

[٢٩٣٤] ١٣٣-(...) وحَدَّثني حَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ الْحُبَابِ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّها حَاضَتْ بِسَرِفَ، فَتَطَهَّرَتْ بِعَرَفَةَ، فَقَالَ لَهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُجْزِىءُ عَنْكِ طَوَافُكِ بِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، عَنْ حَجِّكِ وَعُمْرَتِكِ».

[2935] 134 - (...) Ṣafiyyah bint Shaibah said: "Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, are the people going to go back with two rewards while I go back with only one?' So he commanded 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr to take her out to At-Tan'îm. She said: 'So he made me ride behind him on his camel, and I started to lift my *Khimâr* up off my neck. He struck my leg as if he was striking the camel, and I said to him: 'Do you see anyone?' She said: 'And I entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*, then

[٢٩٣٥] ١٣٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَتْنَا صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ شَيْبَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيَرْجِعُ النَّاسُ بِأَجْرَيْنِ وَأَرْجِعُ بِأَجْرٍ؟ فَأَمَرَ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَنْ يَنْطَلِقَ بِهَا إِلَىٰ التَّنْعِيمِ، قَالَتْ: فَأَرْدَفَنِي خَلْفَهُ عَلَىٰ جَمَلٍ لَهُ، قَالَتْ: فَجَعَلْتُ أَرْفَعُ خِمَارِي أَحْسُرُهُ عَنْ

we came back to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ while he was in Al-Ḥaṣbah.'"

[2936] 135 - (1212) 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr narrated that the Prophet ﷺ told him to let 'Âishah ride behind him, and to take her for *'Umrah* from At-Tan'îm.

[2937] 136 - (1213) It was narrated that Jâbir [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We entered *Iḥrâm* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for *Ḥajj* only, and 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*. Then, when we were in Sarif, her menses began. When we came, we circumambulated the Ka'bah and went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded those of us who did not have sacrificial animals with us to exit *Iḥrâm*." Jâbir said: "We said: 'To what extent?' He said: 'Completely.' So we had intercourse with our wives and put on perfume and wore our regular clothes, and there were only four nights between us and 'Arafah. Then we entered *Iḥrâm*

عُنُقِي، فَيَضْرِبُ رِجْلِي بِعِلَّةِ الرَّاحِلَةِ، قُلْتُ لَهُ: وَهَلْ تَرَىٰ مِنْ أَحَدٍ؟ قَالَتْ: فَأَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلْنَا حَتَّىٰ انْتَهَيْنَا إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ بِالْحَصْبَةِ.

[٢٩٣٦] ١٣٥-(١٢١٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو: أَخْبَرَهُ عَمْرُو بْنُ أَوْسٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُرْدِفَ عَائِشَةَ، فَيُعْمِرَهَا مِنَ التَّنْعِيمِ.

[٢٩٣٧] ١٣٦-(١٢١٣) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، - قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ - عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَقْبَلْنَا مُهِلِّينَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِحَجٍّ مُفْرَدٍ، وَأَقْبَلَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] بِعُمْرَةٍ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كُنَّا بِسَرِفَ عَرَكَتْ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا قَدِمْنَا طُفْنَا بِالْكَعْبَةِ وَالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَحِلَّ مِنَّا مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، قَالَ فَقُلْنَا: حِلُّ مَاذَا؟ قَالَ: «الْحِلُّ كُلُّهُ» فَوَاقَعْنَا النِّسَاءَ، وَتَطَيَّبْنَا بِالطِّيبِ، وَلَبِسْنَا ثِيَابَنَا، وَلَيْسَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ عَرَفَةَ إِلَّا أَرْبَعُ لَيَالٍ، ثُمَّ أَهْلَلْنَا يَوْمَ

on the day of *At-Tarwiyah*. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] and found her weeping. He said: 'What is the matter with you?' She said: 'The matter with me, is that my menses began, and the people have exited *Iḥrâm*, but I did not do so, and I did not circumambulate the House, and the people are going for *Ḥajj* now.' He said: 'That is something that Allâh has decreed for the daughters of Âdam. Perform *Ghusl*, then enter *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*.' So she did that, and went to all the places of *Ḥajj*. Then when she became pure, she circumambulated the House and went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. Then he said: 'You have exited *Iḥrâm* from your *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah* together.' She said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I feel upset because I did not circumambulate the House before I performed *Ḥajj*.' He said: 'Take her, O 'Abdur-Raḥmân, and let her perform *'Umrah* from At-Tan'îm.' And that was on the night of Al-Ḥaṣbah."

التَّرْوِيَةِ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]، فَوَجَدَهَا تَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا شَأْنُكِ؟» قَالَتْ: شَأْنِي أَنِّي قَدْ حِضْتُ، وَقَدْ حَلَّ النَّاسُ، وَلَمْ أَحْلِلْ، وَلَمْ أَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ، وَالنَّاسُ يَذْهَبُونَ إِلَى الْحَجِّ الْآنَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ هَٰذَا أَمْرٌ كَتَبَهُ اللهُ عَلَىٰ بَنَاتِ آدَمَ، فَاغْتَسِلِي ثُمَّ أَهِلِّي بِالْحَجِّ» فَفَعَلَتْ وَوَقَفَتِ الْمَوَاقِفَ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا طَهَرَتْ طَافَتْ بِالْكَعْبَةِ وَالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «قَدْ حَلَلْتِ مِنْ حَجِّكِ وَعُمْرَتِكِ جَمِيعًا» فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي أَجِدُ فِي نَفْسِي أَنِّي لَمْ أَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّىٰ حَجَجْتُ، قَالَ: «فَاذْهَبْ بِهَا يَا عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ! فَأَعْمِرْهَا مِنَ التَّنْعِيمِ» وذَلِكَ لَيْلَةَ الْحَصْبَةِ.

[2938] **(...)** Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ entered upon 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] and found her weeping..." and he mentioned a *Ḥadîth* like that of Al-Laith (no.

[٢٩٣٨] (...) **وحَدَّثَني** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ

2937), to the end, but he did not mention what came before this of the *Ḥadîth* of Al-Laith.

الله عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]، وَهِيَ تَبْكِي، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ إِلَىٰ آخِرِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ مَا قَبْلَ هَٰذَا مِنْ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ.

[2939] 137 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that during the *Ḥajj* of the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ, 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*, and he quoted a *Ḥadîth* like that of Al-Laith (no. 2938), but he added: "And he said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was a man of gentle disposition, and when she wanted something he would agree to it. So he sent her with 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr, and she entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah* from At-Tan'îm.'"

Maṭar said: "Abû Az-Zubair said: 'When 'Âishah performed *Ḥajj*, she did what she had done with the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ.'"

[٢٩٣٩] ١٣٧-(...) وحَدَّثَني أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ هِشَامٍ، حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ مَطَرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]، فِي حَجَّةِ نَبِيِّ اللهِ ﷺ، أَهَلَّتْ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا سَهْلًا، إِذَا هَوِيَتِ الشَّيْءَ تَابَعَهَا عَلَيْهِ، فَأَرْسَلَهَا مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ فَأَهَلَّتْ بِعُمْرَةٍ، مِنَ التَّنْعِيمِ.

قَالَ مَطَرٌ، قَالَ أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ: فَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ إِذَا حَجَّتْ صَنَعَتْ كَمَا صَنَعَتْ مَعَ نَبِيِّ اللهِ ﷺ.

[2940] 138 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, entering *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*, and the women and children were with us. When we came to Makkah, we circumambulated the House and went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and

[٢٩٤٠] ١٣٨-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ

Al-Marwah. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to us: 'Whoever does not have a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Ihrâm*.' We said: 'To what extent?' He said: 'Completely.' So we had intercourse with our wives, and we wore our regular clothes, and put on perfume. When the day of *At-Tarwiyah* came, we entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, and our first going between As-Safâ and Al-Marwah sufficed for us. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered us to share camels and cows, one (animal) between seven of us."

[2941] 139 - (1214) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ commanded us, when we exited *Ihrâm*, to enter *Ihrâm* when we set out for Minâ, so we entered *Ihrâm* from Al-Abtah."

[2942] 140 - (1215) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ and his Companions only went between As-Safâ and Al-Marwah once."

رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُهِلِّينَ بِالْحَجِّ، مَعَنَا النِّسَاءُ وَالْوِلْدَانُ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ طُفْنَا بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَقَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيَحْلِلْ» قَالَ: قُلْنَا: أَيُّ الْحِلِّ؟ قَالَ: «الْحِلُّ كُلُّهُ» قَالَ: فَأَتَيْنَا النِّسَاءَ، وَلَبِسْنَا الثِّيَابَ، وَمِسْنَا الطِّيبَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ أَهْلَلْنَا بِالْحَجِّ، وَكَفَانَا الطَّوَافُ الْأَوَّلُ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَشْتَرِكَ فِي الْإِبِلِ وَالْبَقَرِ: كُلُّ سَبْعَةٍ مِنَّا فِي بَدَنَةٍ.

[٢٩٤١] ١٣٩-(١٢١٤) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَمَرَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، لَمَّا أَحْلَلْنَا، أَنْ نُحْرِمَ إِذَا تَوَجَّهْنَا إِلَىٰ مِنًى، قَالَ: فَأَهْلَلْنَا مِنَ الْأَبْطَحِ.

[٢٩٤٢] ١٤٠-(١٢١٥) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: لَمْ

يَطُفِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَلَا أَصْحَابُهُ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، إِلَّا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا.

زَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ بَكْرٍ: طَوَافَهُ الْأَوَّلَ.

[2943] 141 - (1216) 'Aṭâ' said: "I heard Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them], along with some people who were with me, say: 'We, the Companions of Muḥammad ﷺ, entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* only.'"

'Aṭâ' said: "Jâbir said: 'The Prophet ﷺ came on the morning of the fourth of Dhul-Ḥijjah and told us to exit *Iḥrâm*." 'Aṭâ' said: "He said: 'Exit *Iḥrâm* and you may have intercourse with your wives.'"

'Aṭâ' said: "He did not insist on that for them, but he made it permissible for them. We said: 'When there are only five days between us and 'Arafah, he told us to have intercourse with our wives, so we will come to 'Arafah with our private parts still dripping with semen!'" He said: "Jâbir gestured with his hand, and it is as if I can see his hand moving." He said: "The Prophet ﷺ stood up among us and said: 'You know that I am the one who fears Allâh the most among you, and I am the most truthful among you and the most righteous. Were it not for my sacrificial animal, I would have

[٢٩٤٣] ١٤١-(١٢١٦) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]، فِي نَاسٍ مَعِي، قَالَ: أَهْلَلْنَا، أَصْحَابَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، بِالْحَجِّ خَالِصًا وَحْدَهُ، قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَقَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صُبْحَ رَابِعَةٍ مَضَتْ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، فَأَمَرَنَا أَنْ نَحِلَّ، قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: قَالَ: «حِلُّوا وَأَصِيبُوا النِّسَاءَ» قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: وَلَمْ يَعْزِمْ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَلٰكِنْ أَحَلَّهُنَّ لَهُمْ، فَقُلْنَا: لَمَّا لَمْ يَكُنْ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ عَرَفَةَ إِلَّا خَمْسٌ، أَمَرَنَا أَنْ نُفْضِيَ إِلَىٰ نِسَائِنَا، فَنَأْتِيَ عَرَفَةَ تَقْطُرُ مَذَاكِيرُنَا الْمَنِيَّ! قَالَ يَقُولُ جَابِرٌ بِيَدِهِ - كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ بِيَدِهِ: يُحَرِّكُهَا - قَالَ: فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِينَا، فَقَالَ: «قَدْ عَلِمْتُمْ أَنِّي أَتْقَاكُمْ لِلّٰهِ وَأَصْدَقُكُمْ وَأَبَرُّكُمْ، وَلَوْلَا هَدْيِي لَحَلَلْتُ كَمَا تَحِلُّونَ، وَلَوِ اسْتَقْبَلْتُ مِنْ أَمْرِي مَا اسْتَدْبَرْتُ لَمْ أَسُقِ الْهَدْيَ، فَحِلُّوا» فَحَلَلْنَا

exited *Ihrâm* as you have done. If I had known before what I know now, I would not have brought the sacrificial animal. Exit *Ihrâm*.' So we exited *Ihrâm*, and we listened and obeyed."

'Atâ' said: "Jâbir said: 'Then 'Alî came from his (*Zakât*) collecting mission and he (the Prophet ﷺ) said: 'For what did you enter *Ihrâm*?' He said: 'For the same as the Prophet ﷺ entered *Ihrâm*.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Bring your sacrificial animal and remain in *Ihrâm*.' So 'Alî brought him a sacrificial animal. Surâqah bin Mâlik said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, is it just for this year or forever?' He said: 'Forever.'"

وَسَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا، قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَقَدِمَ عَلِيٌّ مِنْ سِعَايَتِهِ، فَقَالَ: «بِمَ أَهْلَلْتَ؟» قَالَ: بِمَا أَهَلَّ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، قَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَأَهْدِ وَامْكُثْ حَرَامًا» قَالَ: وَأَهْدَىٰ لَهُ عَلِيٌّ هَدْيًا، فَقَالَ سُرَاقَةُ بْنُ مَالِكِ ابْنِ جُعْشُمٍ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَلِعَامِنَا هٰذَا أَمْ لِأَبَدٍ؟ قَالَ: «لِأَبَدٍ».

[انظر: ٢٩٤٩]

[2944] 142 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, but when we came to Makkah he told us to exit *Ihrâm* and make it *'Umrah*. We found that hard and felt anxious about it. News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ, and we did not know whether he heard of it from heaven, or from the people. He said: 'O people, exit *Ihrâm*. Were it not for the sacrificial animal that is with me, I would do what you are doing.' So we exited *Ihrâm* and had intercourse with our wives, and we did what those who are not in *Ihrâm* do, until the day of *At-*

[٢٩٤٤] ١٤٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَهْلَلْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ أَمَرَنَا أَنْ نَحِلَّ وَنَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً، فَكَبُرَ ذٰلِكَ عَلَيْنَا، وَضَاقَتْ بِهِ صُدُورُنَا، فَبَلَغَ ذٰلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَمَا نَدْرِي أَشَيْءٌ بَلَغَهُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ، أَمْ شَيْءٌ مِنْ قِبَلِ النَّاسِ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! أَحِلُّوا، فَلَوْلَا الْهَدْيُ الَّذِي مَعِي، فَعَلْتُ كَمَا فَعَلْتُمْ» قَالَ: فَأَحْلَلْنَا حَتَّىٰ وَطِئْنَا النِّسَاءَ، وَفَعَلْنَا مَا يَفْعَلُ

Tarwiyah came, when we put Makkah behind us (to go to Minâ and 'Arafat) and entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*."

[2945] 143 - (...) Mûsâ bin Nâfi' said: "I came to Makkah to perform *'Umrah* for *Tamattu'*, four days before the day of *At-Tarwiyah*. The people said: 'Now your *Ḥajj* is like that of the Makkans.'[1] I entered upon 'Aṭâ' bin Abî Rabâḥ and asked him about that. 'Aṭâ' said: 'Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh Al-Anṣârî [may Allâh be pleased with them] told me that he performed *Ḥajj* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in the year when he brought the sacrificial animal with him. They entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* only, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Exit your *Iḥrâm*, circumambulate the House and go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, then cut your hair and remain out of *Iḥrâm* until the day of *At-Tarwiyah* comes. Then enter *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*, and make what you did before *Tamattu'*." They said: "How can we make it *Tamattu'* when we have named it as *Ḥajj*?" He said: "Do what I am telling you to do. Were it not that I have brought the sacrificial animal with me, I would do what I am telling you to do, but it is not permissible for me to exit *Iḥrâm* until the sacrificial animal reaches its destination."

الْحَلَالُ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ، وَجَعَلْنَا مَكَّةَ بِظَهْرٍ، أَهْلَلْنَا بِالْحَجِّ.

[٢٩٤٥] ١٤٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ مَكَّةَ مُتَمَتِّعًا بِعُمْرَةٍ، قَبْلَ التَّرْوِيَةِ بِأَرْبَعَةِ أَيَّامٍ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: تَصِيرُ حَجَّتُكَ الْآنَ مَكِّيَّةً، فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَىٰ عَطَاءِ ابْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ فَاسْتَفْتَيْتُهُ، فَقَالَ عَطَاءٌ: حَدَّثَنِي جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ حَجَّ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عَامَ سَاقَ الْهَدْيَ مَعَهُ، وَقَدْ أَهَلُّوا بِالْحَجِّ مُفْرَدًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَحِلُّوا مِنْ إِحْرَامِكُمْ، فَطُوفُوا بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَقَصِّرُوا، وأَقِيمُوا حَلَالًا حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ فَأَهِلُّوا بِالْحَجِّ، وَاجْعَلُوا الَّتِي قَدِمْتُمْ بِهَا مُتْعَةً»، قَالُوا: كَيْفَ نَجْعَلُهَا مُتْعَةً وَقَدْ سَمَّيْنَا الْحَجَّ؟ قَالَ: «افْعَلُوا مَا آمُرُكُمْ بِهِ، فَإِنِّي لَوْلَا أَنِّي سُقْتُ الْهَدْيَ، لَفَعَلْتُ مِثْلَ الَّذِي أَمَرْتُكُمْ بِهِ، وَلَكِنْ لَا يَحِلُّ مِنِّي حَرَامٌ، حَتَّىٰ يَبْلُغَ الْهَدْيُ مَحِلَّهُ» فَفَعَلُوا.

[1] Because he would be entering *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* from Makkah, not from the *Mîqât*.

[2946] 144 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We came with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, entering *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us to make it *'Umrah* and exit *Ihrâm*. He had the sacrificial animal with him, so he could not make it *'Umrah*."

[٢٩٤٦] ١٤٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَعْمَرِ بْنِ رِبْعِيٍّ الْقَيْسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هِشَامٍ الْمُغِيرَةُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْمَخْزُومِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُهِلِّينَ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً، وَنَحِلَّ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ، فَلَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ أَنْ يَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً.

Chapter 18. *Tamattu'* With *Hajj* And *'Umrah*

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابٌ فِي المتعة بالحج والعمرة) (التحفة ١٨)

[2947] 145 - (1217) It was narrated that Abû Nadrah said: "Ibn 'Abbâs used to enjoin *Mut'ah*, and Ibn Az-Zubair used to forbid it. I mentioned that to Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh and he said: 'It is through me that this *Hadîth* was circulated. We performed *Tamattu'* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, but when 'Umar (became the *Khalîfah*), he said: "Allâh permitted to His Messenger whatever He willed, however He willed, and the revelation of the Qur'ân has been completed. So complete *Hajj* and *'Umrah* for Allâh, as Allâh has commanded you,[1] and make a

[٢٩٤٧] ١٤٥-(١٢١٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ- قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَأْمُرُ بِالْمُتْعَةِ، وَكَانَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ يَنْهَىٰ عَنْهَا، قَالَ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَٰلِكَ لِجَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، فَقَالَ: عَلَىٰ يَدَيَّ دَارَ الْحَدِيثُ، تَمَتَّعْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا قَامَ عُمَرُ قَالَ: إِنَّ اللهَ كَانَ يُحِلُّ لِرَسُولِهِ مَا شَاءَ بِمَا شَاءَ، وَإِنَّ الْقُرْآنَ قَدْ نَزَلَ مَنَازِلَهُ، فَأَتِمُّوا الْحَجَّ

[1] Meaning that *Tamattu'* is allowed for *Hajj* and *'Umrah* while *Mut'ah* is not allowed for marriage.

decision about your marriages to these women, for no man will be brought to me having married a woman for a specific length of time, but I will have him stoned.

وَالْعُمْرَةَ [لِلّهِ]، كَمَا أَمَرَكُمُ اللهُ، وَأَبِتُّوا نِكَاحَ هٰذِهِ النِّسَاءِ، فَلَنْ أُوتَىٰ بِرَجُلٍ نَكَحَ امْرَأَةً إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ، إِلَّا رَجَمْتُهُ بِالْحِجَارَةِ.

[2948] (...) Qatâdah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2947), and he said in the *Hadîth*: "Separate your *Hajj* from your *'Umrah*, for that is most proper for your *Hajj*, and most proper for your *'Umrah*."

[٢٩٤٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: فَافْصِلُوا حَجَّكُمْ مِنْ عُمْرَتِكُمْ، فَإِنَّهُ أَتَمُّ لِحَجِّكُمْ، وَأَتَمُّ لِعُمْرَتِكُمْ.

[2949] 146 - (1216) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We came with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saying: '*Labbâik bil-Hajj* (Here we are at Your service for *Hajj*),' then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us to make it *'Umrah*."

[٢٩٤٩] ١٤٦-(١٢١٦) وحَدَّثَنَا خَلَفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَقُتَيْبَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ - قَالَ خَلَفٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَنَحْنُ نَقُولُ: لَبَّيْكَ بِالْحَجِّ فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً.

[راجع: ٢٩٤٣]

Chapter 19. The *Hajj* Of The Prophet ﷺ

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ حجة النبيّ ﷺ) (التحفة ١٩)

[2950] 147 - (1218) It was narrated from Ja'far bin Muhammad, that his father said: "We entered upon Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh, and he asked about the people, until he came to me. I said: 'I am Muhammad bin 'Alî

[٢٩٥٠] ١٤٧-(١٢١٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَاتِمٍ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ الْمَدَنِيُّ - عَنْ جَعْفَرِ

bin Ḥusain.' He placed his hand on my head, then he undid my upper button and my lower button, then he placed his hand on my chest. At that time I was a young boy. He said: 'Welcome to you, O son of my brother. Ask whatever you want.' So I asked him. He was blind, and the time for prayer became due, so he got up, wearing a blanket which he wrapped around himself; every time he put it over his shoulders, the ends slipped back down, because it was too small, and his *Ridâ'* was hanging beside him on the clothes hook. He led us in prayer, then I said: 'Tell us about the *Ḥajj* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' He gestured with his hand and counted nine, and said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stayed for nine years (in Madînah) during which he did not perform *Ḥajj*, then in the tenth year he announced to the people that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was going for *Ḥajj*. Many people came to Al-Madînah, all of them seeking to follow the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and do what he did.

"We set out with him until we came to D͟hul-Ḥulaifah, where Asmâ' bint 'Umais gave birth to Muḥammad bin Abî Bakr. She sent word to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, asking; "What should I do?" He said: "Perform *Ghusl*, wrap your private part in a cloth,

ابْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا عَلَىٰ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، فَسَأَلَ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ حَتَّىٰ انْتَهَىٰ إِلَيَّ، فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، فَأَهْوَىٰ بِيَدِهِ إِلَىٰ رَأْسِي فَنَزَعَ زِرِّي الأَعْلَىٰ، ثُمَّ نَزَعَ زِرِّي الأَسْفَلَ، ثُمَّ وَضَعَ كَفَّهُ بَيْنَ ثَدْيَيَّ وَأَنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ غُلَامٌ شَابٌّ، فَقَالَ: مَرْحَبًا بِكَ يَا ابْنَ أَخِي! سَلْ عَمَّ شِئْتَ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ، وَهُوَ أَعْمَىٰ، وَحَضَرَ وَقْتُ الصَّلَاةِ، فَقَامَ فِي نِسَاجَةٍ مُلْتَحِفًا بِهَا، كُلَّمَا وَضَعَهَا عَلَىٰ مَنْكِبِهِ رَجَعَ طَرَفَاهَا إِلَيْهِ مِنْ صِغَرِهَا، وَرِدَاؤُهُ عَلَىٰ جَنْبِهِ عَلَى الْمِشْجَبِ، فَصَلَّىٰ بِنَا، فَقُلْتُ: أَخْبِرْنِي عَنْ حَجَّةِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ بِيَدِهِ، فَعَقَدَ تِسْعًا، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ مَكَثَ تِسْعَ سِنِينَ لَمْ يَحُجَّ، ثُمَّ أَذَّنَ فِي النَّاسِ فِي الْعَاشِرَةِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ حَاجٌّ، فَقَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ بَشَرٌ كَثِيرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ يَلْتَمِسُ أَنْ يَأْتَمَّ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَيَعْمَلَ مِثْلَ عَمَلِهِ، فَخَرَجْنَا مَعَهُ، حَتَّىٰ أَتَيْنَا ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ، فَوَلَدَتْ أَسْمَاءُ بِنْتُ عُمَيْسٍ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَأَرْسَلَتْ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ؟ قَالَ: «اغْتَسِلِي، وَاسْتَثْفِرِي بِثَوْبٍ وَأَحْرِمِي» فَصَلَّىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي

and enter *Iḥrâm*." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed in the *Masjid*, then he rode Al-Qaṣwâ' until he reached Al-Baidâ'.

"I looked as far as I could see in front of him, and saw people riding and walking. To his right it was the same, to his left it was the same, and behind him it was the same. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was among us and the Qur'ân was being revealed to him, and he was the best one to interpret it. So whatever he did, we did too, and he (began the *Talbiyah*) of *Tawḥîd*, saying: "*Labbaika Allâhumma labbaik, labbaika lâ sharîka laka labbaik. Inna al-ḥamda wan-ni'mata laka wal-mulk, lâ sharîka lak* (Here I am, O Allâh, here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise and blessings are Yours, and all sovereignty, You have no partner)." The people said this *Talbiyah* that they say nowadays, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not object to any of that, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kept to his own *Talbiyah*.'

"Jâbir [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: 'We did not intend anything other than *Ḥajj*, and we were not thinking of *'Umrah*. When we came to the Ka'bah with him, he touched the corner then walked quickly (*Raml*) for three circuits, and

الْمَسْجِدِ، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ الْقَصْوَاءَ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ نَاقَتُهُ عَلَىٰ الْبَيْدَاءِ، نَظَرْتُ إِلَىٰ مَدِّ بَصَرِي بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، مِنْ رَاكِبٍ وَمَاشٍ، وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ مِثْلَ ذَٰلِكَ، وَعَنْ يَسَارِهِ مِثْلَ ذَٰلِكَ، وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ مِثْلَ ذَٰلِكَ، وَرَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ أَظْهُرِنَا، وَعَلَيْهِ يَنْزِلُ الْقُرْآنُ، وَهُوَ يَعْرِفُ تَأْوِيلَهُ، وَمَا عَمِلَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ عَمِلْنَا بِهِ. فَأَهَلَّ بِالتَّوْحِيدِ: «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ» وَأَهَلَّ النَّاسُ بِهَٰذَا الَّذِي يُهِلُّونَ بِهِ، فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَيْهِمْ شَيْئًا مِنْهُ، وَلَزِمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ تَلْبِيَتَهُ، قَالَ جَابِرٌ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: لَسْنَا نَنْوِي إِلَّا الْحَجَّ: لَسْنَا نَعْرِفُ الْعُمْرَةَ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا أَتَيْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَعَهُ، اسْتَلَمَ الرُّكْنَ فَرَمَلَ ثَلَاثًا وَمَشَىٰ أَرْبَعًا، ثُمَّ تَقَدَّمَ إِلَىٰ مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ [عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ] فَقَرَأَ ﴿وَٱتَّخِذُوا۟ مِن مَّقَامِ إِبْرَٰهِـۧمَ مُصَلًّى﴾ [البقرة:١٢٥] فَجَعَلَ الْمَقَامَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ، فَكَانَ أَبِي يَقُولُ - وَلَا أَعْلَمُهُ ذَكَرَهُ إِلَّا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ -: كَانَ يَقْرَأُ فِي الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ: ﴿قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ﴾ وَ﴿قُلْ يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلْكَٰفِرُونَ﴾، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَىٰ الرُّكْنِ فَاسْتَلَمَهُ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ مِنَ

walked normally for four. Then he came to the Station of Ibrâhîm (*Maqâm Ibrâhîm*) and recited the verse: "...And take you (people) the *Maqâm* of Ibrâhîm as a place of prayer..."[1] He stood with the *Maqâm* between himself and the House.'"

- (Ja'far bin Muhammad said) My father used to say - and I do not think he was narrating it from anyone but the Prophet ﷺ - that he (ﷺ) used to recite in these two *Rak'ah Qul Huwa Allâhu Ahad* and *Qul yâ ayyuhal-kâfirûn*.-

"'Then he went back to the corner and touched it, then he went out through the gate to Aṣ-Ṣafâ. When he drew near to Aṣ-Ṣafâ he recited: "Verily, As-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah (two mountains in Makkah) are of the Symbols of Allâh..."[2] "I will start with that with which Allâh started." So he started with Aṣ-Ṣafâ, climbing up until he could see the Ka'bah. Then he turned to face the *Qiblah* and singled out Allâh, and extolled His greatness, and he said: "*Lâ ilâha illallâh wahdahu lâ sharîka lah, lahul-mulk wa lahul-hamdu wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadîr; Lâ ilâha illallâh wahdahu anjaza wa'dah wa naṣara 'abdah wa hazama al-ahzâba wahdah* (There is none worthy of worship but Allâh alone, with no partner or associate, His is the dominion

الْبَابِ إِلَى الصَّفَا، فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنَ الصَّفَا قَرَأَ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا وَٱلْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ﴾ [البقرة:١٥٨] «أَبْدَأُ بِمَا بَدَأَ اللهُ بِهِ» فَبَدَأَ بِالصَّفَا، فَرَقِيَ عَلَيْهِ، حَتَّى رَأَى الْبَيْتَ، فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ فَوَحَّدَ اللهَ، وَكَبَّرَهُ، وَقَالَ: «لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ، أَنْجَزَ وَعْدَهُ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ، وَهَزَمَ الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ» ثُمَّ دَعَا بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ مِثْلَ هٰذَا ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، ثُمَّ نَزَلَ إِلَى الْمَرْوَةِ، حَتَّى [إِذَا] انْصَبَّتْ قَدَمَاهُ فِي بَطْنِ الْوَادِي سَعَى، حَتَّى إِذَا صَعِدَتَا مَشَى، حَتَّى أَتَى الْمَرْوَةَ، فَفَعَلَ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ كَمَا فَعَلَ عَلَى الصَّفَا، حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ آخِرُ طَوَافٍ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ فَقَالَ: «لَوْ أَنِّي اسْتَقْبَلْتُ مِنْ أَمْرِي مَا اسْتَدْبَرْتُ لَمْ أَسُقِ الْهَدْيَ، وَجَعَلْتُهَا عُمْرَةً، فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ لَيْسَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيَحِلَّ، وَلْيَجْعَلْهَا عُمْرَةً»، فَقَامَ سُرَاقَةُ بْنُ مَالِكِ بْنِ جُعْشُمٍ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَلِعَامِنَا هٰذَا أَمْ لِأَبَدٍ؟ فَشَبَّكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَصَابِعَهُ

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:125.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

and to Him be praise, and He is able to do all things; there is none worthy of worship but Allâh alone, He fulfilled His promises and granted victory to His slave and defeated the confederates alone)." Then he supplicated between that, and repeated this three times.'"

"'Then he came down towards Al-Marwah and when his feet reached the bottom of the valley he ran until the ground started to rise, then he walked until he came to Al-Marwah, and he did at Al-Marwah as he had done at Aṣ-Ṣafâ. Then when it was the last lap and he was at Al-Marwah he said: "If I had known before what I know now, I would not have brought the sacrificial animal with me, and I would have made it *'Umrah*. Whoever among you does not have a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Iḥrâm* and make it *'Umrah*."'

"'Surâqah bin Mâlik bin Ju'sham stood up and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, is it just for this year or is it forever?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ interlaced the fingers of his hands and said: "*'Umrah* has been incorporated into *Ḥajj*," twice. "No, it is for ever and ever."'

"'Alî came from Yemen with the sacrificial animals of the Prophet ﷺ and he found Fâṭimah [may Allâh be pleased

وَاحِدَةً فِي الْأُخْرَىٰ، وَقَالَ: «دَخَلَتِ الْعُمْرَةُ فِي الْحَجِّ» مَرَّتَيْنِ «لَا بَلْ لِأَبَدِ أَبَدٍ» وَقَدِمَ عَلِيٌّ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ بِبُدْنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَوَجَدَ فَاطِمَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] مِمَّنْ حَلَّ، وَلَبِسَتْ ثِيَابًا صَبِيغًا، وَاكْتَحَلَتْ فَأَنْكَرَ ذَٰلِكَ عَلَيْهَا، فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ أَبِي أَمَرَنِي بِهَٰذَا، قَالَ: فَكَانَ عَلِيٌّ يَقُولُ بِالْعِرَاقِ: فَذَهَبْتُ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُحَرِّشًا عَلَىٰ فَاطِمَةَ، لِلَّذِي صَنَعَتْ، مُسْتَفْتِيًا لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِيمَا ذَكَرَتْ عَنْهُ، فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ أَنِّي أَنْكَرْتُ ذَٰلِك عَلَيْهَا، فَقَالَ: «صَدَقَتْ صَدَقَتْ، مَاذَا قُلْتَ حِينَ فَرَضْتَ الْحَجَّ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أُهِلُّ بِمَا أَهَلَّ بِهِ رَسُولُكَ، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ مَعِيَ الْهَدْيَ فَلَا تَحِلُّ» قَالَ: فَكَانَ جَمَاعَةُ الْهَدْيِ الَّذِي قَدِمَ بِهِ عَلِيٌّ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ، وَالَّذِي أَتَىٰ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِائَةً، قَالَ: فَحَلَّ النَّاسُ كُلُّهُمْ وَقَصَّرُوا، إِلَّا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَمَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ تَوَجَّهُوا إِلَىٰ مِنًى، فَأَهَلُّوا بِالْحَجِّ وَرَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَصَلَّىٰ بِهَا الظُّهْرَ وَالْعَصْرَ وَالْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ وَالْفَجْرَ، ثُمَّ مَكَثَ قَلِيلًا حَتَّىٰ طَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ، وَأَمَرَ بِقُبَّةٍ مِنْ شَعَرٍ تُضْرَبُ لَهُ بِنَمِرَةَ، فَسَارَ رَسُولُ

with her] among those who had exited *Iḥrâm*. She was wearing dyed clothes and had put kohl on her eyes. He rebuked her for that and she said: "My father told me to do that."

"'Alî used to say in Al-'Irâq: "I went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, complaining about Fâṭimah for what she had done, and to ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about what she had told me about. I told him that I had rebuked her for that, and he said: 'She spoke the truth, she spoke the truth. What did you say when you decided to go for *Ḥajj*?' I said: 'O Allâh, I enter *Iḥrâm* for that for which Your Messenger entered *Iḥrâm*.' He said: 'I have the *Hadî* with me; do not exit *Iḥrâm*.'"

"'The total number of sacrificial animals that 'Alî brought from Yemen, and that the Prophet ﷺ brought with him, was one hundred. The people all exited *Iḥrâm* and cut their hair, except the Prophet ﷺ and those who had brought sacrificial animals with them.'"

"'When the day of *At-Tarwiyah* came, they set out for Minâ and entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ rode and prayed *Ẕuhr*, *'Aṣr*, *Maghrib*, *'Ishâ'* and *Fajr* there, then he waited for a while until the sun rose. He ordered that a tent of hair be pitched for him in Namirah.

اللهِ ﷺ وَلَا تَشُكُّ قُرَيْشٌ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ وَاقِفٌ
عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ، كَمَا كَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ
تَصْنَعُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَأَجَازَ رَسُولُ
اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّىٰ أَتَىٰ عَرَفَةَ، فَوَجَدَ الْقُبَّةَ قَدْ
ضُرِبَتْ لَهُ بِنَمِرَةَ، فَنَزَلَ بِهَا، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا
زَاغَتِ الشَّمْسُ أَمَرَ بِالْقَصْوَاءِ، فَرُحِلَتْ
لَهُ، فَأَتَىٰ بَطْنَ الْوَادِي، فَخَطَبَ النَّاسَ
وَقَالَ: «إِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ حَرَامٌ
عَلَيْكُمْ، كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هٰذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ
هٰذَا، فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هٰذَا، أَلَا كُلُّ شَيْءٍ مِنْ
أَمْرِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ تَحْتَ قَدَمَيَّ مَوْضُوعٌ،
وَدِمَاءُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مَوْضُوعَةٌ، وَإِنَّ أَوَّلَ دَمٍ
أَضَعُ مِنْ دِمَائِنَا دَمُ ابْنِ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ
الْحَارِثِ، كَانَ مُسْتَرْضِعًا فِي بَنِي سَعْدٍ
فَقَتَلَتْهُ هُذَيْلٌ، وَرِبَا الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مَوْضُوعٌ،
وَأَوَّلُ رِبًا أَضَعُ رِبَانَا، رِبَا عَبَّاسِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
الْمُطَّلِبِ، فَإِنَّهُ مَوْضُوعٌ كُلُّهُ، فَاتَّقُوا اللهَ
فِي النِّسَاءِ، فَإِنَّكُمْ أَخَذْتُمُوهُنَّ بِأَمَانِ اللهِ،
وَاسْتَحْلَلْتُمْ فُرُوجَهُنَّ بِكَلِمَةِ اللهِ، وَلَكُمْ
عَلَيْهِنَّ أَنْ لَا يُوطِئْنَ فُرُشَكُمْ أَحَدًا
تَكْرَهُونَهُ، فَإِنْ فَعَلْنَ ذٰلِكَ فَاضْرِبُوهُنَّ
ضَرْبًا غَيْرَ مُبَرِّحٍ، وَلَهُنَّ عَلَيْكُمْ رِزْقُهُنَّ
وَكِسْوَتُهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، وَقَدْ تَرَكْتُ فِيكُمْ
مَا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ إِنِ اعْتَصَمْتُمْ بِهِ، كِتَابُ

Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ moved on, and the Quraish did not doubt that he would halt at *Al-Mash'ar Al-Harâm*, as Quraish used to do during the *Jâhiliyyah*, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ carried on until he reached 'Arafat, where he found that the tent had been pitched for him in Namirah, and he stopped there.'"

"'When the sun passed its zenith, he ordered that Al-Qaswâ' be saddled for him, and he came to the bottom of the valley, where he addressed the people and said: "Your blood and your wealth are sacred to one another, as sacred as this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this land of yours. All matters of the *Jâhiliyyah* are abolished beneath my feet. The blood feuds of the *Jâhiliyyah* are abolished, and the first blood feud that I abolish is that of Rabî'ah bin Al-Hârith, who was nursed among Banû Laith and killed by Hudhail. The *Ribâ* of the *Jâhiliyyah* is abolished, and the first *Ribâ* that I abolish is that of 'Abbâs bin 'Abdul-Muttalib; it is all abolished. Fear Allâh with regard to women, for you have taken them as a trust from Allâh, and intimacy with them has become permissible to you by the Word of Allâh. Your rights over them are that they should not allow anyone whom you dislike to tread on your bedding. If they do that, then hit them, but in a manner that does not cause injury or leave

اللهِ، وَأَنْتُمْ تُسْأَلُونَ عَنِّي، فَمَا أَنْتُمْ قَائِلُونَ؟» قَالُوا: نَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ قَدْ بَلَّغْتَ وَأَدَّيْتَ وَنَصَحْتَ، فَقَالَ بِإِصْبَعِهِ السَّبَّابَةِ، يَرْفَعُهَا إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَيَنْكُتُهَا إِلَى النَّاسِ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اشْهَدْ، اللَّهُمَّ! اشْهَدْ» ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، ثُمَّ أَذَّنَ، ثُمَّ أَقَامَ فَصَلَّى الظُّهْرَ، ثُمَّ أَقَامَ فَصَلَّى الْعَصْرَ، وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ بَيْنَهُمَا شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّى أَتَى الْمَوْقِفَ، فَجَعَلَ بَطْنَ نَاقَتِهِ الْقَصْوَاءِ إِلَى الصَّخَرَاتِ، وَجَعَلَ حَبْلَ الْمُشَاةِ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ وَاقِفًا حَتَّى غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ، وَذَهَبَتِ الصُّفْرَةُ قَلِيلًا حَتَّى غَابَ الْقُرْصُ، وَأَرْدَفَ أُسَامَةَ خَلْفَهُ، وَدَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَقَدْ شَنَقَ لِلْقَصْوَاءِ الزِّمَامَ، حَتَّى إِنَّ رَأْسَهَا لَيُصِيبُ مَوْرِكَ رَحْلِهِ، وَيَقُولُ بِيَدِهِ الْيُمْنَى: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! السَّكِينَةَ السَّكِينَةَ» كُلَّمَا أَتَى حَبْلًا مِنَ الْحِبَالِ أَرْخَى لَهَا قَلِيلًا، حَتَّى تَصْعَدَ، حَتَّى أَتَى الْمُزْدَلِفَةَ، فَصَلَّى بِهَا الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ بِأَذَانٍ وَاحِدٍ وَإِقَامَتَيْنِ، وَلَمْ يُسَبِّحْ بَيْنَهُمَا شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ اضْطَجَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّى طَلَعَ الْفَجْرُ، فَصَلَّى الْفَجْرَ، حِينَ تَبَيَّنَ لَهُ الصُّبْحُ، بِأَذَانٍ وَإِقَامَةٍ، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ الْقَصْوَاءَ، حَتَّى أَتَى

a mark. Their rights over you are that you should provide for them and clothe them in a reasonable manner. I have left you something which, if you adhere to it, you will never go astray: The Book of Allâh. You will be asked about me. What will you say?" They said: "We bear witness that you have conveyed (the Message) and fulfilled (your duty) and offered sincere advice." He gestured with his forefinger towards the sky and then towards the people, (and said) "O Allâh, bear witness, O Allâh bear witness," three times.

Then the *Adhân* was called, then the *Iqâmah*, and he prayed *Zuhr*, then the *Iqâmah* was called and he prayed *'Asr*, and he did not offer any prayer in between them. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ rode until he reached the *Mawqif* (place of standing), and he made his she-camel face *Assakharât*[1] with people walking in front of him, and he turned to face the *Qiblah*. Then he remained standing until the sun had set, after its rays had started to diminish and until the disk of the sun had disappeared.'"

"'Then he seated Usâmah on his mount behind him, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ moved on, pulling Al-Qaswâ's reins tight until her head was touching the front of the saddle, and he gestured with his right hand: "O

الْمَشْعَرَ الْحَرَامَ، فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ، فَدَعَاهُ وَكَبَّرَهُ وَهَلَّلَهُ وَوَحَّدَهُ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ وَاقِفًا حَتَّىٰ أَسْفَرَ جِدًّا، فَدَفَعَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ، وَأَرْدَفَ الْفَضْلَ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، وَكَانَ رَجُلًا حَسَنَ الشَّعْرِ أَبْيَضَ وَسِيمًا، فَلَمَّا دَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَرَّتْ بِهِ ظُعُنٌ يَجْرِينَ، فَطَفِقَ الْفَضْلُ يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِنَّ، فَوَضَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَدَهُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِ الْفَضْلِ، فَحَوَّلَ الْفَضْلُ وَجْهَهُ إِلَىٰ الشِّقِّ الْآخَرِ يَنْظُرُ، فَحَوَّلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَدَهُ مِنَ الشِّقِّ الْآخَرِ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِ الْفَضْلِ، فَصَرَفَ وَجْهَهُ مِنَ الشِّقِّ الْآخَرِ يَنْظُرُ، حَتَّىٰ أَتَىٰ بَطْنَ مُحَسِّرٍ، فَحَرَّكَ قَلِيلًا، ثُمَّ سَلَكَ الطَّرِيقَ الْوُسْطَىٰ الَّتِي تَخْرُجُ عَلَىٰ الْجَمْرَةِ الْكُبْرَىٰ، حَتَّىٰ أَتَى الْجَمْرَةَ الَّتِي عِنْدَ الشَّجَرَةِ، فَرَمَاهَا بِسَبْعِ حَصَيَاتٍ، يُكَبِّرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ مِنْهَا، مِثْلِ حَصَى الْخَذْفِ، رَمَىٰ مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَىٰ الْمَنْحَرِ، فَنَحَرَ ثَلَاثًا وَسِتِّينَ بِيَدِهِ، ثُمَّ أَعْطَىٰ عَلِيًّا، فَنَحَرَ مَا غَبَرَ، وَأَشْرَكَهُ فِي هَدْيِهِ، ثُمَّ أَمَرَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَدَنَةٍ بِبَضْعَةٍ، فَجُعِلَتْ فِي قِدْرٍ، فَطُبِخَتْ، فَأَكَلَا مِنْ لَحْمِهَا وَشَرِبَا مِنْ مَرَقِهَا، ثُمَّ

[1] The rocks at the bottom of Jabal Ar-Rahmah — *the Mount of Mercy.*

people, calmly, calmly!" Every time he came to a small hill, he released the reins a little so that she could climb. Then he came to Al-Muzdalifah where he prayed *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'* with one *Adhân* and two *Iqâmah*, offering no prayer in between."'

"'Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ lay down until dawn came, and he prayed *Fajr*, when he saw that dawn had come, with one *Adhân* and one *Iqâmah*. Then he rode Al-Qaṣwâ' until he came to *Al-Mash'ar Al-Ḥarâm*. He turned to face the *Qiblah* and called upon Him, and proclaimed His greatness and Oneness. Then he remained standing until it had become quite bright, then he moved on before the sun rose. He seated Al-Faḍl bin Al-'Abbâs behind him, who was a man with lovely hair, white and handsome. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ moved on, he passed some women riding camels. Al-Faḍl started to look at them, so the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ put his hand on the face of Al-Faḍl. Al-Faḍl turned his face to the other side to look, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ moved his hand to the other side of Al-Faḍl's face. Al-Faḍl again turned his face to the other side to look, until he came to the bottom of Muḥassir, where he sped up a little."'

"'Then he followed the middle road that comes out at *Al-Jamrat Al-Kubra*, until he reached the

رَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَأَفَاضَ إِلَىٰ الْبَيْتِ، فَصَلَّىٰ بِمَكَّةَ الظُّهْرَ، فَأَتَىٰ بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ يَسْقُونَ عَلَىٰ زَمْزَمَ، فَقَالَ: «انْزِعُوا بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ! فَلَوْلَا أَنْ يَغْلِبَكُمُ النَّاسُ عَلَىٰ سِقَايَتِكُمْ لَنَزَعْتُ مَعَكُمْ» فَنَاوَلُوهُ دَلْوًا فَشَرِبَ مِنْهُ.

Jamrah that is by the tree. Then he stoned it with seven pebbles, saying the *Takbîr* with each throw - pebbles the size of broad beans - throwing from the bottom of the valley. Then he went to the place of slaughter, and slaughtered sixty-three (animals) with his own hand. Then he handed over to 'Alî who slaughtered the rest, and he gave him a share in his sacrifice. Then he ordered that a piece from each be brought; (the pieces) were put in a pot and cooked, and they (the Prophet ﷺ and 'Alî) ate from the meat and drank from the soup.

Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ rode and headed towards the House (and performed *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah), and prayed Ẕuhr* in Makkah. He came to Banû 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib, who were providing water to the pilgrims at Zamzam, and said: "Carry on drawing water, O Banû 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib. Were it not that the people would overwhelm you I would have drawn water with you." So they drew up a bucket for him and he drank from it.'"

[2951] 148 - (...) Ja'far bin Muḥammad said: "My father told me: 'I went to Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh and asked him about the pilgrimage of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ...'" and he quoted a *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ḥâtim bin Ismâ'îl (no. 2950). He added: "... When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed by Muzdalifah at *Al-*

[٢٩٥١] ١٤٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ ابْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ حَجَّةِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ حَاتِمِ بْنِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ:

Mash'ar Al-Ḥarâm, the Quraish did not doubt that he would halt there and camp there, but he carried on and did not pay any attention to it, until he came to 'Arafat, where he stopped."

وَكَانَتِ الْعَرَبُ يَدْفَعُ بِهِمْ أَبُو سَيَّارَةَ عَلَىٰ حِمَارٍ عُرْيٍ، فَلَمَّا أَجَازَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ بِالْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ، لَمْ تَشُكَّ قُرَيْشٌ أَنَّهُ سَيَقْتَصِرُ عَلَيْهِ، وَيَكُونُ مَنْزِلُهُ ثَمَّ، فَأَجَازَ وَلَمْ يَعْرِضْ لَهُ، حَتَّىٰ أَتَىٰ عَرَفَاتٍ فَنَزَلَ.

Chapter 20. All Of 'Arafat Is A Place Of Standing

(المعجم ٢٠) - (بَابُ ما جاء أن عرفة كلها موقف) (التحفة٢٠)

[2952] 149 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I have offered my sacrifice here, and all of Minâ is the place of sacrifice, so offer your sacrifices where you are staying. And I have stood here, and all of 'Arafat is the place of standing. And I have stopped here, and all of Muzdalifah is the place of stopping."

[٢٩٥٢] ١٤٩-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ ابْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَابِرٍ فِي حَدِيثِهِ ذٰلِكَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «نَحَرْتُ هٰهُنَا، وَمِنًى كُلُّهَا مَنْحَرٌ، فَانْحَرُوا فِي رِحَالِكُمْ، وَوَقَفْتُ هٰهُنَا، وَعَرَفَةُ كُلُّهَا مَوْقِفٌ، وَوَقَفْتُ هٰهُنَا، وَجَمْعٌ كُلُّهَا مَوْقِفٌ».

[2953] 150 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them], that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to Makkah, he came to the Black Stone and touched it, then he walked to the right, walking quickly (*Raml*) in three circuits and walking normally in four.

[٢٩٥٣] ١٥٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لَمَّا قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ أَتَى الْحَجَرَ فَاسْتَلَمَهُ، ثُمَّ مَشَىٰ عَلَىٰ يَمِينِهِ، فَرَمَلَ ثَلَاثًا وَمَشَىٰ أَرْبَعًا.

Chapter 21. The Standing And The Saying Of Allâh, The Most High: "Then depart from the place whence all the people depart"[1]

(المعجم ٢١) - (بَابٌ فِي الوقوف وقوله تعالى: ﴿ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ﴾ [البقرة:١٩٩]

(التحفة ٢١)

[2954] 151 - (1219) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Quraish and those who followed their way used to stand at Al-Muzdalifah, and they were called *Al-Hums* and the rest of the Arabs used to stand in 'Arafat. When Islam came, Allâh commanded His Prophet ﷺ to go to 'Arafat and stand there, then depart from there. That is the verse in which Allâh says: "Then depart from the place whence all the people depart."[2]

[٢٩٥٤] ١٥١-(١٢١٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ قُرَيْشٌ وَمَنْ دَانَ دِينَهَا يَقِفُونَ بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، وَكَانُوا يُسَمَّوْنَ الْحُمْسَ، وَكَانَ سَائِرُ الْعَرَبِ يَقِفُونَ بِعَرَفَةَ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الْإِسْلَامُ أَمَرَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ نَبِيَّهُ ﷺ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ عَرَفَاتٍ فَيَقِفَ بِهَا، ثُمَّ يُفِيضَ مِنْهَا، فَذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ﴾ [البقرة:١٩٩].

[2955] 152 - (...) Hishâm narrated that his father said: "The Arabs used to circumambulate the Ka'bah naked, except the *Hums*, and the *Hums* were the Quraish and their descendents. They used to circumambulate naked, unless the *Hums* gave them some clothes - men would give to men and

[٢٩٥٥] ١٥٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كَانَتِ الْعَرَبُ تَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ عُرَاةً، إِلَّا الْحُمْسَ، وَالْحُمْسُ قُرَيْشٌ وَمَا وَلَدَتْ - كَانُوا يَطُوفُونَ عُرَاةً، إِلَّا أَنْ تُعْطِيَهُمُ الْحُمْسُ ثِيَابًا، فَيُعْطِي

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:199.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:199.

women to women. The *Hums* did not go out of Al-Muzdalifah, but the people all went to 'Arafat."

Hishâm said: "My father told me that 'Âishah said: 'The *Hums* were those concerning whom Allâh revealed the words: "Then depart from the place whence all the people depart..."[1] She said: 'The people used to depart from 'Arafât, and the *Hums* used to depart from Al-Muzdalifah, saying: "We will not depart except from within the sanctuary." When the following was revealed: "Then depart from the place whence all the people depart..."[2] they went back to 'Arafât."'

الرِّجَالُ الرِّجَالَ وَالنِّسَاءُ النِّسَاءَ، وَكَانَتِ الْحُمْسُ لَا يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، وَكَانَ النَّاسُ كُلُّهُمْ يَبْلُغُونَ عَرَفَاتٍ، قَالَ هِشَامٌ: فَحَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: الْحُمْسُ، هُمُ الَّذِينَ أَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِيهِمْ: ﴿ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ﴾ [البقرة:١٩٩] قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّاسُ يُفِيضُونَ مِنْ عَرَفَاتٍ، وَكَانَتِ الْحُمْسُ يُفِيضُونَ مِنَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، يَقُولُونَ: لَا نُفِيضُ إِلَّا مِنَ الْحَرَمِ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَتْ: ﴿أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ﴾ رَجَعُوا إِلَىٰ عَرَفَاتٍ.

[2956] 153 - (1220) Muhammad bin Jubair bin Mut'im narrated that his father, Jubair bin Mut'im said: "I lost a camel of mine, so I went and looked for it on the Day of 'Arafat. I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ standing with the people in 'Arafat, and I said: 'By Allâh, he is one of the *Hums*, what is he doing here?' The Quraish were regarded as being among the *Hums*."

[٢٩٥٦] ١٥٣-(١٢٢٠) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، - قَالَ عَمْرٌو: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ عَمْرٍو، سَمِعَ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ، قَالَ: أَضْلَلْتُ بَعِيرًا لِي، فَذَهَبْتُ أَطْلُبُهُ يَوْمَ عَرَفَةَ، فَرَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَاقِفًا مَعَ النَّاسِ بِعَرَفَةَ، فَقُلْتُ: وَاللهِ! إِنَّ هٰذَا لَمِنَ الْحُمْسِ، فَمَا شَأْنُهُ هٰهُنَا؟ وَكَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ تُعَدُّ مِنَ الْحُمْسِ.

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:199.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:199.

Chapter 22. It Is Permissible To Base One's Intention For *Iḥrâm* On The Intention Of Another

(المعجم ٢٢) - (بَابُ جواز تعليق الإحرام وهو أن يحرم بإحرام كإحرام فلان فيصير محرمًا بإحرام مثل إحرام فلان) (التحفة ٢٢)

[2957] 154 - (1221) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ while he was halting in Al-Baṭḥâ', and he said to me: 'Did you intend to perform *Ḥajj*?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'For what did you enter *Iḥrâm*?' I said: 'I said: "Here I am at Your service, for the same as the Prophet ﷺ has entered *Iḥrâm*."' He said: 'You have done well. Circumambulate the House and go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, then exit *Iḥrâm*.' I circumambulated the Ka'bah and went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, then I came to a woman of Banû Qais who rid my head of lice. Then I entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*. I continued to state *Fatwa* (religious rulings) to that effect for the people until the *Khilâfah* of 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]."

A man said to him: "O Abû Mûsâ," or: "O 'Abdullâh bin Qais, exercise restraint in your *Fatwa*, for you do not know what the Commander of the Believers has introduced with regard to the rituals after you." He said: "O people, whoever heard a *Fatwa*

[٢٩٥٧] ١٥٤-(١٢٢١) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُنِيخٌ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ، فَقَالَ لِي: «أَحَجَجْتَ؟» فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. فَقَالَ: «بِمَ أَهْلَلْتَ؟» قَالَ قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ بِإِهْلَالٍ كَإِهْلَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ: «فَقَدْ أَحْسَنْتَ، طُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَأَحِلَّ» قَالَ: طُفْتُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ امْرَأَةً مِنْ بَنِي قَيْسٍ، فَفَلَتْ رَأْسِي، ثُمَّ أَهْلَلْتُ بِالْحَجِّ، قَالَ: فَكُنْتُ أُفْتِي بِهِ النَّاسَ، حَتَّىٰ كَانَ فِي خِلَافَةِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَجُلٌ: يَا أَبَا مُوسَىٰ! أَوْ يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ! رُوَيْدَكَ بَعْضَ فُتْيَاكَ، فَإِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي مَا أَحْدَثَ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي النُّسُكِ بَعْدَكَ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! مَنْ كُنَّا أَفْتَيْنَاهُ فُتْيَا فَلْيَتَّئِدْ، فَإِنَّ أَمِيرَ

from us (about exiting *Iḥrâm*) let him wait, for the Commander of the Believers is coming to you, so follow him." Then 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] came and I mentioned that to him, and he said: 'We follow the Book of Allâh, and the Book of Allâh enjoins completing *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*. And we follow the *Sunnah* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not exit *Iḥrâm* until the sacrifice reached its destination.'"

الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَادِمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ، فَبِهِ فَائْتَمُّوا، قَالَ: فَقَدِمَ عُمَرُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْه] فَذَكَرْتُ ذَٰلِكَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ: إِنْ نَأْخُذْ بِكِتَابِ اللهِ فَإِنَّ كِتَابَ اللهِ يَأْمُرُ بِالتَّمَامِ، وَإِنْ نَأْخُذْ بِسُنَّةِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لَمْ يَحِلَّ حَتَّىٰ بَلَغَ الْهَدْيُ مَحِلَّهُ.

[2958] **(...)** <u>Sh</u>u'bah narrated a similar report (as no. 2957) with this chain.

[٢٩٥٨] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ فِي هَٰذَا ٱلْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[2959] 155 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he was halting in Al-Baṭḥâ', and he said: 'For what have you entered *Iḥrâm*?' I said: 'I have entered *Iḥrâm* for the same as the Prophet ﷺ has entered *Iḥrâm*.' He said: 'Have you brought a sacrificial animal?' I said: 'No.' He said: 'Circumambulate the House and go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, then exit *Iḥrâm*.' So I circumambulated the House and went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, then I went to a woman among my people who combed my hair and washed my head. I used to give the people

[٢٩٥٩] **١٥٥**-(. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ [رضي اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُنِيخٌ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ، فَقَالَ: «بِمَا أَهْلَلْتَ؟» قَالَ قُلْتُ: أَهْلَلْتُ بِإِهْلَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ: «هَلْ سُقْتَ مِنْ هَدْيٍ؟» قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ حِلَّ» فَطُفْتُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ امْرَأَةً مِنْ قَوْمِي فَمَشَطَتْنِي وَغَسَلَتْ رَأْسِي، فَكُنْتُ

Fatwas to that effect during the leadership of Abû Bakr and the leadership of 'Umar. It was during *Ḥajj* season that a man came to me and said: 'You do not know what the Commander of the Believers has introduced concerning the rituals.' I said: 'O people, whoever heard a *Fatwa* from us (about exiting *Iḥrâm*) let him wait, for the Commander of the Believers is coming to you, so follow him.' When he came I said: 'O Commander of the Believers, what is this that you have introduced concerning the rituals?' He said: 'We follow the Book of Allâh, and Allâh says, "And perform properly the *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*..."[1] And we follow the *Sunnah* of our Prophet ﷺ, and the Prophet ﷺ did not exit *Iḥrâm* until he had offered the sacrifice."'

أُفْتِي النَّاسَ بِذَلِكَ فِي إِمَارَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَإِمَارَةِ عُمَرَ، فَإِنِّي لَقَائِمٌ بِالْمَوْسِمِ إِذْ جَاءَنِي رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: إِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي مَا أَحْدَثَ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي شَأْنِ النُّسُكِ، فَقُلْتُ: أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! مَنْ كُنَّا أَفْتَيْنَاهُ بِشَيْءٍ فَلْيَتَّئِدْ، فَهٰذَا أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَادِمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ، فَبِهِ فَائْتَمُّوا، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ قُلْتُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! مَا هٰذَا الَّذِي أَحْدَثْتَ فِي شَأْنِ النُّسُكِ؟ قَالَ: إِنْ نَأْخُذْ بِكِتَابِ اللهِ فَإِنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَالَ: ﴿وَأَتِمُّوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ لِلَّهِ﴾ [البقرة:١٩٦] وَإِنْ نَأْخُذْ بِسُنَّةِ نَبِيِّنَا - ﷺ - فَإِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يَحِلَّ حَتَّىٰ نَحَرَ الْهَدْيَ.

[2960] 156 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had sent me to Yemen, and I came back during the year when he went for *Ḥajj*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'O Abû Mûsâ, what did you say when you entered *Iḥrâm*?' I said: 'I said: "Here I am at Your service, for the same purpose as the Prophet ﷺ entered *Iḥrâm*."' He said: 'Have you brought a sacrificial animal?'

[٢٩٦٠] ١٥٦-(...) وحَدَّثَني إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَوْنٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عُمَيْسٍ عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى [رضي الله عنه] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بَعَثَنِي إِلَىٰ الْيَمَنِ، قَالَ: فَوَافَقْتُهُ فِي الْعَامِ الَّذِي حَجَّ فِيهِ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَا

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

I said: 'No.' He said: 'Then go and circumambulate the House and go between As-Safâ and Al-Marwah, then exit *Ihrâm*.'" Then he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Shu'bah and Sufyân (no. 2957, 2959).

مُوسَىٰ! كَيْفَ قُلْتَ حِينَ أَحْرَمْتَ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ إِهْلَالًا كَإِهْلَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «هَلْ سُقْتَ هَدْيًا؟» فَقُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَانْطَلِقْ فَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ أَحِلَّ» - ثُمَّ سَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ شُعْبَةَ وَسُفْيَانَ.

[2961] 157 - (1222) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that he used to issue *Fatwa* allowing *Mut'ah*,[1] and a man said to him: "Exercise restraint in some of your *Fatwa*, for you do not know what the Commander of the Believers has introduced concerning the rituals." After that I met him and asked him about that. 'Umar said: 'I know that the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions did that, but I did not want married people to have intercourse beneath the trees and then go out for *Hajj* with their heads dripping.'"

[٢٩٦١] ١٥٧-(١٢٢٢) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ-: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يُفْتِي بِالْمُتْعَةِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَجُلٌ: رُوَيْدَكَ بِبَعْضِ فُتْيَاكَ، فَإِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي مَا أَحْدَثَ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي النُّسُكِ بَعْدُ، حَتَّىٰ لَقِيَهُ بَعْدُ، فَسَأَلَهُ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: قَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَدْ فَعَلَهُ وَأَصْحَابُهُ، وَلَكِنْ كَرِهْتُ أَنْ يَظَلُّوا مُعْرِسِينَ بِهِنَّ فِي الْأَرَاكِ، ثُمَّ يَرُوحُونَ فِي الْحَجِّ تَقْطُرُ رُؤُسُهُمْ.

Chapter 23. The Permissibility Of *Tamattu'*

(المعجم ٢٣) - (بَابُ جواز التمتّع)

(التحفة ٢٣)

[2962] 158 - (1223) 'Abdullâh bin Shaqîq said: "'Uthmân used

[٢٩٦٢] ١٥٨-(١٢٢٣) حَدَّثَنَا

[1] That is the *Tamattu'* with *Hajj* and *'Umrah*.

to forbid *Mut'ah* (*Tamattu'*) and 'Alî used to enjoin it. 'Uthmân said something to 'Alî, then 'Alî said: 'You know that we did *Tamattu'* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' He said: 'Yes, but we were afraid then.'"

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ شَقِيقٍ: كَانَ عُثْمَانُ يَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْمُتْعَةِ، وَكَانَ عَلِيٌّ يَأْمُرُ بِهَا، فَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ لِعَلِيٍّ كَلِمَةً، ثُمَّ قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: لَقَدْ عَلِمْتَ أَنَّا قَدْ تَمَتَّعْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: أَجَلْ، وَلَٰكِنَّا كُنَّا خَائِفِينَ.

[2963]... - (...) Shu'bah narrated a similar report with this chain.

[٢٩٦٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[2964] 159 - (...) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab said: "'Alî and 'Uthmân [may Allâh be pleased with them] met in 'Usfân, and 'Uthmân used to forbid *Tamattu'* and *'Umrah* (during the *Ḥajj* season). 'Alî said: 'What do you mean by forbidding something that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did?' 'Uthmân said: 'Leave us alone.' He said: 'I cannot leave you alone.' When 'Alî saw that, he entered *Iḥrâm* for both of them together."

[٢٩٦٤] ١٥٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ قَالَ: اجْتَمَعَ عَلِيٌّ وَعُثْمَانُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] بِعُسْفَانَ، فَكَانَ عُثْمَانُ يَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْمُتْعَةِ أَوِ الْعُمْرَةِ، فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ: مَا تُرِيدُ إِلَىٰ أَمْرٍ فَعَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، تَنْهَىٰ عَنْهُ!؟ فَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: دَعْنَا مِنْكَ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي لَا أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أَدَعَكَ، فَلَمَّا أَنْ رَأَىٰ عَلِيٌّ ذَٰلِكَ، أَهَلَّ بِهِمَا جَمِيعًا.

[2965] 160 - (1224) It was narrated that Abû Dharr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said:

[٢٩٦٥] ١٦٠-(١٢٢٤) وحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ

وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَتِ الْمُتْعَةُ فِي الْحَجِّ لِأَصْحَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ خَاصَّةً.

"*Al-Mut'ah* in *Ḥajj* was just for the Companions of Muḥammad ﷺ."

[٢٩٦٦] ١٦١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَيَّاشٍ الْعَامِرِيِّ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَتْ لَنَا رُخْصَةً يَعْنِي الْمُتْعَةَ فِي الْحَجِّ.

[2966] 161 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Dharr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We had a concession," meaning, *Al-Mut'ah* in *Ḥajj*.

[٢٩٦٧] ١٦٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ فُضَيْلٍ، عَنْ زُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو ذَرٍّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]: لَا تَصْلُحُ الْمُتْعَتَانِ إِلَّا لَنَا خَاصَّةً، يَعْنِي مُتْعَةَ النِّسَاءِ وَمُتْعَةَ الْحَجِّ.

[2967] 162 - (...) Abû Dharr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "Two *Al-Mut'ah* were permitted to us only" - meaning *Mut'ah* (temporary marriage) with women and *Mut'ah* (*Tamattu'*) in *Ḥajj*.

[٢٩٦٨] ١٦٣-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ بَيَانٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ النَّخَعِيَّ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيَّ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنِّي أَهُمُّ أَنْ أَجْمَعَ الْعُمْرَةَ وَالْحَجَّ، الْعَامَ، فَقَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ النَّخَعِيُّ: لَكِنْ أَبُوكَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيَهُمَّ بِذَلِكَ.

[2968] 163 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Ash-Sha'thâ' said: "I came to Ibrâhîm An-Nakha'î and Ibrâhîm At-Taimî and said: 'I intend to combine *'Umrah* and *Ḥajj* this year.' Ibrâhîm An-Nakha'î said: 'Your father would not have intended to do that.'"

Qutaibah said: "Jarîr narrated to us from Bayân, from Ibrâhîm At-

Taimî, from his father, that he passed by Abû Dharr [may Allâh be pleased with them] in Ar-Rabdhah, and he mentioned that to him, and he said: 'It was allowed specifically for us but not for you."'

قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ بَيَانٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ مَرَّ بِأَبِي ذَرٍّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] بِالرَّبَذَةِ، فَذَكَرَ لَهُ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّمَا كَانَتْ لَنَا خَاصَّةً دُونَكُمْ.

[2969] 164 - (1225) It was narrated that Ghunaim bin Qais said: "I asked Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] about *Mut'ah* (*Tamattu'*) and he said: 'We did that, and at that time he was a disbeliever in the houses of Makkah.'"[1]

[٢٩٦٩] ١٦٤-(١٢٢٥) وحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْفَزَارِيِّ، - قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ-: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّيْمِيُّ عَنْ غُنَيْمِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ الْمُتْعَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: فَعَلْنَاهَا، وَهٰذَا يَوْمَئِذٍ كَافِرٌ بِالْعُرُشِ، يَعْنِي بُيُوتَ مَكَّةَ.

[2970] (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2969), and he said in his report: "meaning, Mu'âwiyah."

[٢٩٧٠] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: يَعْنِي مُعَاوِيَةَ.

[2971] (...) A similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 2969) was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain. In the *Ḥadîth* of Sufyân it says: "*Mut'ah* in *Ḥajj* (*Tamattu'*)."

[٢٩٧١] (...) وحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي خَلَفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ

[1] The meaning is understood more clearly by the next narrations, and the meaning of "he was a disbeliever" is that he had recently accepted Islam.

مِثْلَ حَدِيثِهِمَا، وَفِي حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ: الْمُتْعَةُ فِي الْحَجِّ.

[2972] 165 - (1226) It was narrated that Muṭarrif said: "'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain said to me: 'I will tell you a *Ḥadîth* today, by means of which Allâh will benefit you after today. Know that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ allowed some of his family to perform *'Umrah* in the first ten days of Dhul-Ḥijjah, and no verse was revealed which abrogated that, and he did not forbid it before he passed away. After that, it doesn't matter what anyone else thinks.'"

[٢٩٧٢] ١٦٥-(١٢٢٦) وحَدَّثَني زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي عِمْرَانُ ابْنُ حُصَيْنٍ: إِنِّي لَأُحَدِّثُكَ بِالْحَدِيثِ، الْيَوْمَ، يَنْفَعُكَ اللهُ بِهِ بَعْدَ الْيَوْمِ، وَاعْلَمْ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَعْمَرَ طَائِفَةً مِنْ أَهْلِهِ فِي الْعَشْرِ، فَلَمْ تَنْزِلْ آيَةٌ تَنْسَخُ ذَلِكَ، وَلَمْ يَنْهَ عَنْهُ حَتَّىٰ مَضَىٰ لِوَجْهِهِ، ارْتَأَىٰ كُلُّ امْرِىءٍ، بَعْدُ، مَا شَاءَ أَنْ يَرْتَئِيَ.

[2973] 166 - (...) It was narrated from Al-Jurairî with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2972). Ibn Ḥâtim said in his report: "It doesn't matter what anyone else thinks," meaning 'Umar.

[٢٩٧٣] ١٦٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ وَكِيعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: ارْتَأَىٰ رَجُلٌ بِرَأْيِهِ مَا شَاءَ، يَعْنِي عُمَرَ.

[2974] 167 - (...) It was narrated that Muṭarrif said: "'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain said to me: 'I will tell you a *Ḥadîth* by means of which Allâh may benefit you. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ joined *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*, then he did not forbid it until he died, and no Qur'ân (*Âyat*) was revealed forbidding

[٢٩٧٤] ١٦٧-(...) وحَدَّثَني عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي عِمْرَانُ بْنُ حُصَيْنٍ: أُحَدِّثُكَ حَدِيثًا عَسَى اللهُ أَنْ يَنْفَعَكَ بِهِ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ جَمَعَ بَيْنَ حَجَّةٍ وَعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ لَمْ

that. And I was always greeted[1] until I was cauterized, then the greetings ceased, then when I stopped (being cauterized), the greetings returned.'"

يَنْهَ عَنْهُ حَتَّىٰ مَاتَ، وَلَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهِ قُرْآنٌ يُحَرِّمُهُ، وَقَدْ كَانَ يُسَلَّمُ عَلَيَّ حَتَّى اكْتَوَيْتُ، فَتُرِكْتُ، ثُمَّ تَرَكْتُ الْكَيَّ فَعَادَ.

[2975] (...) Muṭarrif said: "'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain said to me..." a *Hadîth* like that of Mu'âdh (no. 2974).

[٢٩٧٥] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَاه** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُطَرِّفًا قَالَ: قَالَ لِي عِمْرَانُ ابْنُ حُصَيْنٍ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ.

[2976] 168 - (...) Muṭarrif said: "'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain sent for me during his final illness and said: 'I am going to tell you some *Aḥâdîth* by means of which Allâh may benefit you after I am gone. If I live, then conceal them, but if I die, then narrate them if you wish. I have been greeted (by the Angels). The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ combined *Hajj* and *'Umrah*, then no (words of) the Book of Allâh were revealed concerning that, and the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ did not forbid it. And it doesn't matter what anyone else says about it.'"

[٢٩٧٦] ١٦٨-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ قَالَ: بَعَثَ إِلَيَّ عِمْرَانُ بْنُ حُصَيْنٍ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي تُوُفِّيَ فِيهِ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي مُحَدِّثُكَ بِأَحَادِيثَ، لَعَلَّ اللهَ أَنْ يَنْفَعَكَ بِهَا بَعْدِي، فَإِنْ عِشْتُ فَاكْتُمْ عَنِّي، وَإِنْ مُتُّ فَحَدِّثْ بِهَا إِنْ شِئْتَ: إِنَّهُ قَدْ سُلِّمَ عَلَيَّ، وَاعْلَمْ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَدْ جَمَعَ بَيْنَ حَجٍّ وَعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهَا كِتَابُ اللهِ، وَلَمْ يَنْهَ عَنْهَا نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ رَجُلٌ بِرَأْيِهِ فِيهَا مَا شَاءَ.

[2977] 169 (...) It was narrated that 'Imrân bin Al-Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "Know that the Messenger of

[٢٩٧٧] ١٦٩-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ

[1] The meaning is; "by the Angels."

Allâh ﷺ combined *Hajj* and *'Umrah*, then no (words of) the Book of Allâh were revealed concerning that, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not forbid it. And it doesn't matter what anyone else says about it."

يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ الشِّخِّيرِ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ الْحُصَيْنِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْه] قَالَ: اعْلَمْ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ جَمَعَ بَيْنَ حَجٍّ وَعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهَا كِتَابُ اللهِ، وَلَمْ يَنْهَنَا عَنْهُمَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ فِيهَا رَجُلٌ بِرَأْيِهِ مَا شَاءَ.

[2978] 170 - (...) It was narrated that 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We performed *Tamattu'* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and no Qur'ân (*Âyat*) was revealed concerning that. And it doesn't matter what anyone else says about it."

[٢٩٧٨] ١٧٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] قَالَ: تَمَتَّعْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ، قَالَ رَجُلٌ بِرَأْيِهِ مَا شَاءَ.

[2979] 171 - (...) This *Hadîth* was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain. He said: "The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ performed *Tamattu'* and we did *Tamattu'* with him."

[٢٩٧٩] ١٧١-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ وَاسِعٍ عَنْ مُطَرِّفِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الشِّخِّيرِ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] بِهَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ، قَالَ: تَمَتَّعَ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ وَتَمَتَّعْنَا مَعَهُ.

[2980] 172 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Rajâ' said: "'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain said: 'The verse of *Mut'ah* was revealed in the Book of Allâh, meaning *Tamattu'* in *Hajj*.

[٢٩٨٠] ١٧٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْبَكْرَاوِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ

The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us to do that, then no verse was revealed abrogating the verse of *Tamattu'*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not forbid it until he died. And after that it doesn't matter what anyone else says about it.'"

الْمُفَضَّلِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِمْرَانُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ أَبِي رَجَاءٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عِمْرَانُ بْنُ حُصَيْنٍ: نَزَلَتْ آيَةُ الْمُتْعَةِ فِي كِتَابِ اللهِ يَعْنِي مُتْعَةَ الْحَجِّ، وَأَمَرَنَا بِهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ لَمْ تَنْزِلْ آيَةٌ تَنْسَخُ آيَةَ مُتْعَةِ الْحَجِّ، وَلَمْ يَنْهَ عَنْهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّىٰ مَاتَ، قَالَ رَجُلٌ بِرَأْيِهِ، بَعْدُ، مَا شَاءَ.

[2981] 173 - (...) A similar report (as no. 2981) was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain, except that he said: "And we did that with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ," and he did not say: "He told us to do that."

[٢٩٨١] ١٧٣-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ الْقَصِيرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو رَجَاءٍ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَفَعَلْنَاهَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: وَأَمَرَنَا بِهَا.

Chapter 24. The Obligation For The Pilgrim Who Is Performing *Tamattu'* To Offer A Sacrifice; If He Has No Animal To Sacrifice, He Must Fast For Three Days During *Ḥajj* And Seven Days When He Goes Back To His Family

(المعجم ٢٤) - (بَابُ وجوب الدم على المتمتع، وأنه إذا عدمه لزمه صوم ثلاثة أيام في الحج، وسبعة إذا رجع إلى أهله) (التحفة ٢٤)

[2982] 174 - (1227) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Tamattu'* during the Farewell Pilgrimage, joining *'Umrah* to *Ḥajj*, and he offered a sacrifice. He brought the sacrificial animal with him from Dhul-Ḥulaifah. The

[٢٩٨٢] ١٧٤-(١٢٢٧) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ started by (beginning the *Talbiyah*) for *'Umrah*, then he (began the *Talbiyah*) for *Ḥajj*. The people also performed *Tamattu'* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, following *'Umrah* with *Ḥajj*.

"Those who offered a sacrifice brought the sacrificial animal with them, and some of them did not offer a sacrifice. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to Makkah he said to the people: 'Whoever among you has brought a sacrificial animal, nothing that has been forbidden to him (in *Iḥrâm*) will become permissible until he has completed his *Ḥajj*. Whoever among you did not bring a sacrificial animal, let him circumambulate the House and go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, then cut his hair and exit *Iḥrâm*, then let him enter *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* and offer a sacrifice. Whoever cannot find an animal to sacrifice, let him fast for three days during *Ḥajj* and seven days if he returns to his family.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Ṭawâf* when he arrived at Makkah. He touched the Corner (the Black Stone) when he began, then he walked rapidly in three of the seven circuits and walked (at a normal pace) in the last four. Then when he had completed *Ṭawâf* he prayed two *Rak'ah* at the *Maqâm*, then he said *Salâm* and left. He

قَالَ: تَمَتَّعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَىٰ الْحَجِّ، وَأَهْدَىٰ، فَسَاقَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيَ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَبَدَأَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَأَهَلَّ بِالْعُمْرَةِ، ثُمَّ أَهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ، وَتَمَتَّعَ النَّاسُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَىٰ الْحَجِّ، فَكَانَ مِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ أَهْدَىٰ فَسَاقَ الْهَدْيَ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ لَمْ يُهْدِ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَكَّةَ قَالَ لِلنَّاسِ: «مَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ أَهْدَىٰ، فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَحِلُّ مِنْ شَيْءٍ حَرُمَ مِنْهُ حَتَّى يَقْضِيَ حَجَّهُ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مِنْكُمْ أَهْدَىٰ، فَلْيَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ وَلْيُقَصِّرْ وَلْيَحْلِلْ، ثُمَّ لِيُهِلَّ بِالْحَجِّ وَلْيُهْدِ، فَمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ هَدْيًا، فَلْيَصُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ فِي الْحَجِّ وَسَبْعَةً إِذَا رَجَعَ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِ» وَطَافَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ، فَاسْتَلَمَ الرُّكْنَ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ، ثُمَّ خَبَّ ثَلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ مِنَ السَّبْعِ، وَمَشَىٰ أَرْبَعَةَ أَطْوَافٍ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَ، حِينَ قَضَىٰ طَوَافَهُ بِالْبَيْتِ عِنْدَ الْمَقَامِ، رَكْعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ فَانْصَرَفَ، فَأَتَى الصَّفَا فَطَافَ بِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ سَبْعَةَ أَطْوَافٍ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَحْلِلْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ حَرُمَ مِنْهُ حَتَّىٰ قَضَىٰ حَجَّهُ، وَنَحَرَ هَدْيَهُ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ وَأَفَاضَ، فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ حَلَّ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ حَرُمَ

went to Aṣ-Ṣafâ and performed seven circuits between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. Then he did not regard as permissible anything that had become forbidden to him (in *Iḥrâm*) until he had completed his *Ḥajj*. He offered his sacrifice on the Day of Sacrifice, then he hastened to circumambulate the House, then he exited *Iḥrâm* completely. Those people who had brought sacrificial animals with them did what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did."

مِنْهُ، وَفَعَلَ مِثْلَ مَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَنْ أَهْدَىٰ وَسَاقَ الْهَدْيَ، مِنَ النَّاسِ.

[2983] 175 (1228) It was narrated from 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair, that 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ followed *'Umrah* with *Ḥajj* (*Tamattu'*). And the people did *Tamattu'* with him, as was informed to me by Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh from 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٢٩٨٣] ١٧٥-(١٢٢٨) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَبْدُ المَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَخْبَرَتْهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي تَمَتُّعِهِ بِالْحَجِّ إِلَىٰ الْعُمْرَةِ، وَتَمَتُّعِ النَّاسِ مَعَهُ، بِمِثْلِ الَّذِي أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

Chapter 25. The Pilgrim Performing *Qirân* Should Not Exit *Iḥrâm* Except When The Pilgrims Performing *Ifrâd* Exit *Iḥrâm*

(المعجم ٢٥) - (بَابُ بيان أن القارن لا يتحلل إلا في وقت تحلل الحاجّ المفرد) (التحفة ٢٥)

[2984] 176 - (1229) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that Ḥafṣah [may Allâh be pleased with her], the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: "O Messenger

[٢٩٨٤] ١٧٦-(١٢٢٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ

of Allâh, why have the people exited *Ihrâm* when you have not exited from *Ihrâm* following your *'Umrah*?" He said: "I have matted my hair together and garlanded my sacrificial animal,[1] so I will not exit *Ihrâm* until I offer the sacrifice."

حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ] زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا شَأْنُ النَّاسِ حَلُّوا، وَلَمْ تَحْلِلْ أَنْتَ مِنْ عُمْرَتِكَ؟ قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَبَّدْتُ رَأْسِي، وَقَلَّدْتُ هَدْيِي، فَلَا أَحِلُّ حَتَّىٰ أَنْحَرَ».

[2985] **(...)** It was narrated that Hafsah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "I said: O Messenger of Allâh, why have you not exited *Ihrâm*?..." a similar report (as no. 2984).

[٢٩٨٥] **(...)** **وحَدَّثَنَاه** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ] قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا لَكَ لَمْ تَحِلَّ؟ بِنَحْوِهِ.

[2986] 177 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that Hafsah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I said to the Prophet ﷺ: 'Why have the people exited *Ihrâm* while you have not exited *Ihrâm* following your *'Umrah*?' He said: 'I have garlanded my sacrificial animal and matted my hair together, so I will not exit *Ihrâm* until I exit *Ihrâm* following *Hajj*.'"

[٢٩٨٦] ١٧٧-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ] قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: مَا شَأْنُ النَّاسِ حَلُّوا وَلَمْ تَحِلَّ مِنْ عُمْرَتِكَ؟ قَالَ «إِنِّي قَلَّدْتُ هَدْيِي، وَلَبَّدْتُ رَأْسِي، فَلَا أَحِلُّ حَتَّىٰ أَحِلَّ مِنَ الْحَجِّ».

[2987] 178 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that Hafsah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "O Messenger of Allâh..." a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 2984). "So I will not exit *Ihrâm* until I have offered my sacrifice."

[٢٩٨٧] ١٧٨-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ] قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ «فَلَا أَحِلُّ حَتَّىٰ أَنْحَرَ».

[1] See no. 3016 for details on this matter.

[2988] 179 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "Ḥafṣah [may Allâh be pleased with her] told me that the Prophet ﷺ ordered his wives to exit *Iḥrâm* during the Farewell Pilgrimage. Ḥafṣah said: 'I said: "What is keeping you from exiting *Iḥrâm* too?" He said: "I have matted my hair together and garlanded my sacrificial animal, so I will not exit *Iḥrâm* until I have offered my sacrifice."'"

[٢٩٨٨] **١٧٩**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ الْمَخْزُومِيُّ وَعَبْدُ الْمَجِيدِ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَتْنِي حَفْصَةُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَ أَزْوَاجَهُ أَنْ يَحْلِلْنَ عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، قَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ: فَقُلْتُ: مَا يَمْنَعُكَ أَنْ تَحِلَّ؟ قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَبَّدْتُ رَأْسِي، وَقَلَّدْتُ هَدْيِي، فَلَا أَحِلُّ حَتَّىٰ أَنْحَرَ هَدْيِي».

Chapter 26. It Is Permissible To Exit *Iḥrâm* If One Is Prevented From Completing *Ḥajj*; It Is Permissible To Perform *Qirân* And The Pilgrim Performing *Qirân* Should Perform Just One *Ṭawâf* And One *Sa'î*

(المعجم ٢٦) - (بَابُ جواز التحلل بالإحصار وجواز القران واقتصار القارن على طواف واحد وسعي واحد) (التحفة ٢٦)

[2989] 180 - (1230) It was narrated from Nâfi' that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] set out to perform *'Umrah* during the *Fitnah* of Al-Ḥajjâj and he said: 'If we are prevented from reaching the House, we will do what we did with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' He set out and entered *Iḥrâm* for *'Umrah*, and he traveled until he reached Al-Baidâ', where he turned to his

[٢٩٨٩] **١٨٠**-(١٢٣٠) **وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] خَرَجَ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ مُعْتَمِرًا، وَقَالَ: إِنْ صُدِدْتُ عَنِ الْبَيْتِ صَنَعْنَا كَمَا صَنَعْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَخَرَجَ فَأَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَسَارَ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا ظَهَرَ عَلَى الْبَيْدَاءِ الْتَفَتَ إِلَىٰ أَصْحَابِهِ فَقَالَ: مَا أَمْرُهُمَا إِلَّا

companions and said: 'They are both the same.' I ask you to bear witness that I have committed myself to performing *Ḥajj* with *'Umrah*. He set out, and when he reached the House, he circumambulated it seven times, and went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah seven times, and he did not do more than that, believing that it would be sufficient for him, then he offered the sacrifice."[1]

وَاحِدٌ، أُشْهِدُكُمْ أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ الْحَجَّ مَعَ الْعُمْرَةِ، فَخَرَجَ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا جَاءَ الْبَيْتَ طَافَ بِهِ سَبْعًا، وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ سَبْعًا لَمْ يَزِدْ عَلَيْهِ، وَرَأَىٰ أَنَّهُ مُجْزِىءٌ عَنْهُ، وَأَهْدَىٰ.

[2990] 181 - (...) Nâfi' narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Abdullâh and Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh spoke to 'Abdullâh when Al-Ḥajjâj came to fight Ibn Az-Zubair, and said: "It does not matter if you do not do *Ḥajj* this year; we are afraid that there will be fighting among the people and you will not be able to reach the House." He said: "If I am prevented from reaching the House, I will do what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did when I was with him, when the disbelievers of the Quraish prevented him from reaching the House. I ask you to bear witness that I have committed myself to perform *'Umrah*."

He set off until he reached Dhul-Ḥulaifah, where he recited the *Talbiyah* for *'Umrah*, then he said: "If the way is clear for me, I will complete my *'Umrah*, and if the way is blocked, I will do what

[٢٩٩٠] ١٨١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ وَسَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ، كَلَّمَا عَبْدَ اللهِ حِينَ نَزَلَ الْحَجَّاجُ لِقِتَالِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَا: لَا يَضُرُّكَ أَنْ لَا تَحُجَّ الْعَامَ، فَإِنَّا نَخْشَىٰ أَنْ يَكُونَ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ قِتَالٌ وَيُحَالُ بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ، قَالَ: إِنْ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ فَعَلْتُ كَمَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا مَعَهُ، حِينَ حَالَتْ كُفَّارُ قُرَيْشٍ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ، أُشْهِدُكُمْ أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ عُمْرَةً، فَانْطَلَقَ حَتَّىٰ أَتَىٰ ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ فَلَبَّىٰ بِالْعُمْرَةِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: إِنْ خُلِّيَ سَبِيلِي قَضَيْتُ عُمْرَتِي، وَإِنْ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ فَعَلْتُ كَمَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا

[1] That is, he slaughtered the *Hadî* on the tenth of Dhul-Ḥijjah, the Day of *An-Naḥr*.

the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did when I was with him." Then he recited: "Indeed in the Messenger of Allâh you have a good example to follow"...[1] Then he traveled on until he reached Zahr Al-Baidâ', where he said: "They are both the same. If I am prevented from performing *'Umrah*, then I will be prevented from performing *Hajj*. I ask you to bear witness that I have committed myself to performing *Hajj* with *'Umrah*."

He traveled on and bought a sacrificial animal in Qudaid, then he performed one *Tawâf* for both around the House and between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, then he did not exit *Ihrâm* until he exited *Ihrâm* from both on the Day of Sacrifice."

مَعَهُ، ثُمَّ تَلَا: ﴿لَّقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ ٱللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ﴾ [الأحزاب: ٢١] ثُمَّ سَارَ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانَ بِظَهْرِ الْبَيْدَاءِ قَالَ: مَا أَمْرُهُمَا إِلَّا وَاحِدٌ، إِنْ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ الْعُمْرَةِ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ الْحَجِّ، أُشْهِدُكُمْ أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ حَجَّةً مَعَ عُمْرَةٍ، فَانْطَلَقَ حَتَّىٰ ابْتَاعَ بِقُدَيْدٍ هَدْيًا، ثُمَّ طَافَ لَهُمَا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَحِلَّ مِنْهُمَا حَتَّىٰ أَحَلَّ مِنْهُمَا بِحَجَّةٍ، يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ.

[2991] **(...)** It was narrated that Nâfi' said: "Ibn 'Umar wanted to perform *Hajj* when Al-Hajjâj attacked Ibn Az-Zubair..." and he quoted a *Hadîth* like this (no. 2990), and at the end of the *Hadîth* he said: "And he used to say: 'Whoever joins *Hajj* and *'Umrah*, one *Tawâf* is sufficient for him. And he should not exit *Ihrâm* until he exits *Ihrâm* from both."

[٢٩٩١] **(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: أَرَادَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ الْحَجَّ حِينَ نَزَلَ الْحَجَّاجُ بِابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ هَٰذِهِ الْقِصَّةِ، وَقَالَ فِي آخِرِ الْحَدِيثِ، وَكَانَ يَقُولُ: مَنْ جَمَعَ بَيْنَ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ كَفَاهُ طَوَافٌ وَاحِدٌ، وَلَمْ يَحِلَّ حَتَّىٰ يَحِلَّ مِنْهُمَا جَمِيعًا.

[2992] 182 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that Ibn 'Umar wanted to perform *Hajj* in the

[٢٩٩٢] ١٨٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا

[1] *Al-Ahzâb* 33:21.

year when Al-Hajjâj attacked Ibn Az-Zubair. It was said to him: "There will be fighting among the people and we are afraid that you will be prevented." He said: "You have a good example to follow in the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. I will do what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did. I ask you to bear witness that I have committed myself to performing *'Umrah*." Then he set out, and when he was in Zâhir Al-Baidâ' he said: "*Hajj* and *'Umrah* are the same. Bear witness" - (one of the narrators) Ibn Rumh said: "I ask you to bear witness" - "that I have committed myself to performing *Hajj* along with my *'Umrah*." He slaughtered a sacrificial animal that he had bought in Qudaid, then he set out, entering *Ihrâm* for both together, until he came to Makkah, where he circumambulated the House and went between As-Safâ and Al-Marwah, and he did not do more than that. And he did not offer a sacrifice nor shave his head nor cut his hair nor regard as permissible anything that had become forbidden to him (in *Ihrâm*) until the Day of Sacrifice came, when he slaughtered sacrificial animal shaved his head, and he thought that his first *Tawâf* was sufficient for *Hajj* and *'Umrah*.

Ibn 'Umar said: "This is what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did."

قُتَيْبَةُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ أَرَادَ الْحَجَّ عَامَ نَزَلَ الْحَجَّاجُ بِابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: إِنَّ النَّاسَ كَائِنٌ بَيْنَهُمْ قِتَالٌ، وَإِنَّا نَخَافُ أَنْ يَصُدُّوكَ، فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ، أَصْنَعُ كَمَا صَنَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، إِنِّي أُشْهِدُكُمْ أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ عُمْرَةً، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانَ بِظَاهِرِ الْبَيْدَاءِ قَالَ: مَا شَأْنُ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَّا وَاحِدٌ، اشْهَدُوا - قَالَ ابْنُ رُمْحٍ: أُشْهِدُكُمْ - أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ حَجًّا مَعَ عُمْرَتِي، وَأَهْدَىٰ هَدْيًا اشْتَرَاهُ بِقُدَيْدٍ، ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ يُهِلُّ بِهِمَا جَمِيعًا، حَتَّىٰ قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ، فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ وَلَمْ يَزِدْ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ، وَلَمْ يَنْحَرْ، وَلَمْ يَحْلِقْ، وَلَمْ يُقَصِّرْ، وَلَمْ يَحْلِلْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ حَرُمَ مِنْهُ، حَتَّىٰ كَانَ يَوْمُ النَّحْرِ فَنَحَرَ وَحَلَقَ، وَرَأَىٰ أَنْ قَدْ قَضَىٰ طَوَافَ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ بِطَوَافِهِ الْأَوَّلِ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: كَذَٰلِكَ فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

[2993] 183 - (...) This narration was narrated from Nâfi‘, from Ibn ‘Umar, but he only mentioned the Prophet ﷺ at the beginning of the *Ḥadîth*, when it was said to him: "You will be prevented from reaching the House." He said: "Then I will do what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did." And it does not say at the end of the *Ḥadîth*: "This is what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did," as Al-Laith said (in no. 2992).

[٢٩٩٣] ١٨٣-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ وأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ بِهَٰذِهِ الْقِصَّةِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ إِلَّا فِي أَوَّلِ الْحَدِيثِ، حِينَ قِيلَ لَهُ: يَصُدُّوكَ عَنِ الْبَيْتِ، قَالَ: إِذًا أَفْعَلَ كَمَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي آخِرِ الْحَدِيثِ: هَٰكَذَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، كَمَا ذَكَرَهُ اللَّيْثُ.

Chapter 27. *Ifrâd* And *Qirân*

(المعجم ٢٧) - (بَابٌ فِي الإِفراد والقِران) (التحفة ٢٧)

[2994] 184 - (1231) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar - according to the report of Yaḥyâ - said: "We entered *Iḥrâm* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for *Ḥajj* only." According to the report of Ibn ‘Awn: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj* only."

[٢٩٩٤] ١٨٤-(١٢٣١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَوْنٍ الْهِلَالِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَّادُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ الْمُهَلَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ - فِي رِوَايَةِ يَحْيَىٰ - قَالَ: أَهْلَلْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ مُفْرَدًا، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ مُفْرَدًا.

[2995] 185 - (1232) It was narrated from Bakr, that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ reciting the *Talbiyah* for *Ḥajj* and *‘Umrah* together."

[٢٩٩٥] ١٨٥-(١٢٣٢) وحَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ عَنْ بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُلَبِّي بِالْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ جَمِيعًا.

Bakr said: "So I narrated that to Ibn 'Umar, and he said: 'He recited the *Talbiyah* for *Hajj* only.' Then I met Anas and I told him what Ibn 'Umar had said. Anas said: 'You are treating us like little children!' I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "*Labbayka 'Umratan wa Hajjân* (Here I am, O Allâh, for *Hajj* and *'Umrah*)."

قَالَ بَكْرٌ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِذَلِكَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: لَبَّىٰ بِالْحَجِّ وَحْدَهُ، فَلَقِيتُ أَنَسًا فَحَدَّثْتُهُ بِقَوْلِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ فَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: مَا تَعُدُّونَنَا إِلَّا صِبْيَانًا! سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَبَّيْكَ عُمْرَةً وَحَجًّا».

[2996] 186 - (...) It was narrated from Bakr bin 'Abdullâh: "Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] told us that he saw the Prophet ﷺ joining them" - *Hajj* and *'Umrah* - he said: "I asked Ibn 'Umar and he said: 'We entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*.' I went back to Anas and told him what Ibn 'Umar had said, and he said: 'It is as if we were little children!'"

[٢٩٩٦] ١٨٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي أُمَيَّةُ ابْنُ بِسْطَامَ الْعَيْشِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ بْنُ الشَّهِيدِ عَنْ بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ جَمَعَ بَيْنَهُمَا - بَيْنَ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ - قَالَ: فَسَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: أَهْلَلْنَا بِالْحَجِّ، فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَى أَنَسٍ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ مَا قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: كَأَنَّمَا كُنَّا صِبْيَانًا!.

Chapter 28. It Is Recommended For The Pilgrim To Perform *Tawâf Al-Qudûm*[1] And *As-Sa'î* After It

(المعجم ٢٨) - (بَابُ استحباب طواف القدوم للحاج والسعي بعده) (التحفة ٢٨)

[2997] 187 - (1233) It was narrated that Wabarah said: "I was sitting with Ibn 'Umar when a man came and said: 'Is it right for me to circumambulate the

[٢٩٩٧] ١٨٧-(١٢٣٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْثَرٌ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ وَبَرَةَ قَالَ:

[1] The *Tawâf* of arrival, performed upon the arrival to Makkah.

House before I go to the place of standing (*Al-Mawqif*)?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Ibn 'Abbâs says: "Do not circumambulate the House until you have gone to the place of standing."' Ibn 'Umar said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Hajj*, and he circumambulated the House before going to the place of standing; is the word of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ more deserving of being followed, or the word of Ibn 'Abbâs, if you are sincere?'"

كُنْتُ جَالِسًا عِنْدَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، فَجَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: أَيَصْلُحُ لِي أَنْ أَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ قَبْلَ أَنْ آتِيَ الْمَوْقِفَ، فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ: فَإِنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: لَا تَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّىٰ تَأْتِيَ الْمَوْقِفَ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَقَدْ حَجَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ الْمَوْقِفَ، فَبِقَوْلِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَأْخُذَ، أَوْ بِقَوْلِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، إِنْ كُنْتَ صَادِقًا؟.

[2998] 188 - (...) It was narrated that Wabarah said: "A man asked Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]: 'Should I circumambulate the House once I have entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*?' He said: 'What is stopping you?' He said: 'I saw the son of so-and-so disapproving of it, but you are dearer to us than him; we see that he is tempted by this world.' He said: 'Which of us' - or 'which of you' - 'is not tempted by this world?' Then he said: 'We saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, circumambulate the House and perform *Sa'î* between As-Safâ and Al-Marwah. The way of Allâh and the way of His Messenger ﷺ are more deserving of being followed than the way of so-and-so, if you are sincere."

[٢٩٩٨] ١٨٨-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ بَيَانٍ، عَنْ وَبَرَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَقَدْ أَحْرَمْتُ بِالْحَجِّ؟ فَقَالَ: وَمَا يَمْنَعُكَ؟ قَالَ: إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ ابْنَ فُلَانٍ يَكْرَهُهُ وَأَنْتَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْنَا مِنْهُ، رَأَيْنَاهُ قَدْ فَتَنَتْهُ الدُّنْيَا، فَقَالَ: وَأَيُّنَا - أَوْ أَيُّكُمْ - لَمْ تَفْتِنْهُ الدُّنْيَا؟ ثُمَّ قَالَ: رَأَيْنَا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَحْرَمَ بِالْحَجِّ، وَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ، وَسَعَىٰ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَسُنَّةُ اللهِ وَسُنَّةُ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَتَّبِعَ، مِنْ سُنَّةِ فُلَانٍ، إِنْ كُنْتَ صَادِقًا؟.

Chapter 29. Clarifying That The Pilgrim Who Has Entered *Iḥrâm* For *'Umrah* Should Not Exit *Iḥrâm* After Performing *Ṭawâf* Before *Sa'î*; And The Pilgrim Who Has Entered *Iḥrâm* For *Ḥajj* Should Not Exit *Iḥrâm* After Performing *Ṭawâf Al-Qudûm*, And The Same Applies To The Pilgrim Performing *Qirân*

(المعجم ٢٩) - (بَابُ بيان أن المحرم بعمرة لا يتحلل بالطواف قبل السعي وأن المحرم بحج لا يتحلل بطواف القدوم وكذلك القارن) (التحفة ٢٩)

[2999] 189 - (1234) It was narrated that 'Amr bin Dînâr said: "We asked Ibn 'Umar about a man who comes to perform *'Umrah* and he circumambulates the House but he does not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah - can he have intercourse with his wife?" He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came and circumambulated the House seven times, and he prayed two *Rak'ah* behind the *Maqâm*, and he went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah seven times, and you have the best example in the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

[٢٩٩٩] ١٨٩-(١٢٣٤) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْنَا ابْنَ عُمَرَ عَنْ رَجُلٍ قَدِمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ وَلَمْ يَطُفْ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، أَيَأْتِي امْرَأَتَهُ؟ فَقَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ سَبْعًا، وَصَلَّى خَلْفَ الْمَقَامِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ سَبْعًا، وَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ.

[3000] (...) A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ibn 'Uyaynah (no. 2999) was narrated from 'Amr bin Dînâr, from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them], from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٠٠٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ [الزَّهْرَانِيُّ] عَنْ حَمَّادِ ابْنِ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[3001] 190 - (1235) It was narrated from Muhammad bin 'Abdur-Rahmân that a man from Al-'Irâq said to him: "Ask 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair for me about a man who enters *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* - when he has circumambulated the House, can he exit *Ihrâm* or not? If he says to you that he should not exit *Ihrâm*, tell him: 'There is a man who says that it may be done.'" He said: "I asked him, and he said: 'The one who has entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* cannot exit *Ihrâm* except by completing *Hajj*.' I said: 'There is a man who says that it may be done.' He said: 'What a bad thing he has said.' Then that man met me and asked me, and I told him. He said: 'Tell him that a man used to narrate that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did that, and how come Asmâ' and Az-Zubair do that?'"

He said: "I went to him and told him that. He said: 'Who is that?' I said: 'I do not know.' He said: 'Why doesn't he come to me himself and ask me? I think he is an 'Irâqî.' I said: 'I do not know.' He said: 'He is lying. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Hajj*, and 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] told me that the first thing he did when he came to Makkah was perform *Wudû'*, then he circumambulated the House.'"

[٣٠٠١] ١٩٠-(١٢٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَارُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِرَاقِ قَالَ لَهُ: سَلْ لِي عُرْوَةَ ابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ رَجُلٍ يُهِلُّ بِالْحَجِّ، فَإِذَا طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ أَيَحِلُّ أَمْ لَا؟ فَإِنْ قَالَ لَكَ: لَا يَحِلُّ، فَقُلْ لَهُ: إِنَّ رَجُلًا يَقُولُ ذٰلِكَ، قَالَ: فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ: لَا يَحِلُّ مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ إِلَّا بِالْحَجِّ، قُلْتُ: فَإِنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ يَقُولُ ذَاكَ، قَالَ: بِئْسَ مَا قَالَ، فَتَصَدَّانِي الرَّجُلُ فَسَأَلَنِي فَحَدَّثْتُهُ، فَقَالَ، فَقُلْ لَهُ: فَإِنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ يُخْبِرُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَدْ فَعَلَ ذٰلِكَ، وَمَا شَأْنُ أَسْمَاءَ وَالزُّبَيْرِ قَدْ فَعَلَا ذَلِكَ. قَالَ: فَجِئْتُه فَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ ذٰلِكَ، فَقَالَ: مَنْ هٰذَا؟ فَقُلْتُ: لَا أَدْرِي، قَالَ: فَمَا بَالُهُ لَا يَأْتِينِي بِنَفْسِهِ يَسْأَلُنِي؟ أَظُنُّهُ عِرَاقِيًّا، قُلْتُ: لَا أَدْرِي، قَالَ: فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ كَذَبَ، قَدْ حَجَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرَتْنِي عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهُ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ بَدَأَ بِهِ حِينَ قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ أَنَّهُ تَوَضَّأَ ثُمَّ طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ، ثُمَّ حَجَّ أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ بَدَأَ بِهِ الطَّوَافُ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَكُنْ غَيْرُهُ، ثُمَّ عُمَرُ، مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ

'"Then Abû Bakr performed *Ḥajj* and the first thing he did was circumambulate the House, and nothing else. Then 'Umar did likewise, then 'U<u>th</u>mân performed *Ḥajj* and the first thing I saw him do was circumambulate the House and nothing else."'

"'Then Mu'âwiyah and 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar (performed *Ḥajj*), then I performed *Ḥajj* with Abû Az-Zubair bin Al-'Awwâm, and the first thing he did was circumambulate the House, and nothing else. Then I saw the *Muhâjirûn* and *Anṣâr* doing that, and nothing else. Then the last one whom I saw doing that was Ibn 'Umar, and he did not alter it to *'Umrah*. Ibn 'Umar is with them, so why don't they ask him? No one among those who have passed away started with anything else other than circumambulating the House as soon as they arrived in Makkah, then they did not exit *Iḥrâm*.'"

"'I saw my mother and my maternal aunt, when they came (to Makkah), they did not start with anything other than the House, which they circumambulated, then they did not exit *Iḥrâm*. My mother told me that she and her sister and Az-Zubair and others came to perform *'Umrah* only, and when they had touched the Corner (the Black Stone) they exited *Iḥrâm*. So

حَجَّ عُثْمَانُ فَرَأَيْتُهُ أَوَّلُ شَيْءٍ بَدَأَ بِهِ الطَّوَافُ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَكُنْ غَيْرُهُ، ثُمَّ مُعَاوِيَةُ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ، ثُمَّ حَجَجْتُ مَعَ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْعَوَّامِ، فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ بَدَأَ بِهِ الطَّوَافُ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَكُنْ غَيْرُهُ، ثُمَّ رَأَيْتُ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارَ يَفْعَلُونَ ذٰلِكَ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَكُنْ غَيْرُهُ، ثُمَّ آخِرُ مَنْ رَأَيْتُ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَنْقُضْهَا بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَهٰذَا ابْنُ عُمَرَ عِنْدَهُمْ أَفَلَا يَسْأَلُونَهُ؟ وَلَا أَحَدٌ مِمَّنْ مَضَىٰ، مَا كَانُوا يَبْدَأُونَ بِشَيْءٍ حِينَ يَضَعُونَ أَقْدَامَهُمْ أَوَّلَ مِنَ الطَّوَافِ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ لَا يَحِلُّونَ، وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ أُمِّي وَخَالَتِي حِينَ تَقْدَمَانِ لَا تَبْدَآنِ بِشَيْءٍ أَوَّلَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ تَطُوفَانِ بِهِ ثُمَّ لَا تَحِلَّانِ، وَقَدْ أَخْبَرَتْنِي أُمِّي أَنَّهَا أَقْبَلَتْ هِيَ وَأُخْتُهَا وَالزُّبَيْرُ وَفُلَانٌ وَفُلَانٌ بِعُمْرَةٍ قَطُّ، فَلَمَّا مَسَحُوا الرُّكْنَ حَلُّوا، وَقَدْ كَذَبَ فِيمَا ذَكَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ.

he was lying when he told you that.'"

[3002] 191 - (1236) It was narrated that Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr said: "We set out in *Iḥrâm*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever has a sacrificial animal with him, let him remain in *Iḥrâm*, and whoever does not have a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Iḥrâm*.' I did not have a sacrificial animal with me, so I exited *Iḥrâm*, but Az-Zubair had a sacrificial animal with him so he did not exit *Iḥrâm*."

She said: "I put on my ordinary clothes then I went out and sat beside Az-Zubair. He said: 'Go away from me.' I said: 'Are you afraid that I am going to jump on you?!'"

[٣٠٠٢] ١٩١-(١٢٣٦) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ -وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مَنْصُورُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ أُمِّهِ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتِ شَيْبَةَ عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مُحْرِمِينَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيَقُمْ عَلَىٰ إِحْرَامِهِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيَحْلِلْ» فَلَمْ يَكُنْ مَعِيَ هَدْيٌ فَحَلَلْتُ: وَكَانَ مَعَ الزُّبَيْرِ هَدْيٌ فَلَمْ يَحْلِلْ.

قَالَتْ: فَلَبِسْتُ ثِيَابِي ثُمَّ خَرَجْتُ فَجَلَسْتُ إِلَىٰ الزُّبَيْرِ، فَقَالَ: قُومِي عَنِّي، فَقُلْتُ: أَتَخْشَىٰ أَنْ أَثِبَ عَلَيْكَ!؟.

[3003] 192 - (...) It was narrated that Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We came with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, having entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*." Then he (a narrator) narrated a *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ibn Juraij (no. 3002), except that he said: "He said: 'Keep away from me, keep away from me.' She said: 'Are you afraid

[٣٠٠٣] ١٩٢-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنِي عَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَظِيمِ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هِشَامٍ الْمُغِيرَةُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْمَخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنْصُورُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَتْ: قَدِمْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُهِلِّينَ بِالْحَجِّ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ

that I am going to jump on you?!'"

بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ، فَقَالَ: اسْتَرْخِي عَنِّي، اسْتَرْخِي عَنِّي، فَقُلْتُ: أَتَخْشَىٰ أَنْ أَثِبَ عَلَيْكَ!؟.

[3004] 193 - (1237) It was narrated from Abû Al-Aswad that 'Abdullâh, the freed slave of Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with them], told him that he used to hear Asmâ' say, every time she passed by Al-Hajûn: "May Allâh send blessings and peace upon His Messenger. We stayed here with him, and at that time our burdens were light and our mounts were few, and we had few provisions. I performed *'Umrah* along with my sister 'Âishah, and Az-Zubair, and others. When we had touched the House (i.e., completed the *Tawâf* and *Sa'î*) we exited *Ihrâm*, then we entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* in the evening."

Hârûn said in his report: "The freed slave of Asmâ'," and he did not name him as 'Abdullâh.

[٣٠٠٤] ١٩٣-(١٢٣٧) وحَدَّثني هَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عِيسَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ مَوْلَىٰ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَسْمَعُ أَسْمَاءَ، كُلَّمَا مَرَّتْ بِالْحَجُونِ تَقُولُ: صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ [وَسَلَّمَ!] لَقَدْ نَزَلْنَا مَعَهُ هَٰهُنَا، وَنَحْنُ يَوْمَئِذٍ خِفَافُ الْحَقَائِبِ، قَلِيلٌ ظَهْرُنَا، قَلِيلَةٌ أَزْوَادُنَا، فَاعْتَمَرْتُ أَنَا وَأُخْتِي عَائِشَةُ وَالزُّبَيْرُ وَفُلَانٌ وَفُلَانٌ، فَلَمَّا مَسَحْنَا الْبَيْتَ أَحْلَلْنَا، ثُمَّ أَهْلَلْنَا مِنَ الْعَشِيِّ بِالْحَجِّ.

قَالَ هَٰرُونُ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: أَنَّ مَوْلَىٰ أَسْمَاءَ، وَلَمْ يُسَمِّ: عَبْدَ اللهِ.

Chapter 30. *Tamattu'* In *Hajj*

(المعجم ٣٠) - (بَابٌ فِي متعة الحج) (التحفة ٣٠)

[3005] 194 - (1238) Shu'bah narrated that Muslim Al-Qurrî said: "I asked Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] about *Mut'ah* (*Tamattu'*) in *Hajj*, and he said it was allowed, but

[٣٠٠٥] ١٩٤-(١٢٣٨) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ الْقُرِّيِّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنْ

Ibn Az-Zubair used to say that it was not allowed." He said: "The mother of Ibn Az-Zubair narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ allowed it, so they entered upon her and asked her. He said: 'We entered upon her and we saw a large, blind woman who said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ allowed it.'"

مُتْعَةِ الْحَجِّ؟ فَرَخَّصَ فِيهَا، وَكَانَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ يَنْهَىٰ عَنْهَا، فَقَالَ: هَٰذِهِ أُمُّ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ تُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ رَخَّصَ فِيهَا، فَادْخُلُوا عَلَيْهَا فَاسْأَلُوهَا قَالَ: فَدَخَلْنَا عَلَيْهَا، فَإِذَا امْرَأَةٌ ضَخْمَةٌ عَمْيَاءُ، فَقَالَتْ: قَدْ رَخَّصَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِيهَا.

[3006] 195 - (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3005). As for (the narration of) 'Abdur-Rahmân, it mentions *Mut'ah* but it does not say "*Mut'ah* in *Hajj*." As for Ibn Ja'far, he said: "Shu'bah said: 'Muslim said: "I do not know whether it is *Mut'ah* (*Tamattu'*) in *Hajj* or *Mut'ah* with women."

[٣٠٠٦] ١٩٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، فَأَمَّا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ فَفِي حَدِيثِهِ الْمُتْعَةُ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: مُتْعَةُ الْحَجِّ، وَأَمَّا ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ فَقَالَ، قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: لَا أَدْرِي مُتْعَةُ الْحَجِّ أَوْ مُتْعَةُ النِّسَاءِ.

[3007] 196 - (1239) Muslim al-Qurri heard Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "The Prophet ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for *'Umrah*, and his Companions entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*. The Prophet ﷺ did not exit *Ihrâm* and neither did those of his Companions who had brought sacrificial animals, but the rest of them exited *Ihrâm*. Talhah bin 'Ubaidullâh was one of those who had brought a sacrificial animal, so he did not exit *Ihrâm*."

[٣٠٠٧] ١٩٦-(١٢٣٩) وحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ الْقُرِّيُّ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: أَهَلَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَأَهَلَّ أَصْحَابُهُ بِحَجٍّ، فَلَمْ يَحِلَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَلَا مَنْ سَاقَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، وَحَلَّ بَقِيَّتُهُمْ، فَكَانَ طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ فِيمَنْ سَاقَ الْهَدْيَ، فَلَمْ يَحِلَّ.

[3008] 197 - (...) Shu'bah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3007), but he said: "Among those who did not have sacrificial animals with them were Talhah bin 'Ubaidullâh and another man, so they exited *Ihrâm*."

[٣٠٠٨] ١٩٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَكَانَ مِمَّنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، وَرَجُلٌ آخَرُ، فَأَحَلَّا.

Chapter 31. It Is Permissible To Perform *'Umrah* During The Months Of *Hajj*

(المعجم ٣١) - (بَابُ جواز العمرة في أشهر الحج) (التحفة ٣١)

[3009] 198 - (1240) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "They used to think that *'Umrah* during the months of *Hajj* was one of the greatest evils on earth, and they would make Muharram Safar.[1] They would say: 'When the backs of the camels have healed and the tracks of the pilgrims have become erased and Safar is over, *'Umrah* becomes permissible for those who want to perform *'Umrah*.' Then the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions came on the fourth (of Dhul-Hijjah), reciting the *Talbiyah* for *Hajj*, and he told them to make it *'Umrah*. This was too hard for them, and they said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, exiting *Ihrâm* to what extent?' He said: 'Completely.'"

[٣٠٠٩] ١٩٨-(١٢٤٠) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانُوا يَرَوْنَ أَنَّ الْعُمْرَةَ فِي أَشْهُرِ الْحَجِّ مِنْ أَفْجَرِ الْفُجُورِ فِي الْأَرْضِ، وَيَجْعَلُونَ الْمُحَرَّمَ صَفَرًا، وَيَقُولُونَ: إِذَا بَرَأَ الدَّبَرْ، وَعَفَا الْأَثَرْ، وَانْسَلَخَ صَفَرْ، حَلَّتِ الْعُمْرَةُ لِمَنِ اعْتَمَرْ، [فَ]قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ صَبِيحَةَ رَابِعَةٍ، مُهِلِّينَ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَجْعَلُوهَا عُمْرَةً، فَتَعَاظَمَ ذٰلِكَ عِنْدَهُمْ، فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيُّ الْحِلِّ؟ قَالَ: «الْحِلُّ كُلُّهُ».

[1] That is, changing the name of the month.

[3010] 199 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Al-'Âliyah Al-Barâ' that he heard Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, then he came on the fourth day of Dhul-Hijjah and prayed *Subh*." He said: "When he had prayed *Subh*, he said: 'Whoever wishes to make it *'Umrah*, let him make it *'Umrah*.'"

[٣٠١٠] **١٩٩**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** نَصْرُ ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ الْبَرَّاءِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: أَهَلَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ، فَقَدِمَ لِأَرْبَعٍ مَضَيْنَ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، فَصَلَّى الصُّبْحَ، وَقَالَ، لَمَّا صَلَّى الصُّبْحَ: «مَنْ شَاءَ أَنْ يَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً، فَلْيَجْعَلْهَا عُمْرَةً».

[3011] 200 - (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3010). As for (the narration) Rawh and Yahyâ bin Kathîr, they said what Nasr said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*." As for Abû Shihâb, in his report it says: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, reciting the *Talbiyah* for *Hajj*." In the *Hadîth* of both of them it says: "He prayed *Subh* in Al-Bathâ'," except for Al-Jahdamî, who did not say that.

[٣٠١١] **٢٠٠**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الْمُبَارَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو شِهَابٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ كَثِيرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَّا رَوْحٌ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ كَثِيرٍ فَقَالَا كَمَا قَالَ نَصْرٌ: أَهَلَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ. وَأَمَّا أَبُو شِهَابٍ فَفِي رِوَايَتِهِ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ نُهِلُّ بِالْحَجِّ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمْ جَمِيعًا: فَصَلَّى الصُّبْحَ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ، خَلَا الْجَهْضَمِيَّ فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَقُلْهُ.

[3012] 201 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ and his Companions came when four of the ten days (of Dhul-Hijjah) had passed, reciting *Talbiyah* for *Hajj*, and he told them to make it *'Umrah*."

[٣٠١٢] **٢٠١**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** هَٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْفَضْلِ السَّدُوسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ الْبَرَّاءِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمَ

النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ لِأَرْبَعٍ خَلَوْنَ مِنَ الْعَشْرِ، وَهُمْ يُلَبُّونَ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَجْعَلُوهَا عُمْرَةً.

[3013] 202 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed *Subh* in Dhu Tuwa, and he came on the fourth day of Dhul-Hijjah. He told his Companions to change their *Ihrâm* to that for *'Umrah*, except for those who had sacrificial animals with them."

[٣٠١٣] ٢٠٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الصُّبْحَ بِذِي طَوًى، وَقَدِمَ لِأَرْبَعٍ مَضَيْنَ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، وَأَمَرَ أَصْحَابَهُ أَنْ يُحَوِّلُوا إِحْرَامَهُمْ بِعُمْرَةٍ، إِلَّا مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ.

[3014] 203 - (1241) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'This is an *'Umrah* which we have joined to *Hajj*. Whoever does not have a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Ihrâm* completely, for *'Umrah* has been incorporated into *Hajj* until the Day of Resurrection.'"

[٣٠١٤] ٢٠٣-(١٢٤١) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «هَذِهِ عُمْرَةٌ اسْتَمْتَعْنَا بِهَا، فَمَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ عِنْدَهُ الْهَدْيُ فَلْيَحِلَّ الْحِلَّ كُلَّهُ، فَإِنَّ الْعُمْرَةَ قَدْ دَخَلَتْ فِي الْحَجِّ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[3015] 204 - (1242) Muhammad bin Ja'far narrated: "Shu'bah told us: 'I heard Abû Hamzah Ad-Duba'î say: "I performed *Tamattu'* and some people told

[٣٠١٥] ٢٠٤-(١٢٤٢) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ:

me not to do that. I went to Ibn 'Abbâs and asked him about that, and he told me to do it."

He said: "Then I went to the Ka'bah and slept, and someone came to me in my dream and said: '(Your) *'Umrah* is accepted and so is your *Hajj*.' I went to Ibn 'Abbâs and told him about what I had seen, and he said: '*Allâhu Akbar, Allâhu Akbar*! The *Sunnah* of Abû Al-Qâsim ﷺ.'"

سَمِعْتُ أَبَا جَمْرَةَ الضُّبَعِيَّ قَالَ: تَمَتَّعْتُ فَنَهَانِي نَاسٌ عَنْ ذٰلِك، فَأَتَيْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَأَمَرَنِي بِهَا.

قَالَ: ثُمَّ انْطَلَقْتُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَنِمْتُ، فَأَتَانِي آتٍ فِي مَنَامِي فَقَالَ: عُمْرَةٌ مُتَقَبَّلَةٌ وَحَجٌّ مَبْرُورٌ، قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِالَّذِي رَأَيْتُ، فَقَالَ: اللهُ أَكْبَرُ! اللهُ أَكْبَرُ! سُنَّةُ أَبِي الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ.

Chapter 32. Marking And Garlanding The Sacrificial Animal When Entering *Ihrâm*

(المعجم ٣٢) - (بَابُ إشعارالبدن وتقليده عند الإحرام) (التحفة ٣٢)

[3016] 205 - (1243) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed *Zuhr* in Dhul-Hulaifah, then he called for his camel and he marked it on the right side of its hump and the blood flowed, then he garlanded it with two sandals, then he rode his mount. When he reached Al-Baidâ', he entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*."

[٣٠١٦] ٢٠٥-(١٢٤٣) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَسَّانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الظُّهْرَ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِنَاقَتِهِ فَأَشْعَرَهَا فِي صَفْحَةِ سَنَامِهَا الأَيْمَنِ، وَسَلَتَ الدَّمَ، وَقَلَّدَهَا نَعْلَيْنِ، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَاحِلَتَهُ، فَلَمَّا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ عَلَى الْبَيْدَاءِ، أَهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ.

[3017] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Shu'bah was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain, except that he said: "When the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ came to Dhul-

[٣٠١٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ فِي هٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمَعْنَىٰ

Hulaifah," and he did not say: "He prayed *Zuhr* there."

حَدِيثِ شُعْبَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: إِنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ لَمَّا أَتَىٰ ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: صَلَّىٰ بِهَا الظُّهْرَ.

[3018] 306 - (1244) It was narrated that Qatâdah said: "I heard Abû Hassân Al-A'raj say: "A man from Banû Al-Hujaim said to Ibn 'Abbâs: 'What are these religious rulings (*Fatwa*) with which you are confusing the people, saying that whoever circumambulates the House may exit *Ihrâm*?' He said: 'This is the *Sunnah* of your Prophet ﷺ, whether you like it or not.'"

[٣٠١٨] ٢٠٦-(١٢٤٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قال: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا حَسَّانَ الْأَعْرَجَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي الْهُجَيْمِ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: مَا هٰذِهِ الْفُتْيَا الَّتِي قَدْ تَشَغَّفَتْ أَوْ تَشَغَّبَتْ بِالنَّاسِ، أَنَّ مَنْ طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ فَقَدْ حَلَّ؟ فَقَالَ: سُنَّةُ نَبِيِّكُمْ ﷺ، وَإِنْ رَغِمْتُمْ.

[3019] 207 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hassân said: "It was said to Ibn 'Abbâs: 'This idea is appealing to many people, that the one who circumambulates the House may exit *Ihrâm*, as *Tawâf* is *'Umrah*.' He said: 'It is the *Sunnah* of your Prophet ﷺ, whether you like it or not.'"

[٣٠١٩] ٢٠٧-(...) وحَدَّثَني أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ إِسْحٰقَ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَسَّانَ قَالَ: قِيلَ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّ هٰذَا الْأَمْرَ قَدْ تَفَشَّغَ النَّاسَ، مَنْ طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ فَقَدْ حَلَّ، الطَّوَافُ عُمْرَةٌ، فَقَالَ: سُنَّةُ نَبِيِّكُمْ ﷺ، وَإِنْ رَغِمْتُمْ.

[3020] 208 - (1245) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij: "'Atâ' informed me: 'Ibn 'Abbâs used to say: "No one circumambulates the House, whether he is a pilgrim or not, but he may exit

[٣٠٢٠] ٢٠٨-(١٢٤٥) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: لَا يَطُوفُ

Iḥrâm." "I said to 'Aṭâ': 'On what basis did he say that?' He said: 'On the basis of the words of Allâh [the Most High]: ...And afterwards they are brought for sacrifice unto the ancient House.[1] He said: "I said: 'It is after returning from 'Arafat.' He said: 'Ibn 'Abbâs used to say: "It is after returning from 'Arafat and before, and he took that from the command of the Prophet ﷺ, when he told them to exit *Iḥrâm* during the Farewell Pilgrimage."

بِالْبَيْتِ حَاجٌّ وَلَا غَيْرُ حَاجٍّ إِلَّا حَلَّ، قُلْتُ لِعَطَاءٍ: مِنْ أَيْنَ يَقُولُ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ: مِنْ قَوْلِ اللهِ [تَعَالَىٰ]: ﴿ثُمَّ مَحِلُّهَآ إِلَى ٱلْبَيْتِ ٱلْعَتِيقِ﴾ [الحج:٣٣] قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ بَعْدَ الْمُعَرَّفِ فَقَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: هُوَ بَعْدَ الْمُعَرَّفِ وَقَبْلَهُ، وَكَانَ يَأْخُذُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ أَمْرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، حِينَ أَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَحِلُّوا فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ.

Chapter 33. It Is Permissible For The Pilgrim Performing *'Umrah* To Shorten His Hair And He Does Not Have To Shave It. It Is Recommended For Him To Shave His Hair Or Shorten It At Al-Marwah

(المعجم ٣٣) - (بَابُ جواز تقصير المعتمر من شعره وأنه لا يجب حلقه، وأنه يستحب كون حلقه أو تقصيره عند المروة) (التحفة ٣٣)

[3021] 209 - (1246) It was narrated that Ṭawûs said: "Ibn 'Abbâs said: 'Mu'âwiyah said to me: "Do you know that I cut the hair of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ at Al-Marwah with the head of an arrow?" I said to him: "All I know is that this is evidence against you."

[٣٠٢١] ٢٠٩-(١٢٤٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ حُجَيْرٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: قَالَ لِي مُعَاوِيَةُ: أَعَلِمْتَ أَنِّي قَصَّرْتُ مِنْ رَأْسِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عِنْدَ الْمَرْوَةِ بِمِشْقَصٍ؟ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: لَا أَعْلَمُ هَٰذِهِ إِلَّا حُجَّةً عَلَيْكَ.

[3022] 210 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that Mu'âwiyah

[٣٠٢٢] ٢١٠-(...) وحَدَّثَني

[1] *Al-Ḥajj* 22:33.

bin Abî Sufyân told him: "I cut the hair of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with the head of an arrow when he was atop Al-Marwah," or "I saw him having his hair cut with the head of an arrow when he was atop Al-Marwah."

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: قَصَّرْتُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِمِشْقَصٍ، وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ، أَوْ رَأَيْتُهُ يُقَصِّرُ عَنْهُ بِمِشْقَصٍ، وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ.

Chapter: *Tamattu'* And *Qirân* Are Permissible In *Ḥajj*

(المعجم . . .) - (بَابُ جواز التمتع في الحج والقران) (التحفة . . .)

[3023] 211 - (1247) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, reciting the *Talbiyah* loudly for *Ḥajj*. When we came to Makkah, he told us to make it *'Umrah*, except for those who had brought sacrificial animals with them. On the day of *Tarwiyah*, we went to Minâ, and entered *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*."

[٣٠٢٣] ٢١١-(١٢٤٧) حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ نَصْرُخُ بِالْحَجِّ صُرَاخًا، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ أَمَرَنَا أَنْ نَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً، إِلَّا مَنْ سَاقَ الْهَدْيَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ، وَرُحْنَا إِلَى مِنًى، أَهْلَلْنَا بِالْحَجِّ.

[3024] 212 - (1248) It was narrated that Jâbir and Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We came with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and we were reciting the *Talbiyah* for *Ḥajj* loudly."

[٣٠٢٤] ٢١٢-(١٢٤٨) وحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى ابْنُ أَسَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنْ دَاوُدَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ وَعَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَا: قَدِمْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَنَحْنُ نَصْرُخُ بِالْحَجِّ صُرَاخًا.

[3025] (1249) It was narrated that Abû Nadrah said: "I was with Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh, and someone came to him and said: 'Ibn 'Abbâs and Ibn Az-Zubair differed concerning the two *Mut'ah*.' Jâbir said: 'They did them both with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, then 'Umar forbade them to us, and we did not do them again.'"

Chapter 34. The *Ihrâm* And *Hadî* Of The Prophet ﷺ

[3026] 213 - (1250) It was narrated from Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] that 'Alî came from Yemen and the Prophet ﷺ said to him: "For what did you enter *Ihrâm*?" He said: "I entered *Ihrâm* for the same as the Prophet ﷺ." He said: "Were it not that I have the sacrificial animal with me, I would have exited *Ihrâm*."

[3027] (...) Salîm bin Hayyân narrated a similar report (as no. 3026) with this chain.

[٣٠٢٥] (١٢٤٩) **حَدَّثَني** حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْبَكْرَاوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، فَأَتَاهُ آتٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ وَابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ اخْتَلَفَا فِي الْمُتْعَتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَعَلْنَاهُمَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ نَهَانَا عَنْهُمَا عُمَرُ، فَلَمْ نَعُدْ لَهُمَا.

(المعجم ٣٤) - (**بَابُ إهلال النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وهديه**) (التحفة ٣٤)

[٣٠٢٦] **٢١٣**-(١٢٥٠) **وَحَدَّثَني** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَني سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ عَنْ مَرْوَانَ الْأَصْغَرِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه] أَنَّ عَلِيًّا قَدِمَ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «بِمَ أَهْلَلْتَ؟» فَقَالَ: أَهْلَلْتُ بِإِهْلَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنَّ مَعِيَ الْهَدْيَ، لَأَحْلَلْتُ».

[٣٠٢٧] (. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ؛ وَحَدَّثَني عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي رِوَايَةِ بَهْزٍ «لَحَلَلْتُ».

[3028] 214 - (1251) It was narrated from Yahyâ bin Abî Ishâq, 'Abdul-'Azîz bin Suhaib and Humaid that they heard Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entering *Ihrâm* for them both and saying: '*Labbayka 'umratan wa hajjan, labbayka 'umratan wa hajjan* (here I am for *'Umrah* and *Hajj*, here I am for *'Umrah* and *Hajj*).'"

[٣٠٢٨] ٢١٤-(١٢٥١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ وَعَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ وحُمَيْدٍ أَنَّهُمْ سَمِعُوا أَنَسًا [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَهَلَّ بِهِمَا جَمِيعًا «لَبَّيْكَ عُمْرَةً وَحَجًّا، لَبَّيْكَ عُمْرَةً وَحَجًّا».

[3029] 215 - (...) Anas said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: '*Labbayka 'umratan wa hajjan* (here I am for *'Umrah* and *Hajj*).'" Humaid said: "Anas said: 'I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "*Labbayka bi 'umratin wa hajj* (here I am for *'Umrah* and *Hajj*)."

[٣٠٢٩] ٢١٥-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ وَحُمَيْدٍ الطَّوِيلِ قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَبَّيْكَ عُمْرَةً وَحَجًّا». وَقَالَ حُمَيْدٌ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَبَّيْكَ بِعُمْرَةٍ وَحَجٍّ».

[3030] 216 - (1252) It was narrated that Hanzalah Al-Aslamî said: "I heard Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrating that the Prophet ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, the son of Mariam will certainly enter *Ihrâm* in the valley of Ar-Rawhâ', as a pilgrim performing *Hajj* or *'Umrah*, or both.'"

[٣٠٣٠] ٢١٦-(١٢٥٢) وحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ [بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ]: حَدَّثَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَيُهِلَّنَّ ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ بِفَجِّ الرَّوْحَاءِ، حَاجًّا أَوْ مُعْتَمِرًا، أَوْ لَيَثْنِيَنَّهُمَا».

[3031] (...) A similar report (as no. 3030) was narrated from Ibn Shihâb with this chain. He (ﷺ) said: "By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muhammad."

[٣٠٣١] (...) وحدّثناه قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ!».

[3032] (...) It was narrated from Hanzalah bin 'Alî Al-Aslamî that he heard Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul...'" a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3030).

[٣٠٣٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ!» بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمَا.

Chapter 35. The Number Of *'Umrahs* Performed By The Prophet ﷺ And When He Performed Them

(المعجم ٣٥) - (بَابُ بيان عدد عمر النبيّ ﷺ وزمانهن) (التحفة ٣٥)

[3033] 217 - (1253) Qatâdah narrated that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] told him, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *'Umrah* four times, all of them in Dhul-Qa'dah apart from the one, which he did with his *Hajj*: The *'Umrah* from Al-Hudaybiyah or at the time of Al-Hudaybiyah, in Dhul-Qa'dah; the *'Umrah* the following year, in Dhul-Qa'dah; *'Umrah* from Ji'rânah, when he divided the spoils of Hunain in Dhul-Qa'dah; and *'Umrah* with his *Hajj*.

[٣٠٣٣] ٢١٧-(١٢٥٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ أَنَّ أَنَسًا [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ اعْتَمَرَ أَرْبَعَ عُمَرٍ، كُلُّهُنَّ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ إِلَّا الَّتِي مَعَ حَجَّتِهِ: عُمْرَةً مِنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، أَوْ زَمَنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، وَعُمْرَةً مِنَ الْعَامِ الْمُقْبِلِ، فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، وَعُمْرَةً مِنْ جِعْرَانَةَ، حَيْثُ قَسَمَ غَنَائِمَ حُنَيْنٍ، فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، وَعُمْرَةً مَعَ حَجَّتِهِ.

[3034] (...) Qatâdah narrated: "I

[٣٠٣٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

asked Anas: 'How many times did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ perform *Hajj*?' He said: 'One *Hajj*, and he performed *'Umrah* four times,'" then he mentioned something like the *Hadîth* of Haddâb (no. 3034).

الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسًا: كَمْ حَجَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: حَجَّةً وَاحِدَةً، وَاعْتَمَرَ أَرْبَعَ عُمَرٍ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ هَدَّابٍ.

[3035] 218 - (1254) It was narrated that Abû Ishâq said: "I asked Zaid bin Arqam: 'How many times did you go out on military campaigns with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' He said: 'Seventeen.'" He said: "And Zaid bin Arqam told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out on nineteen campaigns, and after he emigrated he performed *Hajj* only once, the Farewell Pilgrimage."

Abû Ishâq said: "And he performed another while he was in Makkah."

[٣٠٣٥] ٢١٨-(١٢٥٤) وحَدَّثني زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ ابْنُ مُوسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحٰقَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ زَيْدَ بْنَ أَرْقَمَ: كَمْ غَزَوْتَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ، قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَرْقَمَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ غَزَا تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ، وَأَنَّهُ حَجَّ بَعْدَ مَا هَاجَرَ حَجَّةً وَاحِدَةً حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ.

قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحٰقَ: وَبِمَكَّةَ أُخْرَىٰ.

[انظر: ٤٦٩٢]

[3036] 219 - (1255) 'Atâ' said: "'Urwah bin Az-Zubair told me: 'Ibn 'Umar and I were leaning on the wall outside the apartment of 'Âishah, and we could hear the sound of her brushing her teeth. I said: "O Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân, did the Prophet ﷺ perform *'Umrah* in Rajab?" He said: "Yes." I said to 'Âishah: "O my mother, did you not hear what Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân said?" She said: "What did he say?" I said: "He said that the Prophet ﷺ

[٣٠٣٦] ٢١٩-(١٢٥٥) وحَدَّثني هٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَكْرٍ الْبُرْسَانِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءً يُخْبِرُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَنَا وَابْنُ عُمَرَ مُسْتَنِدَيْنِ إِلَىٰ حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ، وَإِنَّا لَنَسْمَعُ ضَرْبَهَا بِالسِّوَاكِ تَسْتَنُّ، قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ! أَعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي

performed *'Umrah* in Rajab." She said: "May Allâh forgive Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân. By Allâh, he did not perform *'Umrah* in Rajab, and he did not perform *'Umrah* except that he was with him."

He said: "Ibn 'Umar was listening, and he did not deny it or affirm it; he remained silent."

رَجَبٍ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَقُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ: أَيْ أُمَّتَاهُ! أَلَا تَسْمَعِينَ مَا يَقُولُ أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ؟ قَالَتْ: وَمَا يَقُولُ؟ قُلْتُ، يَقُولُ: اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي رَجَبٍ، فَقَالَتْ: يَغْفِرُ اللهُ لِأَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، لَعَمْرِي! مَا اعْتَمَرَ فِي رَجَبٍ، وَمَا اعْتَمَرَ مِنْ عُمْرَةٍ إِلَّا وَإِنَّهُ لَمَعَهُ.

قَالَ: وَابْنُ عُمَرَ يَسْمَعُ، فَمَا قَالَ: لَا، وَلَا نَعَمْ، سَكَتَ.

[3037] 220 - (...) It was narrated that Mujâhid said: "'Urwah bin Az-Zubair and I entered the *Masjid* and we saw 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar sitting beside the apartment of 'Âishah, and the people were praying *Duha* in the *Masjid*. We asked him about their prayer and he said: 'It is an innovation.'[1] 'Urwah said to him: 'O Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân, how many times did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ perform *'Umrah*?' He said: 'Four times, one of which was in Rajab.' We did not want to deny him or reject what he said. We heard the sound of 'Âishah brushing her teeth in the apartment, and 'Urwah said: 'O Mother of the believers, did you

[٣٠٣٧] ٢٢٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَعُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ الْمَسْجِدَ، فَإِذَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ عُمَرَ جَالِسٌ إِلَىٰ حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ، وَالنَّاسُ يُصَلُّونَ الضُّحَىٰ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَسَأَلْنَاهُ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ؟ فَقَالَ: بِدْعَةٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ عُرْوَةُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ! كَمِ اعْتَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: أَرْبَعَ عُمَرٍ، إِحْدَاهُنَّ فِي رَجَبٍ، فَكَرِهْنَا أَنْ نُكَذِّبَهُ وَنَرُدَّ عَلَيْهِ، وَسَمِعْنَا اسْتِنَانَ عَائِشَةَ فِي الْحُجْرَةِ، فَقَالَ عُرْوَةُ: أَلَا تَسْمَعِينَ يَا أُمَّ

[1] In *Fatḥ Al-Bârî*, *Al-Ḥâfiẓ* Ibn Ḥajar said: "Ibn 'Umar only rebuked their persistence with it and their public demonstration of it in the *Masjid* and praying it in congregation, not that the basis of the prayer contradicts the *Sunnah*."

not hear what Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân said?' She said: 'What did he say?' He said: 'He said that the Prophet ﷺ performed *'Umrah* four times, one of which was in Rajab.' She said: 'May Allâh have mercy on Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not perform *'Umrah* except he was with him, and he never performed *'Umrah* in Rajab.'"

Chapter 36. The Virtue Of The *'Umrah* Performed During Ramaḍân

[3038] 221 - (1256) 'Aṭâ' said: "I heard Ibn 'Abbâs say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to a woman from among the *Anṣâr* - Ibn 'Abbâs mentioned her name but I forgot it - "What kept you from performing *Ḥajj* with us?" She said: "We only have two camels," and the father of her son and her son had gone for *Ḥajj* on one camel, "and he left us the other camel so that we could carry water on it." He said: "When Ramaḍân comes, go for *'Umrah*, for *'Umrah* in (that month) is equivalent to *Ḥajj*."

[3039] 222 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ said to a woman from among the *Anṣâr*, whose name was Umm Sinân: "What kept you from performing *Ḥajj* with us?" She

الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! إِلَىٰ مَا يَقُولُ أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ؟ فَقَالَتْ: وَمَا يَقُولُ؟ قَالَ يَقُولُ: اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَرْبَعَ عُمَرٍ إِحْدَاهُنَّ فِي رَجَبٍ، فَقَالَتْ: يَرْحَمُ اللهُ أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ! مَا اعْتَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَّا وَهُوَ مَعَهُ، وَمَا اعْتَمَرَ فِي رَجَبٍ قَطُّ.

(المعجم ٣٦) - (بَابُ فضل العمرة في رمضان) (التحفة ٣٦)

[٣٠٣٨] ٢٢١-(١٢٥٦) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمِ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قال: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يُحَدِّثُنَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِامْرَأَةٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ - سَمَّاهَا ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ فَنَسِيتُ اسْمَهَا -: «مَا مَنَعَكِ أَنْ تَحُجِّي مَعَنَا؟» قَالَتْ: لَمْ يَكُنْ لَنَا إِلَّا نَاضِحَانِ فَحَجَّ أَبُو وَلَدِهَا وَابْنُهَا عَلَىٰ نَاضِحٍ، وَتَرَكَ لَنَا نَاضِحًا نَنْضِحُ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ: «فَإِذَا جَاءَ رَمَضَانُ فَاعْتَمِرِي، فَإِنَّ عُمْرَةً فِيهِ تَعْدِلُ حَجَّةً».

[٣٠٣٩] ٢٢٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدَةَ الضَّبِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبٌ الْمُعَلِّمُ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ

said: "Abû Fulân" - her husband - "has two camels; he and his son went for *Ḥajj* on one of them, and our slave uses the other one to bring water." He said: "*'Umrah* in Ramaḍân is equivalent (in reward) to *Ḥajj*" - or he said: "to *Ḥajj* with me."

لِامْرَأَةٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، يُقَالُ لَهَا أُمُّ سِنَانٍ: «مَا مَنَعَكِ أَنْ تَكُونِي حَجَجْتِ مَعَنَا؟» قَالَتْ: نَاضِحَانِ كَانَا لِأَبِي فُلَانٍ - زَوْجِهَا - حَجَّ هُوَ وَابْنُهُ عَلَىٰ أَحَدِهِمَا، وَكَانَ الْآخَرُ يَسْقِي عَلَيْهِ غُلَامُنَا، قَالَ: «فَعُمْرَةٌ فِي رَمَضَانَ تَقْضِي حَجَّةً، أَوْ حَجَّةً مَعِي».

Chapter 37. It Is Recommended To Enter Makkah From The Upper Mountain Pass And To Leave From The Lower Mountain Pass; Entering A City Via A Route Different Than The One By Which You Leave It

(المعجم ٣٧) - (بَابُ استحباب دخول مكة من الثنية العليا والخروج منها من الثنية السفلىٰ، ودخول بلده من طريق غير التي خرج منها) (التحفة ٣٧)

[3040] 223 - (1257) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to leave via Ash-Shajarah and enter via Al-Mu'arris. When he entered Makkah, he entered from the upper mountain pass and exited from the lower mountain pass.

[٣٠٤٠] ٢٢٣-(١٢٥٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُاللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ طَرِيقِ الشَّجَرَةِ، وَيَدْخُلُ مِنْ طَرِيقِ الْمُعَرَّسِ، وَإِذَا دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ دَخَلَ مِنَ الثَّنِيَّةِ الْعُلْيَا، وَيَخْرُجُ مِنَ الثَّنِيَّةِ السُّفْلَىٰ. [انظر: ٣٢٨٢]

[3041] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3040). In the report of Zuhair he said: "The upper mountain pass which is in Al-Baṭḥâ'."

[٣٠٤١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بِهَٰذَا

الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ فِي رِوَايَةِ زُهَيْرٍ: الْعُلْيَا الَّتِي بِالْبَطْحَاءِ.

[3042] 224 - (1258) It was narrated from 'Âishah that when the Prophet ﷺ came to Makkah, he entered from the upper mountain pass, and departed from the lower mountain pass.

[٣٠٤٢] ٢٢٤-(١٢٥٨) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ - عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمَّا جَاءَ إِلَىٰ مَكَّةَ، دَخَلَهَا مِنْ أَعْلَاهَا، وَخَرَجَ مِنْ أَسْفَلِهَا.

[3043] 225 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered from Kadâ', in the upper part of Makkah, in the Year of the Conquest.

Hishâm said: "My father used to enter from both, but my father usually entered from Kadâ'."

[٣٠٤٣] ٢٢٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ مِنْ كَدَاءٍ مِنْ أَعْلَىٰ مَكَّةَ.

قَالَ هِشَامٌ: فَكَانَ أَبِي يَدْخُلُ مِنْهُمَا كِلَيْهِمَا، وَكَانَ أَبِي أَكْثَرَ مَا يَدْخُلُ مِنْ كَدَاءٍ.

Chapter 38. It Is Recommended To Stay Overnight In Dhu Tuwa When Intending To Enter Makkah, And To Perform *Ghusl* Before Entering It, And To Enter It By Day

(المعجم ٣٨) - (بَابُ استحباب المبيت بذي طوى عند إرادة دخول مكة، والاغتسال لدخولها، ودخولها نهارًا) (التحفة ٣٨)

[3044] 226 - (1259) It was narrated from Nâfi', from Ibn 'Umar, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stayed overnight in Dhu Tuwa until morning, then he entered Makkah.

[٣٠٤٤] ٢٢٦-(١٢٥٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ

He said: "'Abdullâh used to do that." In the report of (one of the narrators) Ibn Sa'eed it says: "Until he prayed *Subh*." Yahyâ said: "Or he said: 'Until morning came.'"

اللهِ ﷺ بَاتَ بِذِي طُوًى حَتَّىٰ أَصْبَحَ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ.

قَالَ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ: حَتَّىٰ صَلَّى الصُّبْحَ، قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَوْ قَالَ: حَتَّىٰ أَصْبَحَ.

[3045] 227 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that Ibn 'Umar did not come to Makkah without staying overnight in Dhu Tuwa, until morning came. Then he would perform *Ghusl* and then enter Makkah by day, and he mentioned that the Prophet ﷺ did that.

[٣٠٤٥] ٢٢٧-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ لَا يَقْدَمُ مَكَّةَ إِلَّا بَاتَ بِذِي طُوًى، حَتَّىٰ يُصْبِحَ وَيَغْتَسِلَ، ثُمَّ يَدْخُلُ مَكَّةَ نَهَارًا، وَيَذْكُرُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ فَعَلَهُ.

[3046] 228 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that 'Abdullâh told him, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to stop in Dhu Tuwa and stay there overnight until he prayed *Subh*, when he came to Makkah. The place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ offered prayers was atop a rough hillock, not in the *Masjid* which has been built there, but lower than that, on a rough hillock.

[٣٠٤٦] ٢٢٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْمُسَيَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عِيَاضٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْزِلُ بِذِي طُوًى، وَيَبِيتُ بِهِ حَتَّىٰ يُصَلِّيَ الصُّبْحَ، حِينَ يَقْدَمُ مَكَّةَ، وَمُصَلَّىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ ذَلِكَ عَلَىٰ أَكَمَةٍ غَلِيظَةٍ، لَيْسَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي بُنِيَ ثَمَّ، وَلَكِنْ أَسْفَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ عَلَىٰ أَكَمَةٍ غَلِيظَةٍ.

[3047] 229 - (1260) It was narrated from Nâfi' that 'Abdullâh told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ turned to face two prominent points in the mountain that were between

[٣٠٤٧] ٢٢٩-(١٢٦٠) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْمُسَيَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسٌ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ عِيَاضٍ - عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ

himself and the tall mountain, in the direction of the Ka'bah, putting the *Masjid* that has been built there to the left of the *Masjid* that is on the edge of the rough hillock. The place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ offered prayers was lower than that, on the black hillock, ten cubits or so from the rough hillock. Then he (Ibn 'Umar) would pray facing the two prominent points in the tall mountain, which is between you and the Ka'bah.

رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ اسْتَقْبَلَ فُرْضَتَيِ الْجَبَلِ الَّذِي بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْجَبَلِ الطَّوِيلِ، نَحْوَ الْكَعْبَةِ، يَجْعَلُ الْمَسْجِدَ، الَّذِي بُنِيَ ثَمَّ، يَسَارَ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي بِطَرَفِ الْأَكَمَةِ، وَمُصَلَّىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَسْفَلَ مِنْهُ عَلَىٰ الْأَكَمَةِ السَّوْدَاءِ، يَدَعُ مِنَ الْأَكَمَةِ عَشْرَةَ أَذْرُعٍ أَوْ نَحْوَهَا، ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْفُرْضَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ الطَّوِيلِ، الَّذِي بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَ الْكَعْبَةِ ﷺ.

Chapter 39. *Raml* (Walking Rapidly) Is Recommended In The *Tawâf* Of *'Umrah*, And In The First *Tawâf* Of *Hajj*

(المعجم ٣٩) - (بَابُ استحباب الرمل في الطواف في العمرة، وفي الطواف الأول في الحج) (التحفة ٣٩)

[3048] 230 - (1261) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ circumambulated the Ka'bah in the first *Tawâf*, he would walk rapidly in three circuits, and at a normal pace in (the remaining) four. When he went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, he ran in the bottom of the valley, and Ibn 'Umar did likewise.

[٣٠٤٨] ٢٣٠-(١٢٦١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ الطَّوَافَ الْأَوَّلَ، خَبَّ ثَلَاثًا وَمَشَىٰ أَرْبَعًا، وَكَانَ يَسْعَىٰ بِبَطْنِ الْمَسِيلِ إِذَا طَافَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ.

[3049] 231 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi', from Ibn 'Umar, that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Tawâf* in *Hajj* and

[٣٠٤٩] ٢٣١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ

'Umrah upon his arrival, he would walk rapidly for three circuits of the House, then he would walk normally in (the remaining) four, then he would pray two *Ra'kah*, then he would go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah.

إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا طَافَ فِي الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ، أَوَّلَ مَا يَقْدَمُ، فَإِنَّهُ يَسْعَىٰ ثَلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ بِالْبَيْتِ، ثُمَّ يَمْشِي أَرْبَعَةً، ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي سَجْدَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ يَطُوفُ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ.

[3050] 232 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, when he came to Makkah, when he touched the Black Corner, when he first performed *Ṭawâf* upon his arrival, he walked rapidly for (the first) three circuits out of seven.

[٣٠٥٠] ٢٣٢-(...) وحَدَّثَني أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - قَالَ حَرْمَلَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ سَالِمَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ يَقْدَمُ مَكَّةَ، إِذَا اسْتَلَمَ الرُّكْنَ الْأَسْوَدَ، أَوَّلَ مَا يَطُوفُ حِينَ يَقْدَمُ، يَخُبُّ ثَلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ مِنَ السَّبْعِ.

[3051] 233 - (1262) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walked rapidly from the Stone to the Stone three times, and walked normally four times."

[٣٠٥١] ٢٣٣-(١٢٦٢) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبَانٍ الْجُعْفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: رَمَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْحَجَرِ إِلَىٰ الْحَجَرِ ثَلَاثًا، وَمَشَىٰ أَرْبَعًا.

[3052] 234 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that Ibn 'Umar walked rapidly from the Stone to the Stone, and he said that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had done that.

[٣٠٥٢] ٢٣٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمُ ابْنُ أَخْضَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَمَلَ مِنَ الْحَجَرِ إِلَىٰ

الْحَجَرِ، وَذَكَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَعَلَهُ.

[3053] 235 - (1263) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walking rapidly from the Black Stone until he came back to it in (the first) three circuits."

[٣٠٥٣] ٢٣٥-(١٢٦٣) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ رَمَلَ مِنَ الْحَجَرِ الْأَسْوَدِ حَتَّىٰ انْتَهَىٰ إِلَيْهِ، ثَلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ.

[3054] 236 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walked rapidly in three circuits, from the Stone to the Stone.

[٣٠٥٤] ٢٣٦-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكٌ وَابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ رَمَلَ الثَّلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ، مِنَ الْحَجَرِ إِلَىٰ الْحَجَرِ.

[3055] 237 - (1264) It was narrated that Abû At-Tufail said: "I said to Ibn 'Abbâs: 'Do you think that this walking rapidly around the House for (the first) three circuits and walking normally for four is *Sunnah*? For your people are saying that it is *Sunnah*.' He said: 'They are telling the truth and they are lying.' I said: 'What do you mean, they are telling the truth and they are lying?' He said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came

[٣٠٥٥] ٢٣٧-(١٢٦٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَرَأَيْتَ هَـٰذَا الرَّمَلَ بِالْبَيْتِ ثَلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ، وَمَشْيَ أَرْبَعَةِ أَطْوَافٍ، أَسُنَّةٌ هُوَ؟ فَإِنَّ قَوْمَكَ يَزْعُمُونَ أَنَّهُ سُنَّةٌ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: صَدَقُوا، وَكَذَبُوا. قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَا

to Makkah and the idolators said: "Muḥammad and his Companions will not be able to circumambulate the House because they are unfit." They were jealous. So the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded them to walk rapidly in three circuits and to walk normally in four.' I said to him: 'Tell us about going between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah while riding - is it *Sunnah*? For your people are saying that it is *Sunnah*.' He said: 'They are telling the truth and they are lying.' I said: 'What do you mean, they are telling the truth and they are lying?' He said: 'The people had crowded around the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, saying: "This is Muḥammad, this is Muḥammad," until even the adolescent girls came out of their houses. People were not beaten to make way for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, so when they crowded around him too much, he rode, but walking and walking rapidly are better.'"

قَوْلُكَ: صَدَقُوا وَكَذَبُوا؟ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ: إِنَّ مُحَمَّدًا وَأَصْحَابَهُ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ أَنْ يَطُوفُوا بِالْبَيْتِ مِنَ الْهُزْلِ، وَكَانُوا يَحْسُدُونَهُ، قَالَ: فَأَمَرَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَرْمُلُوا ثَلَاثًا، وَيَمْشُوا أَرْبَعًا، قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: أَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الطَّوَافِ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ رَاكِبًا، أَسُنَّةٌ هُوَ؟ فَإِنَّ قَوْمَكَ يَزْعُمُونَ أَنَّهُ سُنَّةٌ، قَالَ: صَدَقُوا وَكَذَبُوا، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَا قَوْلُكَ: صَدَقُوا وَكَذَبُوا؟ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَثُرَ عَلَيْهِ النَّاسُ يَقُولُونَ: هَٰذَا مُحَمَّدٌ، هَٰذَا مُحَمَّدٌ، حَتَّىٰ خَرَجَ الْعَوَاتِقُ مِنَ الْبُيُوتِ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لَا يُضْرَبُ النَّاسُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا كَثُرَ عَلَيْهِ رَكِبَ، وَالْمَشْيُ وَالسَّعْيُ أَفْضَلُ.

[3056] (...) Al-Jurairî narrated a similar report (as no. 3055) with this chain, except that he said: "The people of Makkah were jealous people," and he did not say: "They were jealous of him."

[٣٠٥٦] (. . .) [وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْجُرَيْرِيُّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَكَانَ أَهْلُ مَكَّةَ قَوْمًا حُسَّدًا، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: يَحْسُدُونَهُ.]

[3057] 238 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Aṭ-Ṭufail said: "I said to Ibn 'Abbâs: 'Your people are saying that the Messenger of

[٣٠٥٧] ٢٣٨-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ

Allâh ﷺ walked rapidly around the House and between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, and that it is *Sunnah*.' He said: 'They are telling the truth and they are lying.'"

عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّ قَوْمَكَ يَزْعُمُونَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ رَمَلَ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَهِيَ سُنَّةٌ، قَالَ: صَدَقُوا وَكَذَبُوا.

[3058] 239 - (1265) It was narrated that Abû Aṭ-Ṭufail said: "I said to Ibn 'Abbâs: 'I think I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' He said: 'Describe him to me.' I said: 'I saw him at Al-Marwah on a camel, and the people had crowded around him.' Ibn 'Abbâs said: 'That was the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. No one pushed people aside from or turned them away from him.'"

[٣٠٥٨] ٢٣٩-(١٢٦٥) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْأَبْجَرِ، عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أُرَانِي قَدْ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فَصِفْهُ لِي، قَالَ قُلْتُ: رَأَيْتُهُ عِنْدَ الْمَرْوَةِ عَلَىٰ نَاقَةٍ، وَقَدْ كَثُرَ النَّاسُ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: ذَاكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا لَا يُدَعُّونَ عَنْهُ وَلَا يُكْهَرُونَ.

Chapter 40. It Is Recommended To Touch The Two Yemeni Corners In *Ṭawâf* And Not The Other Two Corners

(المعجم ٤٠) - (بَابُ استحباب استلام الركنين اليمانيين في الطواف، دون الركنين الآخرين) (التحفة ٤٠)

[3059] 240 - (1266) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and his Companions came to Makkah, and they had been weakened by the fever of Yathrib. The idolators said: 'Tomorrow there will come to you people who have been weakened by fever and they have suffered greatly because of it,' and they (the idolators) sat beside the

[٣٠٥٩] ٢٤٠-(١٢٦٦) وحَدَّثني أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ مَكَّةَ، وَقَدْ وَهَنَتْهُمْ حُمَّىٰ يَثْرِبَ، قَالَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ: إِنَّهُ يَقْدَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ غَدًا قَوْمٌ قَدْ وَهَنَتْهُمُ الْحُمَّىٰ، وَلَقُوا مِنْهَا

Ḥijr. The Prophet ﷺ commanded them (the Companions) to walk rapidly in three circuits, and to walk normally between the two Corners, so that the idolators could see their endurance. The idolators said: 'These people whom you said had been weakened by fever are stronger than such-and-such.'"

شِدَّةً، فَجَلَسُوا مِمَّا يَلِي الْحِجْرَ، وَأَمَرَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ يَرْمُلُوا ثَلَاثَةَ أَشْوَاطٍ، وَيَمْشُوا مَا بَيْنَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ، لِيُرِيَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ جَلَدَهُمْ، فَقَالَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ: هٰؤُلَاءِ الَّذِينَ زَعَمْتُمْ أَنَّ الْحُمَّىٰ قَدْ وَهَنَتْهُمْ، هٰؤُلَاءِ أَجْلَدُ مِنْ كَذَا وَكَذَا.

Ibn 'Abbâs said: "Nothing prevented him from ordering them to walk rapidly in all the circuits except his kindness towards them."

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: وَلَمْ يَمْنَعْهُ أَنْ يَأْمُرَهُمْ أَنْ يَرْمُلُوا الْأَشْوَاطَ كُلَّهَا، إِلَّا الْإِبْقَاءُ عَلَيْهِمْ.

[3060] 241 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walked rapidly and walked quickly around the House in order to show the idolators his strength."

[٣٠٦٠] ٢٤١-(...) وحَدَّثني عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ ابْنُ عَبْدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ - عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: إِنَّمَا سَعَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَرَمَلَ بِالْبَيْتِ، لِيُرِيَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ قُوَّتَهُ.

[3061] 242 - (1267) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ touch any part of the House, apart from the two Yemeni Corners."

[٣٠٦١] ٢٤٢-(١٢٦٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: لَمْ أَرَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَمْسَحُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ، إِلَّا الرُّكْنَيْنِ الْيَمَانِيَيْنِ.

[3062] 243 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did

[٣٠٦٢] ٢٤٣-(...) وحَدَّثني أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ - قَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ:

not touch any of the corners of the House except the Black Corner and that which is next to it, in the direction of the houses of the Jumaḥis."

أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: لَمْ يَكُنْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَسْتَلِمُ مِنْ أَرْكَانِ الْبَيْتِ إِلَّا الرُّكْنَ الْأَسْوَدَ وَالَّذِي يَلِيهِ، مِنْ نَحْوِ دُورِ الْجُمَحِيِّينَ.

[3063] 244 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to touch only the (Black) Stone and the Yemeni Corner."

[٣٠٦٣] ٢٤٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ذَكَرَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ لَا يَسْتَلِمُ إِلَّا الْحَجَرَ وَالرُّكْنَ الْيَمَانِيَ.

[3064] 245 - (1268) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "I did not stop touching these two Corners, the Yemeni and the Stone, since I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ touching them, in hardship and in ease."

[٣٠٦٤] ٢٤٥-(١٢٦٨) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ الْقَطَّانِ، - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: مَا تَرَكْتُ اسْتِلَامَ هَٰذَيْنِ الرُّكْنَيْنِ؛ الْيَمَانِيَ وَالْحَجَرَ، مُذْ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَسْتَلِمُهُمَا، فِي شِدَّةٍ وَلَا رَخَاءٍ.

[3065] 246 - (...) It was narrated that Nâfi' said: "I saw Ibn 'Umar touching the Stone with his hand, then he kissed his hand and said: 'I did not stop this since I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ doing it.'"

[٣٠٦٥] ٢٤٦-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي خَالِدٍ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَسْتَلِمُ الْحَجَرَ بِيَدِهِ،

ثُمَّ قَبَّلَ يَدَهُ، وَقَالَ: مَا تَرَكْتُهُ مُنْذُ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَفْعَلُهُ.

[3066] 247 - (1269) Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ touch any but the two Yemeni Corners."

[٣٠٦٦] **٢٤٧-(١٢٦٩) وحَدَّثني** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ أَنَّ قَتَادَةَ بْنَ دِعَامَةَ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ أَبَا الطُّفَيْلِ الْبَكْرِيَّ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: لَمْ أَرَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَسْتَلِمُ غَيْرَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ الْيَمَانِيَيْنِ.

Chapter 41. It Is Recommended To Kiss The Black Stone During Circumambulation (*Ṭawâf*)

(المعجم ٤١) - (بَابُ استحباب تقبيل الحجر الأسود في الطواف)

(التحفة ٤١)

[3067] 248 - (1270) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father told him: "'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb kissed the (Black) Stone, then he said: 'By Allâh, I know that you are just a stone, and were it not that I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kissing you I would not have kissed you.'"

Hârûn added in his report: "'Amr said: 'And Zaid bin Aslam narrated a similar report to me from his father Aslam.'"

[٣٠٦٧] **٢٤٨-(١٢٧٠) وحَدَّثني** حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ وَعَمْرٌو؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَـٰرُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: قَبَّلَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ الْحَجَرَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَمَ وَاللهِ! لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَنَّكَ حَجَرٌ، وَلَوْلَا أَنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُكَ مَا قَبَّلْتُكَ.

زَادَ هَـٰرُونُ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ عَمْرٌو: وَحَدَّثَنِي بِمِثْلِهَا زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَسْلَمَ.

[3068] 249 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that 'Umar kissed the Stone and said: "I am kissing you, although I know that you are just a stone, but I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kiss you."

[٣٠٦٨] **٢٤٩**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ عُمَرَ قَبَّلَ الْحَجَرَ، وَقَالَ: إِنِّي لَأُقَبِّلُكَ وَإِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ حَجَرٌ، وَلَكِنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُكَ.

[3069] 250 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Sarjis said: "I saw the bald one" - meaning 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb - "kissing the Stone and saying: 'By Allâh, I am kissing you, although I know that you are just a stone, and you can neither cause harm nor bring benefit. Were it not that I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kiss you, I would not have kissed you.'"

[٣٠٦٩] **٢٥٠**-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** خَلَفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ وَالْمُقَدَّمِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ حَمَّادٍ، قَالَ خَلَفٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِاللهِ بْنِ سَرْجِسَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ الْأَصْلَعَ يَعْنِي عُمَرَ [بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ]، يُقَبِّلُ الْحَجَرَ وَيَقُولُ: وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأُقَبِّلُكَ، وَإِنِّي أَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ حَجَرٌ، وَأَنَّكَ لَا تَضُرُّ وَلَا تَنْفَعُ، وَلَوْلَا أَنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَبَّلَكَ مَا قَبَّلْتُكَ.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ الْمُقَدَّمِيِّ وَأَبِي كَامِلٍ: رَأَيْتُ الْأُصَيْلِعَ.

[3070] 251 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âbis bin Rabî'ah said: "I saw 'Umar kissing the Stone and saying: 'I am kissing you although I know that you are just a stone. Were it not that I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kissing you, I would not have kissed you.'"

[٣٠٧٠] **٢٥١**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ،- قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَابِسِ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ عُمَرَ

يُقَبِّلُ الْحَجَرَ وَيَقُولُ: إِنِّي لَأُقَبِّلُكَ، وَأَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ حَجَرٌ، وَلَوْلَا أَنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُكَ لَمْ أُقَبِّلْكَ.

[3071] 252 - (1271) It was narrated that Suwaid bin Ghafalah said: "I saw 'Umar kissing the Stone and clinging to it, and he said: 'I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ taking an interest in you.'"

[٣٠٧١] **٢٥٢-(١٢٧١) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكِيعٍ،- قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ - عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ، عَنْ سُوَيْدِ بْنِ غَفَلَةَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ عُمَرَ قَبَّلَ الْحَجَرَ وَالْتَزَمَهُ، وَقَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بِكَ حَفِيًّا.

[3072] (...) 'Abdur-Rahmân narrated from Sufyân with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3071) . He said: "But I saw Abû Al-Qâsim ﷺ showing great interest in you," and he did not mention clinging to it.

[٣٠٧٢] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِيهِ** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ،- قَالَ -: وَلَكِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ بِكَ حَفِيًّا، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: وَالْتَزَمَهُ.

Chapter 42. It Is Permissible To Circumambulate The Ka'bah On A Camel And The Like, And For One Who Is Riding To Touch The (Black) Stone With A Crooked Staff And The Like

(المعجم ٤٢) - **(بَابُ جواز الطواف على بعير وغيره، واستلام الحجر بمحجن ونحوه للراكب)** (التحفة ٤٢)

[3073] 253 - (1272) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ circumambulated (the Ka'bah) during the Farewell Pilgrimage on a camel, and he touched the Corner with a crooked staff.

[٣٠٧٣] **٢٥٣-(١٢٧٢) وحَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ

عُتْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ طَافَ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرٍ، يَسْتَلِمُ الرُّكْنَ بِمِحْجَنٍ.

[3074] 254 - (1273) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ circumambulated the House during the Farewell Pilgrimage, on his mount, touching the (Black) Stone with his crooked staff, so that the people could see him and so that he could see them, and so that they could ask him questions, for the people had crowded around him."

[٣٠٧٤] ٢٥٤-(١٢٧٣) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: طَافَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْبَيْتِ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، عَلَىٰ رَاحِلَتِهِ، يَسْتَلِمُ الْحَجَرَ بِمِحْجَنِهِ، لِأَنْ يَرَاهُ النَّاسُ، وَلِيُشْرِفَ، وَلِيَسْأَلُوهُ، فَإِنَّ النَّاسَ غَشُوهُ.

[3075] 255 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "During the Farewell Pilgrimage, the Prophet ﷺ circumambulated the House and went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah on his mount, so that the people could see him and so that he could see them, and so that they could ask him questions, for the people had crowded around him."

[٣٠٧٥] ٢٥٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بَكْرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَقُولُ: طَافَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ عَلَىٰ رَاحِلَتِهِ، بِالْبَيْتِ، وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، لِيَرَاهُ النَّاسُ، وَلْيُشْرِفَ وَلِيَسْأَلُوهُ، فَإِنَّ النَّاسَ غَشُوهُ.

وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: وَلِيَسْأَلُوهُ، فَقَطْ.

[3076] 256 - (1274) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "During

[٣٠٧٦] ٢٥٦-(١٢٧٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى الْقَنْطَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا

the Farewell Pilgrimage the Prophet ﷺ circumambulated the Ka'bah on his camel and touched the Corner, lest the people be beaten away from him."

شُعَيْبُ بْنُ إِسْحَٰقَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: طَافَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ حَوْلَ الْكَعْبَةِ، عَلَىٰ بَعِيرِهِ، يَسْتَلِمُ الرُّكْنَ، كَرَاهِيَةَ أَنْ يُضْرَبَ عَنْهُ النَّاسُ.

[3077] 257 - (1275) Ma'rûf bin Kharrabû<u>dh</u> said: "I heard Abû Aṭ-Ṭufail say: 'I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ circumambulating the House and touching the Corner with a crooked staff that he had with him, and kissing the crooked staff.'"

[٣٠٧٧] ٢٥٧-(١٢٧٥) وَحدّثنا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ ابْنُ دَاوُدَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْرُوفُ بْنُ خَرَّبُوذَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الطُّفَيْلِ يَقُولُ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ، وَيَسْتَلِمُ الرُّكْنَ بِمِحْجَنٍ مَعَهُ، وَيُقَبِّلُ الْمِحْجَنَ.

[3078] 258 - (1276) It was narrated that Umm Salamah said: "I complained to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that I was sick and he said: 'Circumambulate behind the people riding.'" She said: "So I circumambulated (the Ka'bah), and at that time the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was praying beside the House, and reciting: By the *Ṭûr* (Mount). And by the Book Inscribed."[1]

[٣٠٧٨] ٢٥٨-(١٢٧٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: شَكَوْتُ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنِّي أَشْتَكِي، فَقَالَ: «طُوفِي مِنْ وَرَاءِ النَّاسِ وَأَنْتِ رَاكِبَةٌ» قَالَتْ: فَطُفْتُ، وَرَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَئِذٍ يُصَلِّي إِلَىٰ جَنْبِ الْبَيْتِ، وَهُوَ يَقْرَأُ: ﴿وَالطُّورِ وَكِتَٰبٍ مَّسْطُورٍ﴾.

[1] *Aṭ-Ṭûr* 52.

Chapter 43. Clarifying That *Sâ'î* Between Aṣ-Ṣafâ And Al-Marwah Is A Pillar Of *Hajj*, Without Which *Hajj* Is Not Valid

(المعجم ٤٣) - (بَابُ بيان أن السعي بين الصفا والمروة ركن لا يصح الحج إلا به) (التحفة ٤٣)

[3079] 259 - (1277) It was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah that his father said: "I said to 'Âishah: 'I think that if a man does not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, it does not matter.' She said: 'Why?' I said: 'Because Allâh, the Most High, says: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or *'Umrah* of the House to perform the going (*Tawâf*) between them (Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah). And whoever does good voluntarily, then verily, Allâh is All-Recogniser, All-Knower".'[1] She said: 'A person's *Hajj* or *'Umrah* is not complete if he does not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. If it was as you say, then it would be: "It is not a sin on him if he does not go between them." Do you know what that was revealed about? That was revealed about the *Anṣâr* (the People of Yathrib) who during the *Jâhiliyyah* used to enter *Iḥrâm* for two idols by the sea shore, which were called Isâf and Nâ'ilah. Then they would come and run between Aṣ-Ṣafâ

[٣٠٧٩] ٢٥٩-(١٢٧٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَ قُلْتُ لَهَا: إِنِّي لَأَظُنُّ رَجُلًا، لَوْ لَمْ يَطُفْ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، مَا ضَرَّهُ، قَالَتْ: لِمَ؟ قُلْتُ: لِأَنَّ اللهَ تَعَالَىٰ يَقُولُ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا وَٱلْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ﴾ [البقرة: ١٥٨] إِلَىٰ آخِرِ الْآيَةِ، فَقَالَتْ: مَا أَتَمَّ اللهُ حَجَّ امْرِئٍ وَلَا عُمْرَتَهُ لَمْ يَطُفْ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَلَوْ كَانَ كَمَا تَقُولُ لَكَانَ: فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا، وَهَلْ تَدْرِي فِيمَا كَانَ ذَاكَ؟ إِنَّمَا كَانَ ذَاكَ أَنَّ الْأَنْصَارَ كَانُوا يُهِلُّونَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ لِصَنَمَيْنِ عَلَىٰ شَطِّ الْبَحْرِ، يُقَالُ لَهُمَا إِسَافٌ وَنَائِلَةُ، ثُمَّ يَجِيئُونَ فَيَطُوفُونَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ يَحْلِقُونَ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الْإِسْلَامُ كَرِهُوا أَنْ يَطُوفُوا بَيْنَهُمَا، لِلَّذِي كَانُوا يَصْنَعُونَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، قَالَتْ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

and Al-Marwah, then they would shave their heads. When Islam came, they did not like to go between them, because of what they used to do during the *Jâhiliyyah*.' She said: 'Then Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh...", then they went between them.'"

وَٱلْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ﴾، إِلَىٰ آخِرِهَا، قَالَتْ: فَطَافُوا.

[3080] 260 - (...) Hishâm bin 'Urwah said: My father told me: I said to 'Âishah: "I do not think there is any sin on me if I do not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah." She said: "Why?" I said: "Because Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, says: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh..."[1] -mentioning the verse. She said: "If it was as you say, then it would be: 'It is not a sin on him if he does not go between them.' This was revealed concerning some of the *Anṣâr* who, when they entered *Iḥrâm* during the *Jâhiliyyah*, they entered *Iḥrâm* for Manât, and they thought that it was not permissible for them to go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. When they came with the Prophet ﷺ for *Hajj*, they mentioned that to him, and Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed this verse. By Allâh, a person's *Hajj* is not complete if he does not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah."

[٣٠٨٠] ٢٦٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ: مَا أَرَىٰ عَلَيَّ جُنَاحًا أَنْ لَا أَتَطَوَّفَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، قَالَتْ: لِمَ؟ قُلْتُ: لِأَنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَقُولُ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا وَٱلْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ﴾ الْآيَةَ، فَقَالَتْ: لَوْ كَانَ كَمَا تَقُولُ، لَكَانَ: فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا، إِنَّمَا أُنْزِلَ هَٰذَا فِي أُنَاسٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، كَانُوا إِذَا أَهَلُّوا، أَهَلُّوا لِمَنَاةَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَلَا يَحِلُّ لَهُمْ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفُوا بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمُوا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِلْحَجِّ ذَكَرُوا ذَٰلِكَ لَهُ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةَ، فَلَعَمْرِي مَا أَتَمَّ اللهُ حَجَّ مَنْ لَمْ يَطُفْ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ.

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

[3081] 261 - (...) It was narrated that 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair said: "I said to 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: 'I do not think it matters if someone does not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, and I do not mind if I do not go between them.' She said: 'What a bad thing you have said, O son of my sister! The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went between them and so did the Muslims, and it became *Sunnah* (prescribed). Rather those who entered *Iḥrâm* for the false goddess Manât who was in Al-Mushallal did not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. When Islam came, we asked the Prophet ﷺ about that, and Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or *'Umrah* of the House to perform the going (*Ṭawâf*) between them (Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah)..."[1] If it was as you say, it would be: 'It is not a sin on him if he does not go between them.'"

Az-Zuhrî said: "I mentioned that to Abû Bakr bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Ḥârith bin Hishâm, and he was impressed by it, and said: 'This is knowledge. I heard some of the scholars say: "Those among the Arabs who did not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

[٣٠٨١] ٢٦١-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ- قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: مَا أَرَىٰ عَلَىٰ أَحَدٍ، لَمْ يَطُفْ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، شَيْئًا، وَمَا أُبَالِي أَنْ لَا أَطُوفَ بَيْنَهُمَا، قَالَتْ: بِئْسَ مَا قُلْتَ، يَا ابْنَ أُخْتِي! طَافَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَطَافَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ، فَكَانَتْ سُنَّةً، وَإِنَّمَا كَانَ مَنْ أَهَلَّ لِمَنَاةَ الطَّاغِيَةِ، الَّتِي بِالْمُشَلَّلِ، لَا يَطُوفُونَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْإِسْلَامُ سَأَلْنَا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا وَٱلْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ ٱلْبَيْتَ أَوِ ٱعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَن يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا﴾ وَلَوْ كَانَتْ كَمَا تَقُولُ، لَكَانَتْ: فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا.

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِأَبِي بَكْرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ ابْنِ هِشَامٍ، فَأَعْجَبَهُ ذَلِكَ، وَقَالَ: إِنَّ هَٰذَا الْعِلْمُ، وَلَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ رِجَالًا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ يَقُولُونَ: إِنَّمَا كَانَ مَنْ لَا يَطُوفُ

Marwah said that going between these two rocks was a matter of *Jâhiliyyah*. Others among the *Ansâr* said: 'We are only commanded to circumambulate the House, and we are not commanded to go between As-Safâ and Al-Marwah.' Then Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Verily, As-Safâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh..."[1]

Abû Bakr bin 'Abdur-Rahmân said: "I think that it was revealed concerning both groups."

[3082] 262 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn Shihâb said: "'Urwah bin Az-Zubair said: 'I asked 'Âishah...''' and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3081). He said in the *Hadîth*: "When they asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that they said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, we used to feel reluctant to go between As-Safâ and Al-Marwah.' Then Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Verily, As-Safâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or *'Umrah* of the House to perform the going (*Tawâf*) between them (As-Safâ and Al-Marwah)..."[2] 'Âishah said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ established the going between them as *Sunnah*, so no one should forsake going between them.'"

بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ، يَقُولُونَ: إِنَّ طَوَافَنَا بَيْنَ هَٰذَيْنِ الْحَجَرَيْنِ مِنْ أَمْرِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ: إِنَّمَا أُمِرْنَا بِالطَّوَافِ بِالْبَيْتِ، وَلَمْ نُؤْمَرْ بِهِ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا وَٱلْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ﴾.

قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ: فَأُرَاهَا قَدْ نَزَلَتْ فِي هٰؤُلَاءِ وَهٰؤُلَاءِ.

[٣٠٨٢] ٢٦٢-(...) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُجَيْنُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِهِ، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: فَلَمَّا سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَٰلِكَ فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّا كُنَّا نَتَحَرَّجُ أَنْ نَطُوفَ بِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا وَٱلْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ ٱلْبَيْتَ أَوِ ٱعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَن يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا﴾.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: قَدْ سَنَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الطَّوَافَ بَيْنَهُمَا، فَلَيْسَ لِأَحَدٍ أَنْ يَتْرُكَ الطَّوَافَ بِهِمَا.

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

[3083] 263 - (...) It was narrated from 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair that 'Âishah told him that before the *Anṣâr* became Muslim, they and (the tribe of) Ghassân used to enter *Iḥrâm* for Manât, and they felt reluctant to go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, because that had been the practice of their forefathers; the one who entered *Iḥrâm* for Manât did not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. They asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that when they accepted Islam, and Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Ḥajj* or *'Umrah* of the House to perform the going (*Ṭawâf*) between them (Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah). And whoever does good voluntarily, then verily, Allâh is All-Recogniser, All-Knower".[1]

[٣٠٨٣] ٢٦٣-(...) وحَدَّثَني حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ الْأَنْصَارَ كَانُوا قَبْلَ أَنْ يُسْلِمُوا، هُمْ وَغَسَّانُ، يُهِلُّونَ لِمَنَاةَ، فَتَحَرَّجُوا أَنْ يَطُوفُوا بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَكَانَ ذَٰلِكَ سُنَّةً فِي آبَائِهِمْ، مَنْ أَحْرَمَ لِمَنَاةَ لَمْ يَطُفْ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَإِنَّهُمْ سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَٰلِكَ حِينَ أَسْلَمُوا، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِي ذَٰلِكَ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا وَٱلْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ ٱلْبَيْتَ أَوِ ٱعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَن يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا وَمَن تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَإِنَّ ٱللَّهَ شَاكِرٌ عَلِيمٌ﴾.

[3084] 264 - (1278) It was narrated that Anas said: "The *Anṣâr* did not like to go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah until Allâh revealed: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Ḥajj* or *'Umrah* of the House to perform the going (*Ṭawâf*) between them (Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah)..."[2]

[٣٠٨٤] ٢٦٤-(١٢٧٨) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: كَانَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ يَكْرَهُونَ أَنْ يَطُوفُوا بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، حَتَّىٰ نَزَلَتْ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا وَٱلْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ ٱلْبَيْتَ أَوِ ٱعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَن يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا﴾.

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.
[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

Chapter 44. Clarifying That *Sâ'î* Should Not Be Repeated

(المعجم ٤٤) - (بَابُ بيان أن السعي لا يكرر) (التحفة ٤٤)

[3085] 265 - (1279) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and his Companions did not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah except once."

[٣٠٨٥] ٢٦٥-(١٢٧٩) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَقُولُ: لَمْ يَطُفِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَلَا أَصْحَابُهُ، بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، إِلَّا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا.

[3086] (...) Ibn Juraij narrated a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3085) with this chain, and he said:... "except once; the first *Tawâf*."[1]

[٣٠٨٦] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَقَالَ: إِلَّا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا، طَوَافَهُ الْأَوَّلَ.

Chapter 45. It Is Recommended For The Pilgrim To Continue Reciting The *Talbiyah* Until He Starts Stoning *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah* On The Day Of Sacrifice

(المعجم ٤٥) - (بَابُ استحباب إدامة الحاج التلبية حتى يشرع في رمي جمرة العقبة يوم النحر) (التحفة ٤٥)

[3087] 266 - (1280) It was narrated that Usâmah bin Zaid said: "I rode behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ from 'Arafât. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ reached the left-hand pass that is before Al-Al-Muzdalifah, he dismounted and urinated, then he came, and I poured water for *Wuḍû'* for him, and he did a light

[٣٠٨٧] ٢٦٦-(١٢٨٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي حَرْمَلَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ

[1] The meaning is performing *Sa'î* as they call the going between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah *Tawâf* as well as *Sa'î*.

Wuḍû'. Then I said: 'The prayer, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'The prayer is still ahead of you.' Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ rode until he came to Al-Al-Muzdalifah, where he prayed. Then Al-Faḍl rode behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the morning of *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah).

عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: رَدِفْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْ عَرَفَاتٍ، فَلَمَّا بَلَغَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الشِّعْبَ الأَيْسَرَ الَّذِي دُونَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، أَنَاخَ فَبَالَ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَصَبَبْتُ عَلَيْهِ الْوَضُوءَ، فَتَوَضَّأَ وُضُوءًا خَفِيفًا، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ: الصَّلَاةَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ: «الصَّلَاةُ أَمَامَكَ» فَرَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّىٰ أَتَى الْمُزْدَلِفَةَ، فَصَلَّىٰ، ثُمَّ رَدِفَ الْفَضْلُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ غَدَاةَ جَمْعٍ. [انظر: ٣٠٩٩]

(1281) It was narrated from Al-Faḍl that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ continued reciting the *Talbiyah* until he reached the *Jamrah*.

(١٢٨١) قَالَ كُرَيْبٌ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ الْفَضْلِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لَمْ يَزَلْ يُلَبِّي حَتَّىٰ بَلَغَ الْجَمْرَةَ.

[3088] 267 - (...) It was narrated from 'Aṭâ': "Ibn 'Abbâs informed me that Al-Faḍl rode behind the Prophet ﷺ from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah)." He said: "And Ibn 'Abbâs told me that Al-Faḍl told him, that the Prophet continued to recite the *Talbiyah* until he stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*."

[٣٠٨٨] ٢٦٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ يُونُسَ، قَالَ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَىٰ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَرْدَفَ الْفَضْلَ مِنْ جَمْعٍ - قَالَ-: فَأَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ الْفَضْلَ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يَزَلْ يُلَبِّي حَتَّىٰ رَمَىٰ جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ.

[3089] 268 - (1282) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs, from

[٣٠٨٩] ٢٦٨-(١٢٨٢) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ

Al-Faḍl bin 'Abbâs, who rode behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, that he (the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ) said - on the evening of 'Arafat and the morning of *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) - to the people as they were moving on: "Keep calm." He was restraining his she-camel, until he entered Muḥassir, which is part of Minâ. He said: "Pick up the pebbles the size of broad beans with which to stone the *Jamrah*."

He said: And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ continued to recite the *Talbiyah* until he stoned the *Jamrah*.

رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْبَدٍ، مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ الْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ وَكَانَ رَدِيفَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ فِي عَشِيَّةِ عَرَفَةَ وَغَدَاةِ جَمْعٍ، لِلنَّاسِ حِينَ دَفَعُوا: «عَلَيْكُمْ بِالسَّكِينَةِ» وَهُوَ كَافٌّ نَاقَتَهُ، حَتَّىٰ دَخَلَ مُحَسِّرًا - وَهُوَ مِنْ مِنًى - قَالَ: «عَلَيْكُمْ بِحَصَى الْخَذْفِ الَّذِي تُرْمَىٰ بِهِ الْجَمْرَةُ».

وَقَالَ: لَمْ يَزَلْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُلَبِّي حَتَّىٰ رَمَى الْجَمْرَةَ.

[3090] **(...)** Abû Az-Zubair narrated it with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3089), except that he did not mention in the *Ḥadîth* that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ continued to recite the *Talbiyah* until he stoned the *Jamrah*. And he added in his *Ḥadîth*: "And the Prophet ﷺ demonstrated with his hand how to throw the pebbles."

[٣٠٩٠] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِيهِ** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: لَمْ يَزَلْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُلَبِّي حَتَّىٰ رَمَى الْجَمْرَةَ، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: وَالنَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُشِيرُ بِيَدِهِ كَمَا يَخْذِفُ الْإِنْسَانُ.

[3091] 269 - (1283) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd said: "'Abdullâh said, when we were in *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah): 'I heard the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed, saying in this place: "*Labbayk Allâhumma labbayk.*"

[٣٠٩١] **٢٦٩**-(١٢٨٣) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ كَثِيرِ بْنِ مُدْرِكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ - وَنَحْنُ بِجَمْعٍ -: سَمِعْتُ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَتْ

عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ، يَقُولُ فِي هَذَا الْمَقَامِ «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ».

[3092] 270 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd that 'Abdullâh recited the *Talbiyah* when he departed from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah), and it was said: "Is he a Bedouin?" 'Abdullâh said: "Have the people forgotten or gone astray? I heard the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed, saying in this place: '*Labbayk Allâhumma labbayk.*'"

[٣٠٩٢] ٢٧٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا حُصَيْنٌ عَنْ كَثِيرِ بْنِ مُدْرِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ لَبَّى حِينَ أَفَاضَ مِنْ جَمْعٍ، فَقِيلَ: أَعْرَابِيٌّ هٰذَا؟ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ: أَنَسِيَ النَّاسُ أَمْ ضَلُّوا؟ سَمِعْتُ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ، يَقُولُ فِي هٰذَا الْمَكَانِ: «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ».

[3093] (...) It was narrated from Ḥuṣiyn with this chain (a similar *Ḥadîth* as no. 3092).

[٣٠٩٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه حَسَنٌ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[3094] 271 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd and Al-Aswad bin Yazîd said: "We heard 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd say in *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah): 'I heard the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed, saying here: "*Labbayk Allâhumma labbayk.*"' Then he recited the *Talbiyah* and we recited it with him."

[٣٠٩٤] ٢٧١-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ يُوسُفُ بْنُ حَمَّادٍ الْمَعْنِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا زِيَادٌ يَعْنِي الْبَكَّائِيَّ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ كَثِيرِ بْنِ مُدْرِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ وَالْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَا: سَمِعْنَا عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ بِجَمْعٍ: سَمِعْتُ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ، هَٰهُنَا يَقُولُ: «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ» ثُمَّ لَبَّى وَلَبَّيْنَا مَعَهُ.

Chapter 46. The *Talbiyah* and The *Takbîr* When Going From Minâ to 'Arafât On The Day Of 'Arafat

(المعجم ٤٦) - (بَابُ التلبية والتكبير في الذهاب من منى إلى عرفات في يوم عرفة) (التحفة ٤٦)

[3095] 272 - (1284) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that his father said: "We set out in the morning with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ from Minâ to 'Arafât, some of us reciting the *Talbiyah* and some of us saying the *Takbîr*."

[٣٠٩٥] ٢٧٢-(١٢٨٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ حَنْبَلٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُاللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى الْأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: غَدَوْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْ مِنًى إِلَى عَرَفَاتٍ، مِنَّا الْمُلَبِّي، وَمِنَّا الْمُكَبِّرُ.

[3096] 273 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that his father said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the morning of 'Arafat, and some of us were saying the *Takbîr* and some were reciting the *Talbiyah*. As for us, we were reciting the *Takbîr*." I (the narrator) said: "By Allâh, how strange it is that you did not ask him: 'What did you see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ doing?'"

[٣٠٩٦] ٢٧٣-(...) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَهَرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ وَيَعْقُوبُ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِاللهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي غَدَاةِ عَرَفَةَ، فَمِنَّا الْمُكَبِّرُ وَمِنَّا الْمُهَلِّلُ، فَأَمَّا نَحْنُ فَنُكَبِّرُ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: وَاللهِ! لَعَجَبًا مِنْكُمْ، كَيْفَ لَمْ تَقُولُوا لَهُ: مَاذَا رَأَيْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَصْنَعُ؟.

[3097] 274 - (1285) It was

[٣٠٩٧] ٢٧٤-(١٢٨٥) وحَدَّثَنَا

narrated from Muhammad bin Abî Bakr Ath-Thaqafî that he asked Anas bin Mâlik, when they were going from Minâ to 'Arafat in the morning: 'What did you do on this day with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' He said: 'Some of us recited the *Talbiyah* and no one criticized them, and some of us recited the *Takbîr* and no one criticized them."'

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الثَّقَفِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، وَهُمَا غَادِيَانِ مِنْ مِنًى إِلَىٰ عَرَفَةَ: كَيْفَ كُنْتُمْ تَصْنَعُونَ فِي هٰذَا الْيَوْمِ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: كَانَ يُهِلُّ الْمُهِلُّ مِنَّا فَلَا يُنْكَرُ عَلَيْهِ، وَيُكَبِّرُ الْمُكَبِّرُ مِنَّا فَلَا يُنْكَرُ عَلَيْهِ.

[3098] 275 - (...) Muhammad bin Abî Bakr said: "I said to Anas bin Mâlik on the morning of 'Arafat: 'What do you say about reciting *Talbiyah* on this day?' He said: 'I traveled this road with the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions, and some of us recited the *Takbîr* and some of us recited the *Talbiyah*, and none of us criticized his Companion."'

[٣٠٩٨] ٢٧٥-(...) وحَدَّثَني سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ رَجَاءٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِأَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، غَدَاةَ عَرَفَةَ: مَا تَقُولُ فِي التَّلْبِيَةِ هٰذَا الْيَوْمَ؟ قَالَ: سِرْتُ هٰذَا الْمَسِيرَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ، فَمِنَّا الْمُكَبِّرُ وَمِنَّا الْمُهَلِّلُ، وَلَا يَعِيبُ أَحَدُنَا عَلَىٰ صَاحِبِهِ.

Chapter 47. Departing From 'Arafât to Al-Muzdalifah. It is Recommended To Pray *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'* Together In Al-Muzdalifah On This Night

(المعجم ٤٧) - (بَابُ الإفاضة من عرفات إلى المزدلفة، واستحباب صلاتي المغرب والعشاء جميعًا بالمزدلفة في هذه الليلة) (التحفة ٤٧)

[3099] 276 - (1280) It was narrated from Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn 'Abbâs, that he heard Usâmah bin Zaid say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out from 'Arafat, and when he was in the mountain pass he dismounted and urinated, then

[٣٠٩٩] ٢٧٦-(١٢٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ يَقُولُ: دَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْ عَرَفَةَ،

he performed *Wuḍû'*, but not thoroughly. I said to him: 'The prayer.' He said: 'The prayer is still ahead of you.' Then he rode, and when he came to Al-Muzdalifah he dismounted and performed *Wuḍû'* thoroughly. Then the *Iqâmah* for prayer was called and he prayed *Maghrib*, then each person made his camel kneel down in his place, then the *Iqâmah* for *'Ishâ'* was called, and he prayed it, and he did not offer any prayer in between."

حتى إذا كان بالشعب نزل فبال، ثم توضأ ولم يسبغ الوضوء فقلت له: الصلاة، قال: «الصلاة أمامك» فركب، فلما جاء المزدلفة نزل فتوضأ، فأسبغ الوضوء، ثم أقيمت الصلاة فصلى المغرب، ثم أناخ كل إنسان بعيره في منزله، ثم أقيمت العشاء فصلاها، ولم يصل بينهما شيئا. [راجع: ٣٠٨٧]

[3100] 277 - (...) It was narrated that Usâmah bin Zaid said: "After departing from 'Arafât, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went to one of these mountain passes and relieved himself, then I poured water for him, and I said: 'Are you going to pray?' He said: 'The prayer is still ahead of you.'"

[٣١٠٠] ٢٧٧-(...) وحدثنا محمد بن رمح: أخبرنا الليث عن يحيى ابن سعيد، عن موسى بن عقبة مولى الزبير، عن كريب مولى ابن عباس، عن أسامة بن زيد قال: انصرف رسول الله ﷺ بعد الدفعة من عرفات إلى بعض تلك الشعاب، لحاجته، فصببت عليه من الماء، فقلت: أتصلي؟ فقال «المصلى أمامك».

[3101] 278 - (...) It was narrated that Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn 'Abbâs, said: "I heard Usâmah bin Zaid say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ departed from 'Arafât, and when he reached the pass he dismounted and urinated' - and Usâmah did not say that he passed water. He said: 'He called for water and performed *Wuḍû'*, but not

[٣١٠١] ٢٧٨-(...) وحدثنا أبو بكر بن أبي شيبة قال: حدثنا عبد الله بن المبارك؛ وحدثنا أبو كريب - واللفظ له -: حدثنا ابن المبارك عن إبراهيم بن عقبة، عن كريب مولى ابن عباس قال: سمعت أسامة بن زيد يقول: أفاض رسول الله ﷺ من عرفات، فلما انتهى

thoroughly.' I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, the prayer." He said: "The prayer is still ahead of you." Then he traveled on until he reached *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah), and he prayed *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'*.'"

إِلَىٰ الشِّعْبِ نَزَلَ فَبَالَ - وَلَمْ يَقُلْ أُسَامَةُ: أَرَاقَ الْمَاءَ - قَالَ: فَدَعَا بِمَاءٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ وُضُوءًا لَيْسَ بِالبَالِغِ، قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! الصَّلَاةَ، قَالَ «الصَّلَاةُ أَمَامَكَ» قَالَ: ثُمَّ سَارَ حَتَّىٰ بَلَغَ جَمْعًا، فَصَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ.

[3102] 279 - (...) Kuraib narrated that he asked Usâmah bin Zaid: "What did you do when you rode behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the night of 'Arafat?" He said: "We came to the pass where the people halt their camels for *Maghrib*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ halted his camel and urinated"- and he did not say: "he passed water." "Then he called for water for *Wudû'*, and he performed *Wudû'*, but not thoroughly. I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, the prayer.' He said: 'The prayer is still ahead of you.' Then he rode until we came to Al-Muzdalifah, and he prayed *Maghrib*. Then the people halted in their places, but they did not unload their camels until he prayed *'Ishâ'*. Then they unloaded them." I said: "What did you do the next morning?" He said: "Al-Fadl bin 'Abbâs rode behind him, and I went on foot with those of the Quraish who went on ahead."

[٣١٠٢] ٢٧٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ عُقْبَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي كُرَيْبٌ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ: كَيْفَ صَنَعْتُمْ حِينَ رَدِفْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَشِيَّةَ عَرَفَةَ؟ فَقَالَ: جِئْنَا الشِّعْبَ الَّذِي يُنِيخُ النَّاسُ فِيهِ لِلْمَغْرِبِ، فَأَنَاخَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ نَاقَتَهُ وَبَالَ - وَمَا قَالَ: أَهَرَاقَ الْمَاءَ - ثُمَّ دَعَا بِالْوَضُوءِ فَتَوَضَّأَ وُضُوءًا لَيْسَ بِالْبَالِغِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! الصَّلَاةَ، فَقَالَ: «الصَّلَاةُ أَمَامَكَ» فَرَكِبَ حَتَّىٰ جِئْنَا الْمُزْدَلِفَةَ، فَأَقَامَ الْمَغْرِبَ، ثُمَّ أَنَاخَ النَّاسُ فِي مَنَازِلِهِمْ، وَلَمْ يَحُلُّوا حَتَّىٰ أَقَامَ الْعِشَاءَ الآخِرَةَ، فَصَلَّىٰ، ثُمَّ حَلُّوا، قُلْتُ: فَكَيْفَ فَعَلْتُمْ حِينَ أَصْبَحْتُمْ؟ قَالَ: رَدِفَهُ الْفَضْلُ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ، وَانْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا فِي سُبَّاقِ قُرَيْشٍ عَلَىٰ رِجْلَيَّ.

[3103] 280 - (...) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to the mountain pass in which the leaders used to halt, he dismounted and urinated - and he did not say: he passed water. Then he called for water for *Wuḍû'* and he performed a light *Wuḍû'*. I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, the prayer." He said: "The prayer is still ahead of you."

[٣١٠٣] ٢٨٠-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لَمَّا أَتَى النَّقْبَ الَّذِي يَنْزِلُهُ الْأُمَرَاءُ نَزَلَ فَبَالَ - وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: أَهَرَاقَ - ثُمَّ دَعَا بِوَضُوءٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ وُضُوءًا خَفِيفًا، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! الصَّلَاةَ، فَقَالَ «الصَّلَاةُ أَمَامَكَ».

[3104] 281 - (...) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid that he was riding behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he departed from 'Arafat. When he came to the pass he halted his mount, then he went to relieve himself. When he came back, I poured water for him from the jug and he performed *Wuḍû'*, then he rode and came to Al-Muzdalifah, where he joined *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'* (prayer).

[٣١٠٤] ٢٨١-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ مَوْلَىٰ سِبَاعٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ كَانَ رَدِيفَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ أَفَاضَ مِنْ عَرَفَةَ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الشِّعْبَ أَنَاخَ رَاحِلَتَهُ، ثُمَّ ذَهَبَ إِلَىٰ الْغَائِطِ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ صَبَبْتُ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْإِدَاوَةِ فَتَوَضَّأَ، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ، ثُمَّ أَتَى الْمُزْدَلِفَةَ، فَجَمَعَ بِهَا بَيْنَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ.

[3105] 282 - (1286) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ moved on from 'Arafat, and Usâmah rode behind him. Usâmah said: "He kept travelling in this manner until he reached *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah)."

[٣١٠٥] ٢٨٢-(١٢٨٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَفَاضَ مِنْ عَرَفَةَ، وَأُسَامَةُ رِدْفُهُ، قَالَ أُسَامَةُ: فَمَا زَالَ يَسِيرُ عَلَىٰ هَيْئَتِهِ حَتَّىٰ أَتَى جَمْعًا.

[3106] 283 - (...) Hi<u>sh</u>âm narrated that his father said: "Usâmah was asked, when I was present" - or he said: "I asked Usâmah bin Zaid, whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had made ride behind him from 'Arafât: 'How did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ travel when he departed from 'Arafat?' He said: 'He made his camel trot, then when he found an open space he made it gallop.'"

[٣١٠٦] ٢٨٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ،- قَالَ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ-: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سُئِلَ أُسَامَةُ، وَأَنَا شَاهِدٌ،- أَوْ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أُسَامَةَ ابْنَ زَيْدٍ،- وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَرْدَفَهُ مِنْ عَرَفَاتٍ، [قُلْتُ]: كَيْفَ كَانَ يَسِيرُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ أَفَاضَ مِنْ عَرَفَةَ؟ قَالَ: كَانَ يَسِيرُ الْعَنَقَ، فَإِذَا وَجَدَ فَجْوَةً نَصَّ.

[3107] 284 - (...) It was narrated from Hi<u>sh</u>âm bin 'Urwah with this chain (a *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* similar to no. 3106). And in the *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* of Ḥumaid, he added: "Hi<u>sh</u>âm said: 'Galloping is faster than trotting.'"

[٣١٠٧] ٢٨٤-(...) وحَدَّثَناه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَحُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ حُمَيْدٍ: قَالَ هِشَامٌ: وَالنَّصُّ فَوْقَ الْعَنَقِ.

[3108] 285 - (1287) Abû Ayyûb narrated that he prayed *Maghrib* and *'I<u>sh</u>â'* at Al-Muzdalifah with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the Farewell Pilgrimage.

[٣١٠٨] ٢٨٥-(١٢٨٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ ابْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَدِيُّ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ يَزِيدَ الْخَطْمِيَّ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ أَبَا أَيُّوبَ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ صَلَّىٰ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ.

[3109] **(...)** It was narrated from Yahyâ bin Sa'eed with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3108). Ibn Rumh said in his report: "It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Yazîd Al-Khatmî, who was governor of Al-Kûfah during the time of Ibn Az-Zubair."

[٣١٠٩] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** قُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ رُمْحٍ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ ابْنُ رُمْحٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ الْخَطْمِيِّ، وَكَانَ أَمِيرًا عَلَىٰ الْكُوفَةِ عَلَىٰ عَهْدِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ.

[3110] 286 - (703) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'* together in Al-Muzdalifah.

[٣١١٠] ٢٨٦-(٧٠٣) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ صَلَّىٰ الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، جَمِيعًا.

[راجع: ١٦٢١]

[3111] 287 - (1288) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ joined *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'* (prayers) in Al-Muzdalifah, with no prostration (meaning, no other prayer) between them. He prayed *Maghrib* with three *Ra'kah* and he prayed *'Ishâ'* with two *Ra'kah*."

'Abdullâh used to pray like that in *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah), until he met Allâh the Most High.

[٣١١١] ٢٨٧-(١٢٨٨) وحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ قَالَ: جَمَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ بِجَمْعٍ، لَيْسَ بَيْنَهُمَا سَجْدَةٌ، وَصَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ ثَلَاثَ رَكَعَاتٍ، وَصَلَّى الْعِشَاءَ رَكْعَتَيْنِ.

فَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ يُصَلِّي بِجَمْعٍ كَذٰلِكَ، حَتَّىٰ لَحِقَ بِاللهِ تَعَالَىٰ.

[3112] 288 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that he prayed like that (as in *Hadîth* no. 3111),

[٣١١٢] ٢٨٨-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنُ

مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ وَسَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ أَنَّهُ صَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ بِجَمْعٍ، وَالْعِشَاءَ بِإِقَامَةٍ، ثُمَّ حَدَّثَ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُ صَلَّىٰ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، وَحَدَّثَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَنَعَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ.

and Ibn 'Umar narrated that the Prophet ﷺ did that.

[٣١١٣] ٢٨٩-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: صَلَّاهُمَا بِإِقَامَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ.

[3113] 289 - (...) S͟hu'bah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3111) and said: He (ﷺ) prayed them with one *Iqâmah*.

[٣١١٤] ٢٩٠-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا الثَّوْرِيُّ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: جَمَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ بِجَمْعٍ، صَلَّىٰ الْمَغْرِبَ ثَلَاثًا وَالْعِشَاءَ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، بِإِقَامَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ.

[3114] 290 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ joined *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'* in *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah); he prayed *Maghrib* with three *Ra'kah* and *'Ishâ'* with two *Ra'kah*, with one *Iqâmah*.

[٣١١٥] ٢٩١-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: قَالَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ: أَفَضْنَا مَعَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ حَتَّىٰ أَتَيْنَا جَمْعًا، فَصَلَّىٰ بِنَا الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ بِإِقَامَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ، فَقَالَ: هَكَذَا صَلَّىٰ بِنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي هَذَا الْمَكَانِ.

[3115] 291 (...) Sa'eed bin Jubair said: "We moved on with Ibn 'Umar until we reached *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah), then he led us in praying *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'*, with one *Iqâmah*, then he finished (the prayer) and said: 'This is how the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ led us in prayer in this place.'"

Chapter 48. It Is Recommended To Pray *Ṣubḥ* When It Is Still Dark On The Day Of Sacrifice In Al-Muzdalifah, And To Do It Very Early After Ascertaining That Dawn Has Broken

[3116] 292 - (1289) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ offer any prayer except at the regular time, except in two cases: *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'* in *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) and he prayed *Fajr* on that day before the time he regularly prayed it."

[3117] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3116) . He said: "Before the time (he regularly prayed it), when it was still dark."

Chapter 49. It Is Recommended To Send The Weak Among Women And Others Ahead From Al-Muzdalifah To Minâ At The End Of The Night, Before It Gets Crowded, But It Is Recommended For Others To Stay There Until They Have Prayed *Ṣubḥ* In Al-Muzdalifah

[3118] 293 - (1290) It was

(المعجم ٤٨) - **(بَابُ استحباب زيادة التغليس بصلاة الصبح يوم النحر بالمزدلفة، والمبالغة فيه بعد تحقق طلوع الفجر)** (التحفة ٤٨)

[٣١١٦] ٢٩٢-(١٢٨٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: مَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ صَلَّىٰ صَلَاةً إِلَّا لِمِيقَاتِهَا، إِلَّا صَلَاتَيْنِ: صَلَاةَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ بِجَمْعٍ، وَصَلَّى الْفَجْرَ يَوْمَئِذٍ قَبْلَ مِيقَاتِهَا.

[٣١١٧] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: قَبْلَ وَقْتِهَا بِغَلَسٍ.

(المعجم ٤٩) - **(بَابُ استحباب تقديم دفع الضعفة من النساء وغيرهن من مزدلفة إلى منى في أواخر الليل قبل زحمة الناس، واستحباب المكث لغيرهم حتى يصلّوا الصبح بمزدلفة)** (التحفة ٤٩)

[٣١١٨] ٢٩٣-(١٢٩٠) وحَدَّثَنَا

narrated that 'Âishah said: "On the night of Al-Muzdalifah, Sawdah asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission to move on ahead of him and ahead of the mass of people, as she was a heavy woman, and he gave her permission. She set out before he did, and we waited until dawn came, then we set out when he did. If I had asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission as Sawdah did, and had moved on with his permission, that would be dearer to me than anything else."

عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ حُمَيْدٍ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: اسْتَأْذَنَتْ سَوْدَةُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لَيْلَةَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، تَدْفَعُ قَبْلَهُ، وَقَبْلَ حَطْمَةِ النَّاسِ وَكَانَتِ امْرَأَةً ثَبِطَةً، - يَقُولُ الْقَاسِمُ: والثَّبِطَةُ: الثَّقِيلَةُ - قَالَ: فَأَذِنَ لَهَا، فَخَرَجَتْ قَبْلَ دَفْعِهِ، وَحَبَسَنَا حَتَّىٰ أَصْبَحْنَا فَدَفَعْنَا بِدَفْعِهِ.

وَلَأَنْ أَكُونَ اسْتَأْذَنْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، كَمَا اسْتَأْذَنَتْهُ سَوْدَةُ، فَأَكُونَ أَدْفَعُ بِإِذْنِهِ، أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ مَفْرُوحٍ بِهِ.

[3119] 294 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "Sawdah was a large and heavy woman, so she asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission to depart from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) at night, and he gave her permission."

'Âishah said: "Would that I had asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission as Sawdah did." 'Âishah used to depart only with the *Imâm*.

[٣١١٩] ٢٩٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الثَّقَفِيِّ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ-: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ سَوْدَةُ امْرَأَةً ضَخْمَةً ثَبِطَةً، فَاسْتَأْذَنَتْ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ تُفِيضَ مِنْ جَمْعٍ بِلَيْلٍ، فَأَذِنَ لَهَا.

فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَلَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ اسْتَأْذَنْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، كَمَا اسْتَأْذَنَتْهُ سَوْدَةُ، وَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ لَا تُفِيضُ إِلَّا مَعَ الْإِمَامِ.

[3120] 295 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "I wish that I had asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission as Sawdah did, then I would pray *Ṣubḥ* in Minâ and stone the *Jamrah* before the people come."

It was said to 'Âishah: "Did Sawdah ask him for permission?" She said: "Yes. She was a large and heavy woman, so she asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission, and he gave her permission."

[٣١٢٠] ٢٩٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: وَدِدْتُ أَنِّي كُنْتُ اسْتَأْذَنْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، كَمَا اسْتَأْذَنَتْهُ سَوْدَةُ، فَأُصَلِّي الصُّبْحَ بِمِنًى، فَأَرْمِي الْجَمْرَةَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ النَّاسُ.

فَقِيلَ لِعَائِشَةَ: فَكَانَتْ سَوْدَةُ اسْتَأْذَنَتْهُ؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، إِنَّهَا كَانَتِ امْرَأَةً ثَقِيلَةً ثَبِطَةً، فَاسْتَأْذَنَتْ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَأَذِنَ لَهَا.

[3121] 296 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3120) was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Qâsim with this chain.

[٣١٢١] ٢٩٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[3122] 297 - (1291) 'Abdullâh, the freed slave of Asmâ', said: "Asmâ' said to me, while she was in the area of Al-Muzdalifah: 'Has the moon set?' I said: 'No.' So she prayed for a while, then she said: 'O my son, has the moon set?' I said: 'Yes.' She said: 'Set out with me.' So we set out until she stoned the *Jamrah*, then

[٣١٢٢] ٢٩٧-(١٢٩١) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ مَوْلَىٰ أَسْمَاءَ قَالَ: قَالَتْ لِي أَسْمَاءُ، وَهِيَ عِنْدَ دَارِ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ: هَلْ غَابَ الْقَمَرُ؟ قُلْتُ: لَا.

she prayed where she had stopped. I said to her: 'O my lady, we set out when it was still dark.' She said: 'No, O my son. The Prophet ﷺ gave permission to the women.'"

فَصَلَّتْ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ قَالَتْ: يَا بُنَيَّ! هَلْ غَابَ الْقَمَرُ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَتْ: ارْحَلْ بِي، فَارْتَحَلْنَا حَتَّىٰ رَمَتِ الْجَمْرَةَ، ثُمَّ صَلَّتْ فِي مَنْزِلِهَا، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: أَيْ هَنْتَاهْ! لَقَدْ غَلَّسْنَا، قَالَتْ: كَلَّا، أَيْ بُنَيَّ! إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَذِنَ لِلظُّعُنِ.

[3123] (...) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3122). According to his report: she said: "No, O my son. The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ gave permission to his womenfolk."

[٣١٢٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنِيهِ** عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَالَتْ: لَا، أَيْ بُنَيَّ! إِنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ أَذِنَ لِظُعُنِهِ.

[3124] 298 - (1292) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij: "'Atâ' informed me that Ibn Shawwâl informed him, that he entered upon Umm Habîbah, and she told him that the Prophet ﷺ sent her from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) at night."

[٣١٢٤] **٢٩٨-(١٢٩٢) وَحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَىٰ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ أَنَّ ابْنَ شَوَّالٍ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ دَخَلَ عَلَىٰ أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ، فَأَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَعَثَ بِهَا مِنْ جَمْعٍ بِلَيْلٍ.

[3125] 299 - (...) It was narrated that Umm Habîbah said: "We used to do that at the time of the Prophet ﷺ, we would set out from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) to Minâ when it was still dark." In the narration of An-Nâqid: "From Al-Muzdalifah when it was still dark."

[٣١٢٥] **٢٩٩-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ شَوَّالٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ

قَالَتْ: كُنَّا نَفْعَلُهُ عَلَىٰ عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، نُغَلِّسُ مِنْ جَمْعٍ إِلَىٰ مِنًى.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ النَّاقِدِ: نُغَلِّسُ مِنْ مُزْدَلِفَةَ.

[3126] 300 - (1293) It was narrated that 'Ubaidullâh bin Abî Yazîd said: "I heard Ibn 'Abbâs say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent me with the luggage' - or he said: 'with the weak ones' - from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) at night.'"

[٣١٢٦] ٣٠٠-(١٢٩٣) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي يَزِيدَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي الثَّقَلِ - أَوْ قَالَ فِي الضَّعَفَةِ - مِنْ جَمْعٍ بِلَيْلٍ.

[3127] 301 - (...) Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I am one of those whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent on ahead with the weak ones of his family."

[٣١٢٧] ٣٠١-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي يَزِيدَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: أَنَا مِمَّنْ قَدَّمَ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي ضَعَفَةِ أَهْلِهِ.

[3128] 302 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I was among those whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent on ahead with the weak ones of his family."

[٣١٢٨] ٣٠٢-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ فِيمَنْ قَدَّمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي ضَعَفَةِ أَهْلِهِ.

[3129] 303 - (1294) It was narrated from 'Aṭâ' that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of

[٣١٢٩] ٣٠٣-(١٢٩٤) **وحَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

Allâh ﷺ sent me before dawn from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) with the luggage of the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ."

I (one of the narrators) said: "Have you heard that Ibn 'Abbâs said: 'He sent me in the latter part of the night.'" He said: "No, it was just what I said: 'before dawn.'" I said to him: "Ibn 'Abbâs said: 'We stoned the *Jamrah* before dawn.' But where did he pray *Fajr*?" He said: "No, that's all he told me."

بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: بَعَثَ بِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِسَحَرٍ مِنْ جَمْعٍ فِي ثَقَلِ نَبِيِّ اللهِ ﷺ، قُلْتُ: أَبَلَغَكَ أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: بَعَثَ بِي بِلَيْلٍ طَوِيلٍ؟ قَالَ: لَا، إِلَّا كَذَلِكَ، بِسَحَرٍ، قُلْتُ لَهُ: فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: رَمَيْنَا الْجَمْرَةَ قَبْلَ الْفَجْرِ، وَأَيْنَ صَلَّى الْفَجْرَ؟ قَالَ: لَا، إِلَّا كَذَلِكَ.

[3130] 304 - (1295) Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar used to send the weak ones among his family on ahead, and they would stay at *Al-Mash'ar Al-Ḥarâm* in Al-Muzdalifah at night, remembering Allâh as much as they wanted. Then they would move on before the *Imâm* stood and before he moved on. Some of them arrived in Minâ for *Fajr* prayer, and some arrived after that. When they arrived, they stoned the *Jamrah*. Ibn 'Umar used to say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession for them."

[٣١٣٠] ٣٠٤-(١٢٩٥) وحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يُقَدِّمُ ضَعَفَةَ أَهْلِهِ، فَيَقِفُونَ عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ بِاللَّيْلِ، فَيَذْكُرُونَ اللهَ مَا بَدَا لَهُمْ، ثُمَّ يَدْفَعُونَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَقِفَ الْإِمَامُ، وَقَبْلَ أَنْ يَدْفَعَ، فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقْدَمُ مِنًى لِصَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقْدَمُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ، فَإِذَا قَدِمُوا رَمَوُا الْجَمْرَةَ، وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: أَرْخَصَ فِي أُولَئِكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

Chapter 50. Stoning *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah* From The Bottom Of The Valley; Makkah Should Be To On One's Left And One Should Say *Takbîr* With Each Throw

(المعجم ٥٠) - (بَابُ رمي جمرة العقبة من بطن الوادي، وتكون مكة عن يساره، ويكبر مع كل حصاة)

(التحفة ٥٠)

[3131] 305 (1296) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd said: "'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah* from the bottom of the valley with seven pebbles, saying the *Takbîr* with each throw."

It was said to him: "Some people are stoning it from above." 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: 'By the One besides Whom there is none worthy of worship, this is where the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed stood.'"

[٣١٣١] ٣٠٥-(١٢٩٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: رَمَىٰ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ، مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، بِسَبْعِ حَصَيَاتٍ، يُكَبِّرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ.

قَالَ فَقِيلَ لَهُ: إِنَّ أُنَاسًا يَرْمُونَهَا مِنْ فَوْقِهَا، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ: هَٰذَا وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَٰهَ غَيْرُهُ، مَقَامُ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ.

[3132] 306 - (...) It was narrated that Al-A'ma<u>sh</u> said: "I heard Al-Ḥajjâj bin Yûsuf say - while he was delivering a <u>*Kh*</u>*uṭbah* on the *Minbar*: 'Observe the order of the Qur'ân as it was observed by Jibrîl: The *Sûrah* in which the cow is mentioned, the *Sûrah* in which women are mentioned, and the *Sûrah* in which the family of 'Imrân are mentioned.'"

"So I met Ibrâhîm and told him what he had said, so he criticized him, and he said: "Abdur-

[٣١٣٢] ٣٠٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مِنْجَابُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْحَجَّاجَ بْنَ يُوسُفَ يَقُولُ، وَهُوَ يَخْطُبُ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ: أَلِّفُوا الْقُرْآنَ كَمَا أَلَّفَهُ جِبْرِيلُ: السُّورَةُ الَّتِي يُذْكَرُ فِيهَا الْبَقَرَةُ، وَالسُّورَةُ الَّتِي يُذْكَرُ فِيهَا النِّسَاءُ، وَالسُّورَةُ الَّتِي يُذْكَرُ فِيهَا آلُ عِمْرَانَ.

قَالَ: فَلَقِيتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِقَوْلِهِ،

Raḥmân bin Yazîd narrated to me that he was with 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd, and he came to *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*. He went to the bottom of the valley and turned to face it, and he stoned it from the bottom of the valley with seven pebbles, saying the *Takbîr* with each throw. I said: "O Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân, the people are stoning it from above." He said: "This, by the One beside Whom there is none worthy of worship, is the place where the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed stood."

فَسَبَّهُ وَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنُ يَزِيدَ أَنَّهُ كَانَ مَعَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، فَأَتَىٰ جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ، فَاسْتَبْطَنَ الْوَادِيَ، فَاسْتَعْرَضَهَا، فَرَمَاهَا مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي بِسَبْعِ حَصَيَاتٍ، يُكَبِّرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ، قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ! إِنَّ النَّاسَ يَرْمُونَهَا مِنْ فَوْقِهَا، فَقَالَ: هٰذَا، وَالَّذِي لَا إِلٰهَ غَيْرُهُ! مَقَامُ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ.

[3133] (...) It was narrated that Al-A'mash said: "I heard Al-Ḥajjâj say: 'Do not say *Sûrat Al-Baqarah*...'" and he narrated a *Ḥadîth* like that of Ibn Mushir (no. 3132).

[٣١٣٣] وحَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْحَجَّاجَ يَقُولُ: لَا تَقُولُوا: سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ، وَاقْتَصَّا الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ.

[3134] 307 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd that he performed *Ḥajj* with 'Abdullâh. He said: "He stoned the *Jamrah* with seven pebbles, putting the Ka'bah at his left and Minâ at his right, and he said: 'This is the place where the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed stood.'"

[٣١٣٤] ٣٠٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ أَنَّهُ حَجَّ مَعَ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: فَرَمَى الْجَمْرَةَ بِسَبْعِ حَصَيَاتٍ، وَجَعَلَ الْبَيْتَ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ،

وَمِنًى عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَقَالَ: هٰذَا مَقَامُ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ.

[3135] 308 - (...) Shu'bah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3134), except that he said: "When he came to *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah.*"

[٣١٣٥] **٣٠٨-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَلَمَّا أَتَىٰ جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ.

[3136] 309 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Yazîd said: "It was said to 'Abdullâh: 'Some people are stoning the *Jamrah* from above *Al-'Aqabah*. He said: "'Abdullâh stoned it from the bottom of the valley, then he said: 'From here, by the One beside Whom there is none worthy of worship, the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed stoned it."

[٣١٣٦] **٣٠٩-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُحَيَّاةِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَعْلَىٰ أَبُو الْمُحَيَّاةِ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: قِيلَ لِعَبْدِ اللهِ: إِنَّ أُنَاسًا يَرْمُونَ الْجَمْرَةَ مِنْ فَوْقِ الْعَقَبَةِ، قَالَ: فَرَمَاهَا عَبْدُ اللهِ مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: مِنْ هٰهُنَا، وَالَّذِي لَا إِلٰهَ غَيْرُهُ! رَمَاهَا الَّذِي أُنْزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ.

Chapter 51. It Is Recommended To Stone *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*, On The Day Of Sacrifice, Riding. And The Prophet ﷺ Said: "Learn Your Rituals (Of *Hajj*) From Me"

(المعجم ٥١) - (بَابُ استحباب رمي جمرة العقبة يوم النحر راكبًا، وبيان قوله ﷺ: «لتأخذوا عني مناسككم»)

(التحفة ٥١)

[3137] 310 - (1297) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jâbir say: "I saw the Prophet ﷺ stoning (the *Jamrah*) while riding on the Day of Sacrifice, and

[٣١٣٧] **٣١٠-(١٢٩٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ يُونُسَ، قَالَ ابْنُ

saying, 'Learn your rituals (of *Ḥajj*) from me, for I do not know, perhaps I will not perform *Ḥajj* again after this *Ḥajj* of mine.'"

خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَىٰ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرًا يَقُولُ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَرْمِي عَلَىٰ رَاحِلَتِهِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، وَيَقُولُ: «لِتَأْخُذُوا مَنَاسِكَكُمْ، فَإِنِّي لَا أَدْرِي لَعَلِّي لَا أَحُجُّ بَعْدَ حَجَّتِي هٰذِهِ».

[3138] 311 - (1298) Yaḥyâ bin Ḥuṣain narrated from his grandmother Umm Al-Ḥuṣain, saying: "I performed the Farewell Pilgrimage with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I saw him when he stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah* on his mount and departed, accompanied by Bilâl and Usâmah. One of them leading his mount, and the other holding up his garment over the head of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ (to shield him) from the sun. And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said many things, then I heard him say: 'Even if a slave who is missing some limbs is appointed over you' - and I think he said: 'who is black' - 'but he leads you according to the Book of Allâh, then listen to him and obey.'"

[٣١٣٨] ٣١١-(١٢٩٨) وحَدَّثني سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ ابْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي أُنَيْسَةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ جَدَّتِهِ أُمِّ الْحُصَيْنِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهَا تَقُولُ: حَجَجْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ، فَرَأَيْتُهُ حِينَ رَمَىٰ جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ وَانْصَرَفَ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ رَاحِلَتِهِ، وَمَعَهُ بِلَالٌ وَأُسَامَةُ، أَحَدُهُمَا يَقُودُ بِهِ رَاحِلَتَهُ، وَالْآخَرُ رَافِعٌ ثَوْبَهُ عَلَىٰ رَأْسِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مِنَ الشَّمْسِ قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَوْلًا كَثِيرًا، ثُمَّ سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «إِنْ أُمِّرَ عَلَيْكُمْ عَبْدٌ مُجَدَّعٌ - حَسِبْتُهَا قَالَتْ - أَسْوَدُ، يَقُودُكُمْ بِكِتَابِ اللهِ تَعَالَىٰ، فَاسْمَعُوا لَهُ وَأَطِيعُوا».

[3139] 312 - (...) It was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Ḥuṣain that his grandmother Umm Al-Ḥuṣain said: "I performed the Farewell

[٣١٣٩] ٣١٢-(...) وحَدَّثني أَحْمَدُ بْنُ حَنْبَلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي

Pilgrimage with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I saw Usâmah and Bilâl, one of them holding the reins of the Prophet's camel, and the other holding up his garment to shield him from the heat, until he stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*.

أُنَيْسَةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ الْحُصَيْنِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْحُصَيْنِ جَدَّتِهِ قَالَتْ: حَجَجْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ، فَرَأَيْتُ أُسَامَةَ وَبِلَالًا وَأَحَدُهُمَا آخِذٌ بِخِطَامِ نَاقَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَالْآخَرُ رَافِعٌ ثَوْبَهُ يَسْتُرُهُ مِنَ الْحَرِّ، حَتَّىٰ رَمَىٰ جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: وَاسْمُ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ خَالِدُ بْنُ أَبِي يَزِيدَ، وَهُوَ خَالُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، رَوَىٰ عَنْهُ وَكِيعٌ وَالْحَجَّاجُ الْأَعْوَرُ.

Chapter 52. It Is Recommended For The Pebbles Used For Stoning To Be The Size Of Broad Beans

(المعجم ٥٢) - (بَابُ استحباب كون حصى الجمار بقدر حصى الخذف) (التحفة ٥٢)

[3140] 313 - (1299) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "I saw the Prophet ﷺ stoning the *Jamrah* with something the size of broad beans."

[٣١٤٠] **٣١٣-(١٢٩٩) وحَدَّثَني** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، - قَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَقُولُ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَمَى الْجَمْرَةَ بِمِثْلِ حَصَى الْخَذْفِ.

Chapter 53. The Time When It Is Recommended To Stone The *Jamrah*

(المعجم ٥٣) - (بَابُ بيان وقت استحباب الرمي) (التحفة ٥٣)

[3141] 314 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger

[٣١٤١] **٣١٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو

of Allâh ﷺ stoned the *Jamrah* in the forenoon on the Day of Sacrifice, but after that (he stoned it) after the sun had passed its zenith."

بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ وَابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: رَمَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْجَمْرَةَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ ضُحًى، وَأَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِذَا زَالَتِ الشَّمْسُ.

[3142] **(...)** Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh say:... a similar report (as no. 3141).

[٣١٤٢] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بنُ يُونُسَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَقُولُ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 54. The Number Of Pebbles For Stoning The *Jamrah*s Is Seven At A Time

(المعجم ٥٤) - (بَابُ بيان أن حصى الجمار سبع سبع)

(التحفة ٥٤)

[3143] 315 - (1300) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The number of stones used for cleaning oneself (after defecating) is odd, and the number of stones used for stoning the *Jamrah* is odd, and the number of times for *Sa'î* between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah is odd, and the number of circuits around the Ka'bah is odd, so when one of you cleans himself with stones, let him use an odd number."

[٣١٤٣] ٣١٥-(١٣٠٠) وحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ ابْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ الْجَزَرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الاسْتِجْمَارُ تَوٌّ، وَرَمْيُ الْجِمَارِ تَوٌّ، وَالسَّعْيُ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ تَوٌّ، وَالطَّوَافُ تَوٌّ، وَإِذَا اسْتَجْمَرَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَسْتَجْمِرْ بِتَوٍّ».

Chapter 55. Shaving The Head Is Preferable To Cutting The Hair, Although Cutting The Hair Is Permissible

(المعجم ٥٥) - (بَابُ تفضيل الحلق على التقصير وجواز التقصير)

(التحفة ٥٥)

[3144] 316 - (1301) It was narrated from Nâfi' that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ shaved his head, as did a number of his Companions, and some of them cut their hair."

'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'May Allâh have mercy on those who shaved their heads,' once or twice, then he said: 'And those who cut their hair.'"

[٣١٤٤] ٣١٦-(١٣٠١) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ قَالَ: حَلَقَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَحَلَقَ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، وَقَصَّرَ بَعْضُهُمْ.

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «رَحِمَ اللهُ الْمُحَلِّقِينَ» مَرَّةً أَوْ مَرَّتَيْنِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ».

[3145] 317 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "O Allâh, have mercy on those who shaved their heads." They said: "And those who cut their hair, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "May Allâh have mercy on those who shaved their heads." They said: "And those who cut their hair, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "And those who cut their hair."

[٣١٤٥] ٣١٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! ارْحَمِ الْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ «اللَّهُمَّ! ارْحَمِ الْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ «وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ».

[3146] 318 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "May Allâh have mercy on those who shaved their heads." They said: "And those who cut their

[٣١٤٦] ٣١٨-(...) أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَٰقَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سُفْيَانَ عَنْ مُسْلِمِ بْنِ الْحَجَّاجِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ

hair, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "May Allâh have mercy on those who shaved their heads." They said: "And those who cut their hair, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "May Allâh have mercy on those who shaved their heads." They said: "And those who cut their hair, O Messenger of Allâh? He said: "And those who cut their hair."

[3147] 319 - (...) 'Ubaidullâh narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3146) and said in the *Hadîth*: "The fourth time he said, 'And those who cut their hair.'"

[3148] 320 - (1302) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Allâh, forgive those who shaved their heads.' They said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, and those who cut their hair?' He said: 'O Allâh, forgive those who shaved their heads.' They said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, and those who cut their hair?' He said: 'O Allâh, forgive those who shaved their heads.' They said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, and those who cut their hair?' He said: 'And those who cut their hair.'"

[3149] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to

نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «رَحِمَ اللهُ الْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «رَحِمَ اللهُ الْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «رَحِمَ اللهُ الْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ».

[٣١٤٧] ٣١٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: فَلَمَّا كَانَتِ الرَّابِعَةُ، قَالَ: «وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ».

[٣١٤٨] ٣٢٠-(١٣٠٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ فُضَيْلٍ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ -: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِلْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! وَلِلْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِلْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! وَلِلْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِلْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! وَلِلْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ قَالَ: «وَلِلْمُقَصِّرِينَ».

[٣١٤٩] (...) وحَدَّثَنِي أُمَيَّةُ بْنُ

that of Abû Zur'ah (no. 3148) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

بِسْطَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

[3150] 321 - (1303) It was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Al-Ḥuṣain from his grandmother, that she heard the Prophet ﷺ during the Farewell Pilgrimage, supplicate for those who shaved their heads three times, and for those who cut their hair once.

[٣١٥٠] **٣٢١-(١٣٠٣) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ وَأَبُو دَاوُدَ الطَّيَالِسِيُّ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ الْحُصَيْنِ، عَنْ جَدَّتِهِ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، دَعَا لِلْمُحَلِّقِينَ ثَلَاثًا، وَلِلْمُقَصِّرِينَ مَرَّةً، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ وَكِيعٌ: [فِي] حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ.

[3151] 322 - (1304) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ shaved his head during the Farewell Pilgrimage.

[٣١٥١] **٣٢٢-(١٣٠٤) وحَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْقَارِيُّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ حَلَقَ رَأْسَهُ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ.

Chapter 56. The *Sunnah* On The Day Of Sacrifice Is To Stone The *Jamrah* Then Offer The Sacrifice Then Shave The Head, And Shaving Should Be Started On The Right Side Of The Head

(المعجم ٥٦) - (بَابُ بيان أن السنة يوم النحر أن يرمي ثم ينحر ثم يحلق والابتداء في الحلق بالجانب الأيمن من رأس المحلوق) (التحفة ٥٦)

[3152] 323 - (1305) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

[٣١٥٢] **٣٢٣-(١٣٠٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ

came to Minâ, and he came to the *Jamrah* and stoned it, then he came to the place where he was staying in Minâ and offered his sacrifice, then he said to the barber: "Take," and he pointed to the right side (of his head) then the left side, then he started giving (the hair) to the people.

عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَتَىٰ مِنًى، فَأَتَى الْجَمْرَةَ فَرَمَاهَا، ثُمَّ أَتَىٰ مَنْزِلَهُ بِمِنًى وَنَحَرَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِلْحَلَّاقِ: «خُذْ» وَأَشَارَ إِلَىٰ جَانِبِهِ الْأَيْمَنِ، ثُمَّ الْأَيْسَرِ، ثُمَّ جَعَلَ يُعْطِيهِ النَّاسَ.

[3153] 324 - (...) It was narrated from Hi<u>sh</u>âm with this chain (a *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* similar to no. 3152). Abû Bakr said in his report: "He (ﷺ) said to the barber: 'Here,' and pointed with his hand to the right side like this, and he distributed his hair among those who were near to him. Then he gestured to the barber and to the left side, and he shaved him and he gave it to Umm Sulaim."

In the report of Abû Kuraib it says: "He (ﷺ) started with the right side, and distributed it, one or two hairs at a time, among the people. Then he gestured to the left side and did likewise, then he said: 'Is Abû Ṭalḥah here?' and he gave it to Abû Ṭalḥah."

[٣١٥٣] ٣٢٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَّا أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ: لِلْحَلَّاقِ «هَا» وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ إِلَى الْجَانِبِ الْأَيْمَنِ هَٰكَذَا، فَقَسَمَ شَعَرَهُ بَيْنَ مَنْ يَلِيهِ - قَالَ-: ثُمَّ أَشَارَ إِلَى الْحَلَّاقِ وَإِلَى الْجَانِبِ الْأَيْسَرِ، فَحَلَقَهُ فَأَعْطَاهُ أُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ.

وَأَمَّا فِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي كُرَيْبٍ قَالَ: فَبَدَأَ بِالشِّقِّ الْأَيْمَنِ، فَوَزَّعَهُ الشَّعَرَةَ وَالشَّعَرَتَيْنِ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ بِالْأَيْسَرِ فَصَنَعَ [بِهِ] مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «هَٰهُنَا أَبُو طَلْحَةَ؟» فَدَفَعَهُ إِلَىٰ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ.

[3154] 325 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*, then he went to the sacrificial camels and slaughtered them, and the cupper

[٣١٥٤] ٣٢٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ رَمَىٰ جَمْرَةَ

was sitting there. He pointed to his head with his hand, and he shaved the right side and distributed it among those who were near him. Then he said: 'Shave the other side.' And he said: 'Where is Abû Ṭalḥah?' and he gave it to him."

الْعَقَبَةِ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَى الْبُدْنِ فَنَحَرَهَا، وَالْحَجَّامُ جَالِسٌ، وَقَالَ بِيَدِهِ عَنْ رَأْسِهِ، فَحَلَقَ شِقَّهُ الْأَيْمَنَ فَقَسَمَهُ فِيمَنْ يَلِيهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «احْلِقِ الشِّقَّ الْآخَرَ» فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ؟» فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهُ.

[3155] 326 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stoned the *Jamrah* and offered his sacrifice and shaved his head, he showed his right side to the barber and he shaved it. Then he called Abû Ṭalḥah Al-Anṣârî and gave it to him. Then he showed him the left side and said: 'Shave it.' So he shaved it, and he gave it to Abû Ṭalḥah and said: 'Distribute it among the people.'"

[٣١٥٥] ٣٢٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: سَمِعْتُ هِشَامَ ابْنَ حَسَّانَ يُخْبِرُ عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا رَمَى رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْجَمْرَةَ، وَنَحَرَ نُسُكَهُ وَحَلَقَ، نَاوَلَ الْحَالِقَ شِقَّهُ الْأَيْمَنَ فَحَلَقَهُ، ثُمَّ دَعَا أَبَا طَلْحَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهُ، ثُمَّ نَاوَلَهُ الشِّقَّ الْأَيْسَرَ فَقَالَ: «احْلِقْ» فَحَلَقَهُ، فَأَعْطَاهُ أَبَا طَلْحَةَ فَقَالَ: «اقْسِمْهُ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ».

Chapter 57. It Is Permissible To Offer The Sacrifice Before Stoning The *Jamrah*, Or To Shave Before Offering The Sacrifice Or Stoning The *Jamrah*, Or To Perform *Ṭawâf* Before Any Of Them

(المعجم ٥٧) - (بَابُ جواز تقديم الذبح على الرمي، والحلق على الذبح وعلى الرمي، وتقديم الطواف عليها كلها) (التحفة ٥٧)

[3156] 327 - (1306) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ said: "During the Farewell Pilgrimage, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stopped in Minâ and the people asked him questions. A

[٣١٥٦] ٣٢٧-(١٣٠٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ عَمْرِو

man came and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I didn't realize and I shaved my head before offering the sacrifice.' He said: 'Offer your sacrifice, it doesn't matter.' Then another man came and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I didn't realize and I offered my sacrifice before stoning the *Jamrah*.' He said: 'Stone it, it doesn't matter.'"

He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was not asked about anything that was done sooner or later, but he said: 'Do it, it doesn't matter.'"

[3157] 328 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stopped on his mount, and the people started to ask him questions. One of them said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I did not realize that the stoning comes before the sacrifice, and I offered my sacrifice before stoning the *Jamrah*.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Stone it, it doesn't matter.' Another said: 'I did not realize that the sacrifice comes before shaving, and I shaved (my head) before I offered my sacrifice.' He said: 'Offer your sacrifice, it doesn't matter.' I did not hear him being asked about anything that day where a man had forgotten or was unaware of

بْنِ الْعَاصِ قَالَ: وَقَفَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، بِمِنًى، لِلنَّاسِ يَسْأَلُونَهُ، فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! لَمْ أَشْعُرْ، فَحَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَنْحَرَ، فَقَالَ: «اذْبَحْ وَلَا حَرَجَ» ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! لَمْ أَشْعُرْ فَنَحَرْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِيَ، فَقَالَ: «ارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

قَالَ: فَمَا سُئِلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ شَيْءٍ قُدِّمَ وَلَا أُخِّرَ، إِلَّا قَالَ: «افْعَلْ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[٣١٥٧] ٣٢٨-(...) وحَدَّثَني حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عِيسَى بْنُ طَلْحَةَ التَّيْمِيُّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ ابْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ يَقُولُ: وَقَفَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ رَاحِلَتِهِ، وَطَفِقَ نَاسٌ يَسْأَلُونَهُ، فَيَقُولُ الْقَائِلُ مِنْهُمْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ أَشْعُرُ أَنَّ الرَّمْيَ قَبْلَ النَّحْرِ، فَنَحَرْتُ قَبْلَ الرَّمْيِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ» قَالَ: وَطَفِقَ آخَرُ يَقُولُ: إِنِّي لَمْ أَشْعُرْ أَنَّ النَّحْرَ قَبْلَ الْحَلْقِ، فَحَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَنْحَرَ، فَيَقُولُ: «انْحَرْ وَلَا حَرَجَ» قَالَ: فَمَا سَمِعْتُهُ سُئِلَ

which things came before which, and so on, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do that, and it doesn't matter.'"

يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنْ أَمْرٍ، مِمَّا يَنْسَى الْمَرْءُ وَيَجْهَلُ، مِنْ تَقْدِيمِ بَعْضِ الْأُمُورِ قَبْلَ بَعْضٍ، وَأَشْبَاهِهَا، إِلَّا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «افْعَلُوا ذَٰلِكَ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[3158] (...) A *Ḥadî͟th* similar to that of Yûnus (no. 3157) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî.

[٣١٥٨] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** حَسَنٌ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ. بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ إِلَىٰ آخِرِهِ.

[3159] 329 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ narrated that while the Prophet was delivering the *K͟huṭbah* on the Day of Sacrifice, a man stood up and said: "I did not know, O Messenger of Allâh, that such-and-such comes before such-and-such." Then another came and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, I thought that such-and-such came before such-and-such" - referring to these three (stoning, sacrificing and shaving). He said: "Do it, and it doesn't matter."

[٣١٥٩] **٣٢٩**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَىٰ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ شِهَابٍ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي عِيسَى بْنُ طَلْحَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَيْنَا هُوَ يَخْطُبُ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: مَا كُنْتُ أَحْسِبُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَنَّ كَذَا وَكَذَا قَبْلَ كَذَا وَكَذَا، ثُمَّ جَاءَ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! كُنْتُ أَحْسِبُ أَنَّ كَذَا قَبْلَ كَذَا وَكَذَا - لِهَٰؤُلَاءِ الثَّلَاثِ- قَالَ: «افْعَلْ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[3160] 330 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain (a *Ḥadî͟th* similar to no. 3159). The report of Ibn Bakr is like the report of 'Îsâ (no. 3159), apart from the phrase: "referring to these three," which he does not mention. In the report of Yaḥyâ

[٣١٦٠] **٣٣٠**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى الْأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَّا رِوَايَةُ ابْنِ بَكْرٍ فَكَرِوَايَةِ

Al-Umawî it says: "I shaved my head before offering the sacrifice, and I offered the sacrifice before stoning (the *Jamrah*)" and so on.

عِيسَىٰ، إِلَّا قَوْلَهُ: لِهَٰؤُلَاءِ الثَّلَاثِ، فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَذْكُرْ ذَلِكَ، وَأَمَّا يَحْيَى الْأُمَوِيُّ فَفِي رِوَايَتِهِ: حَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَنْحَرَ، نَحَرْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِيَ، وَأَشْبَاهَ ذَلِكَ.

[3161] 331 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'I shaved (my head) before offering the sacrifice.' He said: 'Offer your sacrifice, it doesn't matter.' He said: 'I offered the sacrifice before stoning (the *Jamrah*).' He said: 'Stone it, it doesn't matter.'"

[٣١٦١] **٣٣١-(...) وحَدَّثَناه** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: حَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَذْبَحَ، قَالَ: «فَاذْبَحْ وَلَا حَرَجَ» قَالَ: ذَبَحْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِيَ، قَالَ «ارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[3162] 332 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain: "I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on a camel in Minâ, and a man came to him..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Ibn 'Uyaynah (no. 3161).

[٣١٦٢] **٣٣٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ نَاقَةٍ بِمِنًى، فَجَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[3163] 333 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, when a man came to him on the Day of Sacrifice, when he was standing by the *Jamrah* and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I shaved (my head) before stoning (the *Jamrah*).' He said: 'Stone it, and it doesn't

[٣١٦٣] **٣٣٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ قُهْزَاذَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ الْحَسَنِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَفْصَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ

matter.' Another man came to him and said: 'I offered the sacrifice before stoning (the *Jamrah*).' He said: 'Stone it, it doesn't matter.' Another man came to him and said: 'I went to the Ka'bah (and did *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah*) before stoning (the *Jamrah*).' He said: 'Stone it, it doesn't matter.'"

He said: "I did not see him being asked about anything that day but he said: 'Do it, it doesn't matter.'"

[3164] 334 - (1307) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that it was said to the Prophet ﷺ concerning the sacrifice, shaving, and stoning, that people had done one before the other, or, one after the other, and he said: 'It doesn't matter.'"

Chapter 58. It Is Recommended To Perform *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah* On The Day Of Sacrifice

[3165] 335 - (1308) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah* on the Day of Sacrifice, then he went back and prayed *Ẓuhr* in Minâ.

Nâfi' said: "Ibn 'Umar used to perform *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah* on the

رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، وَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، وَهُوَ وَاقِفٌ عِنْدَ الْجَمْرَةِ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي حَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِيَ، قَالَ: «ارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ» وَأَتَاهُ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي ذَبَحْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِيَ. قَالَ: «ارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ» وَأَتَاهُ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَفَضْتُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِيَ. قَالَ: «ارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

قَالَ: فَمَا رَأَيْتُهُ سُئِلَ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنْ شَيْءٍ، إِلَّا قَالَ: «افْعَلُوا وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[٣١٦٤] ٣٣٤-(١٣٠٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قِيلَ لَهُ فِي الذَّبْحِ، وَالْحَلْقِ، وَالرَّمْيِ، وَالتَّقْدِيمِ، وَالتَّأْخِيرِ، فَقَالَ: «لَا حَرَجَ».

(المعجم ٥٨) - **(بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ طَوَافِ الإِفَاضَةِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ)** (التحفة ٥٨)

[٣١٦٥] ٣٣٥-(١٣٠٨) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَفَاضَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ فَصَلَّى الظُّهْرَ بِمِنًى.

Day of Sacrifice, then he went back and prayed *Ẓuhr* in Minâ, and he said that the Prophet ﷺ had done that."

قَالَ نَافِعٌ: فَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يُفِيضُ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، ثُمَّ يَرْجِعُ فَيُصَلِّي الظُّهْرَ بِمِنًى، وَيَذْكُرُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَعَلَهُ.

Chapter 59. It Is Recommended To Halt At Al-Muḥaṣṣab On The Day Of Departing From Minâ And To Perform *Ẓuhr* And Subsequent Prayers There

(المعجم ٥٩) - (بَابُ استحباب نزول المحصب يوم النفر، وصلاة الظهر وما بعدها به) (التحفة ٥٩)

[3166] 336 - (1309) It was narrated that 'Abdul-'Azîz bin Rufai' said: "I asked Anas bin Mâlik: 'Tell me something you know about the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: Where did he pray *Ẓuhr* on the day of *At-Tarwiyah*?' He said: 'In Minâ.' I said: 'And where did he pray *'Aṣr* on the day of departure from Minâ?' He said: 'In Al-Abṭaḥ.' Then he said: 'Do what your leaders do.'"

[٣١٦٦] ٣٣٦-(١٣٠٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ ابْنُ يُوسُفَ الْأَزْرَقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ رُفَيْعٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، قُلْتُ: أَخْبِرْنِي بِشَيْءٍ عَقَلْتَهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، أَيْنَ صَلَّى الظُّهْرَ يَوْمَ التَّرْوِيَةِ؟ قَالَ: بِمِنًى، قُلْتُ: فَأَيْنَ صَلَّى الْعَصْرَ يَوْمَ النَّفْرِ؟ قَالَ: بِالْأَبْطَحِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: افْعَلْ مَا يَفْعَلُ أُمَرَاؤُكَ.

[3167] 337 - (1310) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ, Abû Bakr and 'Umar used to stop in Al-Abṭaḥ.

[٣١٦٧] ٣٣٧-(١٣١٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِهْرَانَ الرَّازِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَأَبَا بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ كَانُوا يَنْزِلُونَ الْأَبْطَحَ.

[3168] 338 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that Ibn 'Umar used to think that (stopping in) Al-Ḥaṣbah was *Sunnah*, and he used to pray *Ẓuhr* on the day of

[٣١٦٨] ٣٣٨-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمِ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ ابْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا صَخْرُ بْنُ جُوَيْرِيَةَ عَنْ

departure from Minâ in Al-Hasbah.

Nâfi' said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and the caliphs after him stopped in Al-Hasbah.

نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يَرَى التَّحْصِيبَ سُنَّةً، وَكَانَ يُصَلِّي الظُّهْرَ يَوْمَ النَّفْرِ بِالْحَصْبَةِ.

قَالَ نَافِعٌ: قَدْ حَصَّبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَالْخُلَفَاءُ بَعْدَهُ.

[3169] 339 - (1311) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "Stopping in Al-Abtah is not *Sunnah*, rather the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stopped there because it was easier for him to depart (for Al-Madînah) from there."

[٣١٦٩] **٣٣٩-(١٣١١) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: نُزُولُ الْأَبْطَحِ لَيْسَ بِسُنَّةٍ، إِنَّمَا نَزَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، لِأَنَّهُ كَانَ أَسْمَحَ لِخُرُوجِهِ إِذَا خَرَجَ.

[3170] (...) A similar report (as no. 3169) was narrated from Hishâm with this chain.

[٣١٧٠] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ [الزَّهْرَانِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبٌ الْمُعَلِّمُ كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3171] 340 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that Abû Bakr, 'Umar and Ibn 'Umar used to halt in Al-Abtah.

Az-Zuhrî said: "'Urwah informed me from 'Âishah, that she did not do that, and she said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ only halted there because it was a place from which it was easy to depart.'"

[٣١٧١] **٣٤٠-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ وَابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانُوا يَنْزِلُونَ الْأَبْطَحَ.

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّهَا لَمْ تَكُنْ تَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ،

وَقَالَتْ: إِنَّمَا نَزَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ. لِأَنَّهُ كَانَ مَنْزِلًا أَسْمَحَ لِخُرُوجِهِ.

[3172] 341 - (1312) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "Stopping at Al-Muhassab is not important, it is just a place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ halted."

[٣١٧٢] ٣٤١-(١٣١٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ -: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَيْسَ التَّحْصِيبُ بِشَيْءٍ، إِنَّمَا هُوَ مَنْزِلٌ نَزَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

[3173] 342 - (1313) It was narrated that Sulaimân bin Yasâr said: "Abû Râfi' said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not tell me to stop in Al-Abtah when he departed from Minâ, but I went there and set up his tent, and he came and halted.'"

Abû Bakr said in the report of Sâlih: "I heard Sulaimân bin Yasâr (say)" - and in the report of Qutaibah it says: "From Abû Râfi' - and he was in charge of the luggage of the Prophet ﷺ."

[٣١٧٣] ٣٤٢-(١٣١٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو رَافِعٍ: لَمْ يَأْمُرْنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ أَنْزِلَ الْأَبْطَحَ حِينَ خَرَجَ مِنْ مِنًى، وَلَكِنِّي جِئْتُ فَضَرَبْتُ قُبَّتَهُ، فَجَاءَ فَنَزَلَ.

قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ فِي رِوَايَةِ صَالِحٍ: قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ؛ وَفِي رِوَايَةِ قُتَيْبَةَ قَالَ: عَنْ أَبِي رَافِعٍ: وَكَانَ عَلَىٰ ثَقَلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[3174] 343 - (1314) It was

[٣١٧٤] ٣٤٣-(١٣١٤) حَدَّثَنِي

حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «نَنْزِلُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ، غَدًا بِخَيْفِ بَنِي كِنَانَةَ، حَيْثُ تَقَاسَمُوا عَلَىٰ الْكُفْرِ».

narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "We will halt tomorrow, if Allâh wills, in Khaif of Banû Kinânah, where they (the disbelievers) swore an oath of disbelief."

[٣١٧٥] ٣٤٤-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَنَحْنُ بِمِنًى: «نَازِلُونَ غَدًا بِخَيْفِ بَنِي كِنَانَةَ، حَيْثُ تَقَاسَمُوا عَلَىٰ الْكُفْرِ».

وَذَلِكَ إِنَّ قُرَيْشًا وَبَنِي كِنَانَةَ حَالَفَتْ عَلَىٰ بَنِي هَاشِمٍ وَبَنِي الْمُطَّلِبِ، أَنْ لَا يُنَاكِحُوهُمْ، وَلَا يُبَايِعُوهُمْ، حَتَّىٰ يُسَلِّمُوا إِلَيْهِمْ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ. يَعْنِي، بِذَلِكَ، الْمُحَصَّبَ.

[3175] 344 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to us, while we were in Minâ- 'Tomorrow we will halt at Khaif of Banû Kinânah, where they (the disbelievers) swore an oath of disbelief.'"

That was when the Quraish and Banû Kinânah swore a pledge against Banû Hâshim and Banû Al-Muttalib, vowing not to intermarry with them nor engage in any transactions with them until they handed the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ over to them." What was meant by that was Al-Muhassab.

[٣١٧٦] ٣٤٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي وَرْقَاءُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْزِلُنَا، إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ، إِذَا فَتَحَ اللهُ، الْخَيْفُ، حَيْثُ تَقَاسَمُوا عَلَىٰ الْكُفْرِ».

[3176] 345 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Our halting place, if Allâh wills, when Allâh grants us victory, will be Al-Khaif, where they (the disbelievers) swore an oath of disbelief."

Chapter 60. It Is Obligatory To Stay Overnight In Minâ During The Nights Of The Days Of *At-Tashrîq*, And The Concession Allowing Those Who Supply Water To Leave

[3177] 346 - (1315) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, that Al-'Abbâs bin 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission to stay overnight in Makkah during the days of Minâ, because he was a supplier or water, and he gave him permission.

[3178] (...) A similar report (as no. 3177) was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Umar.

Chapter... The Virtue Of Supplying Water And Praise For Those Who Do That, And It Is Recommended To Drink From It

[3179] 347 - (1316) It was

(المعجم ٦٠) - **(بَابُ وجوب المبيت بمنى ليالي أيام التشريق، والترخيص في تركه لأهل السقاية)** (التحفة ٦٠)

[٣١٧٧] **٣٤٦**-(١٣١٥) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ الْعَبَّاسَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ اسْتَأْذَنَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَبِيتَ بِمَكَّةَ لَيَالِيَ مِنًى، مِنْ أَجْلِ سِقَايَتِهِ، فَأَذِنَ لَهُ.

[٣١٧٨] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ بَكْرٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

(المعجم . . .) - **(بَابُ فضل القيام بالسقاية والثناء على أهلها واستحباب الشرب منها)** (التحفة . . .)

[٣١٧٩] **٣٤٧**-(١٣١٦) **وحَدَّثَنِي**

narrated that Bakr bin 'Abdullâh Al-Muzanî said: "I was sitting with Ibn 'Abbâs at the Ka'bah, and a Bedouin came to him and said: 'Why do I see the sons of your paternal uncle supplying honey and milk, and you supply *Nabîdh*? Is it because of poverty on your part, or because of miserliness?' Ibn 'Abbâs said: 'Praise be to Allâh, we are neither poor nor miserly. The Prophet ﷺ came on his mount, with Usâmah behind him, and asked for something to drink. We gave him a vessel of *Nabîdh*, and he drank it, and he gave his remaining to Usâmah to drink. And he said (to us): "You have done good and have done well. Carry on doing that." And we do not want to change what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded us to do.'"

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمِنْهَالِ الضَّرِيرُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ الطَّوِيلُ عَنْ بَكْرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْمُزَنِيِّ قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا مَعَ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عِنْدَ الْكَعْبَةِ، فَأَتَاهُ أَعْرَابِيٌّ فَقَالَ: مَا لِي أَرَىٰ بَنِي عَمِّكُمْ يَسْقُونَ الْعَسَلَ وَاللَّبَنَ وَأَنْتُمْ تَسْقُونَ النَّبِيذَ؟ أَمِنْ حَاجَةٍ بِكُمْ أَمْ مِنْ بُخْلٍ؟ فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: الْحَمْدُ للهِ مَا بِنَا [مِنْ] حَاجَةٍ وَلَا بُخْلٍ، قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَىٰ رَاحِلَتِهِ وَخَلْفَهُ أُسَامَةُ، فَاسْتَسْقَىٰ فَأَتَيْنَاهُ بِإِنَاءٍ مِنْ نَبِيذٍ فَشَرِبَ، وَسَقَىٰ فَضْلَهُ أُسَامَةَ، وَقَالَ: «أَحْسَنْتُمْ وَأَجْمَلْتُمْ، كَذَا فَاصْنَعُوا» فَلَا نُرِيدُ نُغَيِّرُ مَا أَمَرَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

Chapter 61. Giving The Meat, Skin And Blankets Of The *Hadî* In Charity; The Butcher Should Not Be Given Any Of It; It Is Permissible To Delegate Someone Else To Offer The Sacrifice

(المعجم ٦١) - (بَابُ الصدقة بلحوم الهدايا وجلودها وجلالها وأن لَا يعطي الجزار منها شيئًا وجواز الاستنابة في القيام عليها) (التحفة ٦١)

[3180] 348 - (1317) It was narrated that 'Alî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded me to take care of his sacrificial animals, and to give their meat, skins and blankets in charity, and not to give the butcher any of it (as wages). He said: 'We will pay him ourselves.'"

[٣١٨٠] ٣٤٨-(١٣١٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ: أَمَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ أَقُومَ عَلَىٰ بُدْنِهِ،

وَأَنْ أَتَصَدَّقَ بِلَحْمِهَا وَجُلُودِهَا وَأَجِلَّتِهَا، وَأَنْ لَا أُعْطِيَ الْجَزَّارَ مِنْهَا، وَقَالَ: «نَحْنُ نُعْطِيهِ مِنْ عِنْدِنَا».

[3181] **(...)** A similar report (as no. 3180) was narrated from 'Abdul-Karîm Al-Jazarî with this chain.

[٣١٨١] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ الْجَزَرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3182] **(...)** It was narrated from 'Alî from the Prophet (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 3180), but their *Hadîth* made no mention of the butcher's wages.

[٣١٨٢] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ - وَقَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا أَجْرُ الْجَازِرِ.

[3183] 349 - (...) 'Alî bin Abî Tâlib narrated that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ told him to take care of his sacrificial camels. And he told him to distribute them all; their meat, skins and blankets, among the poor, but not to give anything of them to the butcher (as his wages).

[٣١٨٣] **٣٤٩**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ [بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ] وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَرْزُوقٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَكْرٍ أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ أَنَّ مُجَاهِدًا أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنَ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ أَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَقُومَ عَلَىٰ بُدْنِهِ، وَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَقْسِمَ بُدْنَهُ كُلَّهَا، لُحُومَهَا وَجُلُودَهَا

وَجِلَالَهَا، فِي الْمَسَاكِينِ، وَلَا يُعْطِيَ فِي جِزَارَتِهَا مِنْهَا شَيْئًا.

[3184] (...) 'Alî bin Abî Ṭâlib narrated that the Prophet ﷺ told him... a similar report.

[٣١٨٤] (...) **وحَدَّثني** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْكَرِيمِ بْنُ مَالِكٍ الْجَزَرِيُّ، أَنَّ مُجَاهِدًا أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنَ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَهُ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 62. It Is Permissible To Share In The Sacrifice, And A Camel Or Cow Is Sufficient For Seven People

(المعجم ٦٢) - (بَابُ جواز الاشتراك في الهدي، وإجزاء البدنة والبقرة كل واحدة منهما عن سبعة) (التحفة ٦٢)

[3185] 350 - (1318) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "In the year of Al-Ḥudaybiyah we offered the sacrifice with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ; a camel on behalf of seven, and a cow on behalf of seven."

[٣١٨٥] **٣٥٠**-(١٣١٨) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: نَحَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ الْبَدَنَةَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ، وَالْبَقَرَةَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ.

[3186] 351 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entering *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us to share (in sacrificing) camels and cattle, every seven of us sharing an animal."

[٣١٨٦] **٣٥١**-(...) **وحَدَّثنا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ

عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُهِلِّينَ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَشْتَرِكَ فِي الْإِبِلِ وَالْبَقَرِ، كُلُّ سَبْعَةٍ مِنَّا فِي بَدَنَةٍ.

[3187] 352 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "We performed *Hajj* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and we sacrificed a camel on behalf of seven, and a cow on behalf of seven."

[٣١٨٧] **٣٥٢**-(...) **وحَدَّثَني** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَزْرَةُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: حَجَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَنَحَرْنَا الْبَعِيرَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ، وَالْبَقَرَةَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ.

[3188] 353 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "We participated in *Hajj* and *'Umrah* with the Prophet ﷺ, every seven sharing a camel (for sacrifice)."

Jâbir was present at Al-Hudaybiyah. He said: "On that day we sacrificed seventy camels, every seven of us sharing a camel."

[٣١٨٨] **٣٥٣**-(...) **وحَدَّثَني** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: اشْتَرَكْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ، كُلُّ سَبْعَةٍ فِي بَدَنَةٍ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ لِجَابِرٍ: أَيُشْتَرَكُ فِي الْبَدَنَةِ مَا يُشْتَرَكُ فِي الْجَزُورِ؟ قَالَ: مَا هِيَ إِلَّا مِنَ الْبُدْنِ.

وَحَضَرَ جَابِرٌ الْحُدَيْبِيَةَ قَالَ: نَحَرْنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ سَبْعِينَ بَدَنَةً، اشْتَرَكْنَا كُلُّ سَبْعَةٍ فِي بَدَنَةٍ.

[3189] 354 - (...) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh narrating about the *Hajj* of the Prophet ﷺ. He said:

[٣١٨٩] **٣٥٤**-(...) **وحَدَّثَني** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ

"When we exited *Iḥrâm* he told us to offer a sacrifice, and said that a group of us could share in a sacrifice." That was when he told them to exit *Iḥrâm* for *Ḥajj*.

سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ حَجَّةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: فَأَمَرَنَا إِذَا أَحْلَلْنَا أَنْ نُهْدِيَ، وَيَجْتَمِعَ النَّفَرُ مِنَّا فِي الْهَدِيَّةِ، وَذَلِكَ حِينَ أَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَحِلُّوا مِنْ حَجِّهِمْ، فِي هَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[3190] 355 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "We did *Tamattu'* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for *'Umrah*, and we sacrificed a cow on behalf of seven, sharing it."

[٣١٩٠] ٣٥٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَتَمَتَّعُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِالْعُمْرَةِ، فَنَذْبَحُ الْبَقَرَةَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ، نَشْتَرِكُ فِيهَا.

[3191] 356 - (1319) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sacrificed a cow on behalf of 'Âishah on the Day of Sacrifice."

[٣١٩١] ٣٥٦-(١٣١٩) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ بْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: ذَبَحَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ بَقَرَةً يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ.

[3192] 357 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sacrificed on behalf of his wives" - in the *Ḥadîth* of Ibn Bakr: "On behalf of 'Âishah - a cow during his *Ḥajj*."

[٣١٩٢] ٣٥٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى الْأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَقُولُ: نَحَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ نِسَائِهِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ بَكْرٍ: عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، بَقَرَةً فِي حَجَّتِهِ.

Chapter 63. It Is Recommended To Sacrifice The Camel When It Is Standing And Tied

(المعجم ٦٣) - **(بَابُ استحباب نحر الإبل قيامًا معقولة)** (التحفة ٦٣)

[3193] 358 - (1320) It was narrated from Ziyâd bin Jubair that Ibn 'Umar came to a man who was slaughtering his sacrificial camel as it was sitting. He said: "Make it stand up and tie it, the way of your Prophet ﷺ."

[٣١٩٣] ٣٥٨-(١٣٢٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ أَتَىٰ عَلَىٰ رَجُلٍ وَهُوَ يَنْحَرُ بَدَنَتَهُ بَارِكَةً فَقَالَ: ابْعَثْهَا قِيَامًا مُقَيَّدَةً، سُنَّةُ نَبِيِّكُمْ ﷺ.

Chapter 64. It Is Recommended To Send The Sacrificial Animal To The *Ḥaram* For One Who Does Not Intend To Go There Himself; It Is Recommended To Garland It And To Make The Garlands, But The One Who Sends It Does Not Enter A State Of *Iḥrâm*, And Nothing Is Forbidden To Him Because Of That

(المعجم ٦٤) - **(بَابُ استحباب بعث الهدي إلى الحرم لمن لا يريد الذهاب بنفسه، واستحباب تقليده وفتل القلائد، وأن باعثه لا يصير محرمًا، ولا يحرم عليه شيء بسبب ذَلِكَ)** (التحفة ٦٤)

[3194] 359 - (1321) It was narrated from 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair and 'Amrah bint 'Abdur-Raḥmân that 'Âi<u>sh</u>ah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to send sacrificial animals from Al-Madînah (to *Ḥaram*), and I would twist the garlands for his sacrificial animals, then he would not avoid anything that the *Muḥrim* must avoid."

[٣١٩٤] ٣٥٩-(١٣٢١) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ وَعَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُهْدِي مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَأَفْتِلُ قَلَائِدَ هَدْيِهِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَجْتَنِبُ شَيْئًا مِمَّا يَجْتَنِبُ الْمُحْرِمُ.

[٣١٩٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَٰذَا الإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3195] (...) A similar report (as no. 3194) was narrated from Ibn Shihâb with this chain.

[٣١٩٦] ٣٦٠-(...) وحَدَّثَناه سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَخَلَفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالُوا: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَيَّ، أَفْتِلُ قَلَائِدَ هَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، بِنَحْوِهِ.

[3196] 360 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "It is as if I can see myself twisting the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..." a similar report (as no. 3194).

[٣١٩٧] ٣٦١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ: كُنْتُ أَفْتِلُ قَلَائِدَ هَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَعْتَزِلُ شَيْئًا وَلَا يَتْرُكُهُ.

[3197] 361 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Qâsim that his father said: "I heard 'Âishah say: 'I used to twist the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with these two hands of mine, then he did not avoid anything or give up anything.'"

[٣١٩٨] ٣٦٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: فَتَلْتُ قَلَائِدَ بُدْنِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدَيَّ، ثُمَّ أَشْعَرَهَا وَقَلَّدَهَا، ثُمَّ بَعَثَ بِهَا إِلَى الْبَيْتِ، وَأَقَامَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، فَمَا حَرُمَ عَلَيْهِ شَيْءٌ كَانَ لَهُ حِلًّا.

[3198] 362 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "I twisted the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with my hands. Then he marked them, and garlanded them, then he sent them to the Ka'bah, and he stayed in Al-Madînah, and nothing became

forbidden to him that had been permissible for him."

[3199] 363 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to send the sacrificial animals, and I would twist their garlands with my own hands, then he would not abstain from anything that the non *Muhrim* did not abstain from."

[٣١٩٩] ٣٦٣-(...) وحَدَّثَني عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَيَعْقُوبُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ - قَالَ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ وَأَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَبْعَثُ بِالْهَدْيِ، أَفْتِلُ قَلَائِدَهَا بِيَدَيَّ، ثُمَّ لَا يُمْسِكُ عَنْ شَيْءٍ، لَا يُمْسِكُ عَنْهُ الْحَلَالُ.

[3200] 364 - (...) It was narrated that the Mother of the Believers said: "I twisted those garlands from colored wool that we had, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stayed among us as a non *Muhrim*, doing all that the non *Muhrim* does with his wife, or doing all that a man does with his wife."

[٣٢٠٠] ٣٦٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ الْحَسَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: أَنَا فَتَلْتُ تِلْكَ الْقَلَائِدَ مِنْ عِهْنٍ كَانَ عِنْدَنَا، فَأَصْبَحَ فِينَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَلَالًا، يَأْتِي مَا يَأْتِي الْحَلَالُ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ، أَوْ يَأْتِي مَا يَأْتِي الرَّجُلُ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ.

[3201] 365 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "I remember twisting the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, which were sheep, then he sent them, and stayed among us as a non *Muhrim*."

[٣٢٠١] ٣٦٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنِي أَفْتِلُ الْقَلَائِدَ لِهَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْغَنَمِ، فَيَبْعَثُ بِهِ، ثُمَّ يُقِيمُ فِينَا حَلَالًا.

[3202] 366 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "I often twisted the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. And he garlanded his sacrificial animals, then sent them, then he remained (in Al-Madînah), not avoiding anything that the *Muhrim* must avoid."

[٣٢٠٢] ٣٦٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: رُبَّمَا فَتَلْتُ الْقَلَائِدَ لِهَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَيُقَلِّدُ هَدْيَهُ ثُمَّ يَبْعَثُ بِهِ ثُمَّ يُقِيمُ، لَا يَجْتَنِبُ شَيْئًا مِمَّا يَجْتَنِبُ الْمُحْرِمُ.

[3203] 367 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "On one occasion the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent sheep as sacrificial animals to the Ka'bah, and he garlanded them."

[٣٢٠٣] ٣٦٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: أَهْدَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَرَّةً إِلَىٰ الْبَيْتِ غَنَمًا، فَقَلَّدَهَا.

[3204] 368 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "We used to garland sheep and send them to Ka'bah, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was not in *Ihrâm*, and nothing was forbidden to him."

[٣٢٠٤] ٣٦٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جُحَادَةَ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كُنَّا نُقَلِّدُ الشَّاءَ فَنُرْسِلُ بِهَا، وَرَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَلَالٌ، لَمْ يَحْرُمْ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ.

[3205] 369 - (...) It was narrated from 'Amrah bint 'Abdur-Rahmân that Ibn Ziyâd wrote to

[٣٢٠٥] ٣٦٩-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ

'Âishah, saying that 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs said: "Whoever sends a *Hadî*, the same things are forbidden for him as are forbidden for the pilgrim on *Hajj*, until his *Hadî* is sacrificed. I have sent a sacrificial animal, so write to me and tell me what to do." 'Amrah said: "Âishah said: 'It is not as Ibn 'Abbâs says. I twisted the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with my own hands, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ garlanded them with his own hands, then he sent them with my father (to Ka'bah). And nothing was forbidden to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that Allâh had permitted to him, until the *Hadî* was sacrificed."

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، أَنَّهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ ابْنَ زِيَادٍ كَتَبَ إِلَىٰ عَائِشَةَ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: مَنْ أَهْدَىٰ هَدْيًا حَرُمَ عَلَيْهِ مَا يَحْرُمُ عَلَى الْحَاجِّ، حَتَّىٰ يُنْحَرَ الْهَدْيُ، وَقَدْ بَعَثْتُ بِهَدْيِي فَاكْتُبِي إِلَيَّ بِأَمْرِكِ، قَالَتْ عَمْرَةُ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: لَيْسَ كَمَا قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ، أَنَا فَتَلْتُ قَلَائِدَ هَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدَيَّ، ثُمَّ قَلَّدَهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ، ثُمَّ بَعَثَ بِهَا مَعَ أَبِي، فَلَمْ يَحْرُمْ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ شَيْءٌ أَحَلَّهُ اللهُ لَهُ، حَتَّىٰ نُحِرَ الْهَدْيُ.

[3206] 370 - (...) It was narrated that Masrûq said: "I heard 'Âishah from behind the screen, clapping and saying: 'I used to twist the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with my own hands, then he would send them (to Ka'bah). And he did not abstain from anything from which the *Muhrim* must abstain, until his *Hadî* was sacrificed.'"

[٣٢٠٦] ٣٧٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ، وَهِيَ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْحِجَابِ تُصَفِّقُ وَتَقُولُ: كُنْتُ أَفْتِلُ قَلَائِدَ هَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدَيَّ، ثُمَّ يَبْعَثُ بِهَا، وَمَا يُمْسِكُ عَنْ شَيْءٍ مِمَّا يُمْسِكُ عَنْهُ الْمُحْرِمُ، حَتَّىٰ يُنْحَرَ هَدْيُهُ.

[3207] (...) A similar report was narrated from Masrûq, from 'Âishah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٢٠٧] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي:

حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّاءُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ بِمِثْلِهِ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

Chapter 65. It Is Permissible To Ride The Sacrificial Animal If Necessary

(المعجم ٦٥) - (بَابُ جواز ركوب البدنة المهداة لمن احتاج إليها) (التحفة ٦٥)

[3208] 371 - (1322) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw a man driving a camel and he said: "Ride it." He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, it is a sacrificial camel." He said: "Ride it, woe to you!" the second or third time.

[٣٢٠٨] ٣٧١-(١٣٢٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ رَأَىٰ رَجُلًا يَسُوقُ بَدَنَةً فَقَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا» قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّهَا بَدَنَةٌ، فَقَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا، وَيْلَكَ!» فِي الثَّانِيَةِ أَوْ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ.

[3209] (...) It was narrated from Abû Az-Zinnâd (from Al-A'raj) with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3208), and he said: "While a man was driving a garlanded sacrificial camel."

[٣٢٠٩] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْحِزَامِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ [عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ] بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: بَيْنَا رَجُلٌ يَسُوقُ بَدَنَةً مُقَلَّدَةً.

[3210] 372 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated from Muḥammad, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" - and he quoted a number of *Aḥadîth*, including the following: "He said: 'While a man was driving a garlanded camel, the Messenger

[٣٢١٠] ٣٧٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ مِنْهَا -

of Allâh ﷺ said to him: "Woe to you, ride it!" He said: "It is a sacrificial camel, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "Woe to you, ride it! Woe to you, ride it!"

وَقَالَ: بَيْنَا رَجُلٌ يَسُوقُ بَدَنَةً مُقَلَّدَةً، قَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ «وَيْلَكَ! ارْكَبْهَا» فَقَالَ: بَدَنَةٌ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ «وَيْلَكَ! ارْكَبْهَا، وَيْلَكَ! ارْكَبْهَا».

[3211] 373 - (1323) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed by a man who was driving a camel, and he said: 'Ride it.' He said: 'It is a sacrificial camel.' He said: 'Ride it,' two or three times."

[٣٢١١] ٣٧٣-(١٣٢٣) وحَدَّثني عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَسُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا حُمَيْدٌ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: وَأَظُنُّنِي قَدْ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ الْبُنَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: مَرَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِرَجُلٍ يَسُوقُ بَدَنَةً، فَقَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا» فَقَالَ: إِنَّهَا بَدَنَةٌ، قَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا» مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا.

[3212] 374 - (...) Bukair bin Al-Akhnas said that Anas said: "He passed by the Prophet ﷺ with a sacrificial camel, or a sacrificial animal. He said: 'Ride it.' He said: 'It is a sacrificial camel,' or 'a sacrificial animal.' He said: 'Even so.'"

[٣٢١٢] ٣٧٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ، عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَخْنَسِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: مُرَّ عَلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِبَدَنَةٍ أَوْ هَدِيَّةٍ، فَقَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا» قَالَ: إِنَّهَا بَدَنَةٌ أَوْ هَدِيَّةٌ، فَقَالَ: «وَإِنْ».

[3213] (...) Bukair bin Al-Akhnas said that Anas said: "He passed by the Prophet ﷺ with a sacrificial camel..." and he mentioned a similar report (as no. 3212).

[٣٢١٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بِشْرٍ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي بُكَيْرُ ابْنُ الْأَخْنَسِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: مُرَّ عَلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِبَدَنَةٍ، فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ.

[3214] 375 - (1324) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh was asked about riding the sacrificial animal. He said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'Ride it gently if you need to, until you find another mount.'"

[3215] 376 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Az-Zubair said: "I asked Jâbir about riding the sacrificial animal. He said: 'I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "Ride it gently, until you find another mount."

Chapter 66. What Should Be Done With The Sacrificial Animal If It Gets Injured On The Way?

[3216] 377 - (1325) Mûsâ bin Salamah Al-Hudhalî said: "Sinân bin Salamah and I set out for *'Umrah*." He said: "Sinân set out with a sacrificial camel that he was driving, and it stopped on the road due to exhaustion. He was confused about what to with it: If it was too exhausted to move, how could he bring it? He said: 'When I reach the city I shall certainly find out about it.'" He (Mûsâ) said: "The next morning

[٣٢١٤] ٣٧٥-(١٣٢٤) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ سُئِلَ عَنْ رُكُوبِ الْهَدْيِ؟ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «ارْكَبْهَا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ إِذَا أُلْجِئْتَ إِلَيْهَا، حَتَّىٰ تَجِدَ ظَهْرًا».

[٣٢١٥] ٣٧٦-(...) وحَدَّثَني سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ جَابِرًا عَنْ رُكُوبِ الْهَدْيِ؟ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «ارْكَبْهَا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، حَتَّىٰ تَجِدَ ظَهْرًا».

(المعجم ٦٦) - **(بَابُ ما يفعل بالهدي إذا عطب في الطريق)** (التحفة ٦٦)

[٣٢١٦] ٣٧٧-(١٣٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ الضُّبَعِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْهُذَلِيُّ قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَسِنَانُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ مُعْتَمِرَيْنِ، قَالَ: وَانْطَلَقَ سِنَانٌ مَعَهُ بِبَدَنَةٍ يَسُوقُهَا، فَأَزْحَفَتْ عَلَيْهِ بِالطَّرِيقِ، فَعَيِيَ بِشَأْنِهَا، إِنْ هِيَ أُبْدِعَتْ كَيْفَ يَأْتِي بِهَا، فَقَالَ: لَئِنْ قَدِمْتُ الْبَلَدَ

we stopped at Al-Baṭhâ' and he said: 'Go to Ibn 'Abbâs and speak to him.'" ("I went to him and) told him about his camel, and he said: 'You have come to one who is well informed. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent sixteen camels with a man, and put him in charge of them. He set out, then he came back and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what should I do if any of them becomes too exhausted to move?" He said: "Slaughter it, then dip the shoes (on the garland) in its blood, and put them on its hump, but neither you nor any of the people who are with you should eat from it."

لأَسْتَحْفِيَنَّ عَنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: فَأَضْحَيْتُ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلْنَا الْبَطْحَاءَ قَالَ: انْطَلِقْ إِلَىٰ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ نَتَحَدَّثْ إِلَيْهِ، قَالَ: فَذَكَرَ لَهُ شَأْنَ بَدَنَتِهِ، فَقَالَ: عَلَىٰ الْخَبِيرِ سَقَطْتَ، بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِسِتَّ عَشْرَةَ بَدَنَةً مَعَ رَجُلٍ وَأَمَّرَهُ فِيهَا، قَالَ: مَضَىٰ ثُمَّ رَجَعَ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ بِمَا أُبْدِعَ عَلَيَّ مِنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «انْحَرْهَا، ثُمَّ اصْبَغْ نَعْلَيْهَا فِي دَمِهَا، ثُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ عَلَىٰ صَفْحَتِهَا، وَلَا تَأْكُلْ مِنْهَا أَنْتَ وَلَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ رُفْقَتِكَ».

[3217] (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent eighteen camels with a man... then he mentioned a *Hadîth* similar to that of 'Abdul-Wârith, but he did not mention the beginning of the *Hadîth*.

[٣٢١٧] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بَعَثَ بِثَمَانَ عَشْرَةَ بَدَنَةً مَعَ رَجُلٍ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَوَّلَ الْحَدِيثِ.

[3218] 378 - (1326) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that Dhu'aib Abû Qabîṣah told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent the sacrificial camels with him, then he (ﷺ) said: "If any of

[٣٢١٨] ٣٧٨-(١٣٢٦) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ سِنَانِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ ذُؤَيْبًا أَبَا قَبِيصَةَ

them become exhausted and you fear that it may die, slaughter it, then dip the shoes (on the garland) in its blood and strike its hump with them, but neither you nor any of those who are with you should eat from it."

حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَبْعَثُ مَعَهُ بِالْبُدْنِ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: «إِنْ عَطِبَ مِنْهَا شَيْءٌ، فَخَشِيتَ عَلَيْهِ مَوْتًا، فَانْحَرْهَا، ثُمَّ اغْمِسْ نَعْلَهَا فِي دَمِهَا، ثُمَّ اضْرِبْ بِهِ صَفْحَتَهَا، وَلَا تَطْعَمْهَا أَنْتَ وَلَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ رُفْقَتِكَ».

Chapter 67. The Farewell *Ṭawâf* Is Obligatory, But It Is Waived In The Case Of Menstruating Women

(المعجم ٦٧) - (بَابُ وجوب طواف الوداع وسقوطه عن الحائض)

(التحفة ٦٧)

[3219] 379 - (1327) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The people used to depart from all points, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No one should leave until the last thing he has done is to circumambulate the House.'"

[٣٢١٩] ٣٧٩-(١٣٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّاسُ يَنْصَرِفُونَ فِي كُلِّ وَجْهٍ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَنْفِرَنَّ أَحَدٌ حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَ آخِرُ عَهْدِهِ بِالْبَيْتِ».

قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: يَنْصَرِفُونَ كُلَّ وَجْهٍ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: فِي.

[3220] 380 - (1328) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The people were commanded that the last thing they should do is to circumambulate the House, but an exception was made for menstruating women."

[٣٢٢٠] ٣٨٠-(١٣٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِسَعِيدٍ- قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: أُمِرَ النَّاسُ أَنْ يَكُونَ آخِرُ عَهْدِهِمْ بِالْبَيْتِ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ خُفِّفَ عَنِ الْمَرْأَةِ الْحَائِضِ.

[3221] 381 - (...) It was narrated that Ṭâwûs said: "I was with Ibn 'Abbâs, when Zaid bin Thâbit said: 'Are you ruling that a menstruating woman may leave before the last thing she does is to circumambulate the House?' Ibn 'Abbâs said to him: 'If you want to be certain, ask so-and-so, the *Anṣârî* woman, whether the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told her to do that?' Zaid bin Thâbit came back to Ibn 'Abbâs smiling and said: 'I see that you were telling the truth.'"

[٣٢٢١] ٣٨١-(...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ طَاوُسٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، إِذْ قَالَ زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ: تُفْتِي أَنْ تَصْدُرَ الْحَائِضُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَكُونَ آخِرُ عَهْدِهَا بِالْبَيْتِ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: إِمَّا لَا! فَسَلْ فُلَانَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيَّةَ؟ هَلْ أَمَرَهَا بِذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ يَضْحَكُ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: مَا أَرَاكَ إِلَّا قَدْ صَدَقْتَ.

[3222] 382 - (1211) It was narrated from Abû Salamah and 'Urwah that 'Âishah said: "Ṣafiyyah bint Ḥuyayy got her menses after she had done *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah*." 'Âishah said: "I mentioned her menses to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Is she going to detain us?'" She said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, she has already departed (from Minâ) and circumambulated the House, then she got her menses after *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah*.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Then let her leave.'"

[٣٢٢٢] ٣٨٢-(١٢١١) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ وَعُرْوَةَ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: حَاضَتْ صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حُيَيٍّ بَعْدَمَا أَفَاضَتْ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَذَكَرْتُ حِيضَتَهَا لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَحَابِسَتُنَا هِيَ؟» قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّهَا قَدْ كَانَتْ أَفَاضَتْ وَطَافَتْ بِالْبَيْتِ، ثُمَّ حَاضَتْ بَعْدَ الْإِفَاضَةِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَلْتَنْفِرْ». [راجع: ٢٩١٠]

[3223] 383 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Shihâb with this chain. She said: "Ṣafiyyah bint Ḥuyayy,

[٣٢٢٣] ٣٨٣-(...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ

the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, got her menses during the Farewell Pilgrimage, after she had done *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah* in a state of purity..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Al-Laith (no. 3223).

عِيسَىٰ - قَالَ أَحْمَدُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَتْ: طَمِثَتْ صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حُيَيٍّ، زَوْجُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، بَعْدَمَا أَفَاضَتْ طَاهِرًا، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ.

[3224] (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah that she told the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that Ṣafiyyah had got her menses... a *Ḥadîth* like that of (ibn Shihâb) Az-Zuhrî (no. 3222).

[٣٢٢٤] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا ذَكَرَتْ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّ صَفِيَّةَ قَدْ حَاضَتْ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ الزُّهْرِيِّ.

[3225] 384 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "We were afraid that Ṣafiyyah would get her menses before she did *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah*." She said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to us and said: 'Is Ṣafiyyah going to detain us?' We said: 'She has already done *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah*.' He said: 'No, then.'"

[٣٢٢٥] **٣٨٤**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كُنَّا نَتَخَوَّفُ أَنْ تَحِيضَ صَفِيَّةُ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُفِيضَ، قَالَتْ: فَجَاءَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَحَابِسَتُنَا صَفِيَّةُ؟» قُلْنَا: قَدْ أَفَاضَتْ، قَالَ «فَلَا، إِذًا».

[3226] 385 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah that she said to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "O Messenger of Allâh, Ṣafiyyah bint Ḥuyayy has got her menses." The

[٣٢٢٦] **٣٨٥**-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Perhaps she is going to detain us. Did she not circumambulate the House with you?" They said: "Yes she did." He said: "Then depart."

عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتَ حُيَيٍّ قَدْ حَاضَتْ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَعَلَّهَا تَحْبِسُنَا، أَلَمْ تَكُنْ [قَدْ] طَافَتْ مَعَكُنَّ بِالْبَيْتِ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَىٰ. قَالَ: «فَاخْرُجْنَ».

[3227] 386 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wanted from Ṣafiyyah bint Ḥuyayy what a man wants from his wife, and they said: "She is menstruating, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "Is she going to detain us?" They said: "O Messenger of Allâh, she visited (the Ka'bah or *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah*) on the Day of Sacrifice." He said: "Then let her depart with you."

[٣٢٢٧] ٣٨٦-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى ابْنُ حَمْزَةَ عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ - لَعَلَّهُ قَالَ - عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَرَادَ مِنْ صَفِيَّةَ بَعْضَ مَا يُرِيدُ الرَّجُلُ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ، فَقَالُوا: إِنَّهَا حَائِضٌ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَإِنَّهَا لَحَابِسَتُنَا؟» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّهَا قَدْ زَارَتْ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، قَالَ: «فَلْتَنْفِرْ مَعَكُمْ».

[3228] 387 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "When the Prophet ﷺ wanted to depart, he saw Ṣafiyyah at the door of her tent, looking sad and sorrowful. He said: '(May you become) barren and shaven-headed,[1] you are going to detain us.' Then he said to her: 'Did you perform *Ṭawâf Al-Ifâḍah* on the Day of

[٣٢٢٨] ٣٨٧-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا أَرَادَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ يَنْفِرَ، إِذَا صَفِيَّةُ عَلَىٰ بَابِ

[1] This is not meant in any literal sense, rather it is an expression indicating disapproval.

Sacrifice?' She said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Then depart.'"

خِبَائِهَا كَئِيبَةً حَزِينَةً، فَقَالَ: «عَقْرَىٰ حَلْقَىٰ إِنَّكِ لَحَابِسَتُنَا» ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهَا: «أَكُنْتِ أَفَضْتِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَانْفِرِي».

[3229] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Al-Hakam (no. 3228) was narrated from 'Âishah, except that it does not mention that she looked sad and sorrowful.

[٣٢٢٩] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ الْحَكَمِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمَا لَا يَذْكُرَانِ: كَئِيبَةً حَزِينَةً.

Chapter 68. It Is Recommended For Pilgrims And Others To Enter The Ka'bah And Pray Therein, And Supplicate In All Its Corners

(المعجم ٦٨) - **(بَابُ استحباب دخول الكعبة للحاج وغيره، والصلاة فيها، والدعاء في نواحيها كلها)** (التحفة ٦٨)

[3230] 388 - (1329) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered the Ka'bah, accompanied by Usâmah, Bilâl and 'Uthmân bin Talhah Al-Hajabî. He closed the door and remained inside. Ibn 'Umar said: "I asked Bilâl when he came out: 'What did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ do?' He said: 'He put two pillars on his left, one pillar on his right, and three pillars behind him' - and at

[٣٢٣٠] ٣٨٨-(١٣٢٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ، هُوَ وَأُسَامَةُ وَبِلَالٌ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ الْحَجَبِيُّ، فَأَغْلَقَهَا عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ مَكَثَ فِيهَا، قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَسَأَلْتُ بِلَالًا حِينَ خَرَجَ: مَا صَنَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: جَعَلَ عَمُودَيْنِ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ،

that time the House was built on six pillars - 'then he prayed.'"

وَعَمُودًا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَثَلَاثَةَ أَعْمِدَةٍ وَرَاءَهُ، وَكَانَ الْبَيْتُ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَلَىٰ سِتَّةِ أَعْمِدَةٍ، ثُمَّ صَلَّىٰ.

[3231] 389 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came on the Day of the Conquest and dismounted in the courtyard of the Ka'bah. He sent for 'Uthmân bin Talhah, who brought the key and opened the door. Then the Prophet ﷺ, Bilâl, Usâmah bin Zaid and 'Uthmân bin Talhah entered and he ordered that the door be closed. They stayed inside for a while, then he opened the door." 'Abdullâh (ibn 'Umar) said: "I went ahead of the people and I met the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ coming out, with Bilâl right behind him. I said to Bilâl: 'Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ pray inside?' He said: 'Yes.' I said: 'Where?' He said: 'Between the two pillars that were in front of him.'" He said: "And I forgot to ask him how many (*Ra'kah*) he prayed."

[٣٢٣١] ٣٨٩-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ - قَالَ أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ، فَنَزَلَ بِفِنَاءِ الْكَعْبَةِ، وَأَرْسَلَ إِلَىٰ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، فَجَاءَ بِالْمِفْتَحِ، فَفَتَحَ الْبَابَ، - قَالَ -: ثُمَّ دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَبِلَالٌ وَأُسَامَةُ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، وَأَمَرَ بِالْبَابِ فَأُغْلِقَ، فَلَبِثُوا فِيهِ مَلِيًّا ثُمَّ فَتَحَ الْبَابَ، قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ: فَبَادَرْتُ النَّاسَ، فَتَلَقَّيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ خَارِجًا، وَبِلَالٌ عَلَىٰ إِثْرِهِ، فَقُلْتُ لِبِلَالٍ: هَلْ صَلَّىٰ فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قُلْتُ: أَيْنَ؟ قَالَ: بَيْنَ الْعَمُودَيْنِ تِلْقَاءَ وَجْهِهِ، قَالَ: وَنَسِيتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُ: كَمْ صَلَّىٰ.

[3232] 390 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "In the Year of the Conquest, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came on a camel belonging to Usâmah bin Zaid, until he made it kneel in the

[٣٢٣٢] ٣٩٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَاهُ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ السَّخْتِيَانِيِّ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: أَقْبَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ عَلَىٰ

courtyard of the Ka'bah. Then he called 'Uthmân bin Talhah and said: 'Bring me the key.' He went to his mother, who refused to give it to him. He said: 'By Allâh, you will give it to me, or else this sword will come out through my back.' So she gave it to him, and he brought it to the Prophet ﷺ and gave it to him, and he opened the door..." then he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Hammâd bin Zaid (no. 3231).

[3233] 391 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered the House, accompanied by Usâmah, Bilâl and 'Uthmân bin Talhah. They kept the door closed for a long time, then it was opened. I was the first one to go in, and I met Bilâl. I said: 'Where did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ pray?' He said: 'Between the two front pillars.' But I forgot to ask him how many (*Ra'kah*) the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed."

[3234] 392 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that he went to the Ka'bah, where the Prophet ﷺ, Bilâl and Usâmah had entered it, and 'Uthmân bin

نَاقَةٍ لِأُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، حَتَّىٰ أَنَاخَ بِفِنَاءِ الْكَعْبَةِ، ثُمَّ دَعَا عُثْمَانَ ابْنَ طَلْحَةَ، فَقَالَ: «ائْتِنِي بِالْمِفْتَاحِ» فَذَهَبَ إِلَىٰ أُمِّهِ، فَأَبَتْ أَنْ تُعْطِيَهُ فَقَالَ: وَاللهِ! لَتُعْطِيِنَّهُ أَوْ لَيَخْرُجَنَّ هَـٰذَا السَّيْفُ مِنْ صُلْبِي، قَالَ: فَأَعْطَتْهُ إِيَّاهُ، فَجَاءَ بِهِ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَدَفَعَهُ إِلَيْهِ، فَفَتَحَ الْبَابَ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ.

[٣٢٣٣] ٣٩١-(...) وحَدَّثَني زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْبَيْتَ، وَمَعَهُ أُسَامَةُ وَبِلَالٌ وَعُثْمَانُ ابْنُ طَلْحَةَ، فَأَجَافُوا عَلَيْهِمُ الْبَابَ طَوِيلًا ثُمَّ فُتِحَ، فَكُنْتُ أَوَّلَ مَنْ دَخَلَ، فَلَقِيتُ بِلَالًا فَقُلْتُ: أَيْنَ صَلَّىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: بَيْنَ الْعَمُودَيْنِ الْمُقَدَّمَيْنِ، فَنَسِيتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُ: كَمْ صَلَّىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟.

[٣٢٣٤] ٣٩٢-(...) وحَدَّثَني حُمَيْدُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنْ

Ṭalḥah had closed the door on them. He said: "They stayed inside for a while, then the door was opened and the Prophet ﷺ came out. I went up the stairs and entered the House, and said: 'Where did the Prophet ﷺ pray?' They said: 'Here." He said: "But I forgot to ask them how many *Ra'kah* he prayed."

نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُ انْتَهَىٰ إِلَىٰ الْكَعْبَةِ، وَقَدْ دَخَلَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَبِلَالٌ وَأُسَامَةُ، وَأَجَافَ عَلَيْهِمْ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ الْبَابَ، قَالَ: فَمَكَثُوا فِيهِ مَلِيًّا ثُمَّ فُتِحَ الْبَابُ، فَخَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَرَقِيتُ الدَّرَجَةَ، فَدَخَلْتُ الْبَيْتَ، فَقُلْتُ: أَيْنَ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟ قَالُوا: هَٰهُنَا، قَالَ: وَنَسِيتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُمْ: كَمْ صَلَّىٰ؟.

[3235] 393 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered the House, accompanied by Usâmah bin Zaid, Bilâl and 'Uthmân bin Ṭalḥah. The door was closed on them, and when they opened it, I was the first one to go in. I met Bilâl and asked him: 'Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ pray inside?' He said: 'Yes, he prayed between the two Yemeni pillars.'"

[٣٢٣٥] ٣٩٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْبَيْتَ، هُوَ وَأُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ وَبِلَالٌ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، فَأَغْلَقُوا عَلَيْهِمُ الْبَابَ، فَلَمَّا فَتَحُوا كُنْتُ فِي أَوَّلِ مَنْ وَلَجَ، فَلَقِيتُ بِلَالًا فَسَأَلْتُهُ: هَلْ صَلَّىٰ فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، صَلَّىٰ بَيْنَ الْعَمُودَيْنِ الْيَمَانِيَيْنِ.

[3236] 394 - (...) Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh narrated that his father said: "I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enter the Ka'bah, accompanied by Usâmah bin Zaid, Bilâl, and 'Uthmân bin Ṭalḥah, and no one else entered with them. Then the door was locked behind them."

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said:

[٣٢٣٦] ٣٩٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ، هُوَ وَأُسَامَةُ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ وَبِلَالٌ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، وَلَمْ

"Bilâl" - or "'Uthmân bin Talhah" - "told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed inside the Ka'bah, between the two Yemeni pillars."

يَدْخُلْهَا مَعَهُمْ أَحَدٌ، ثُمَّ أُغْلِقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ، قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي بِلَالٌ - أَوْ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ صَلَّىٰ فِي جَوْفِ الْكَعْبَةِ، بَيْنَ الْعَمُودَيْنِ الْيَمَانِيَيْنِ.

[3237] 395 - (1330) Ibn Juraij said: "I said to 'Atâ': 'Did you hear Ibn 'Abbâs say: "You have only been commanded to circumambulate it, you have not been commanded to enter it?" He said: "He did not forbid (people) to enter it, rather I heard him say: 'Usâmah bin Zaid told me that when the Prophet ﷺ entered the House, he (ﷺ) supplicated on all its sides, but he did not pray therein, until he came out. When he came out, he prayed two *Ra'kah* in front of the House and said: 'This is the *Qiblah*.'" I (Ibn Juraij) said to him ('Atâ'): "What are 'its sides?' Was that in its corners?' He said: "No, in every direction of the House."

[٣٢٣٧] ٣٩٥-(١٣٣٠) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَـٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ بَكْرٍ، - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ -: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَطَاءٍ: أَسَمِعْتَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: إِنَّمَا أُمِرْتُمْ بِالطَّوَافِ وَلَمْ تُؤْمَرُوا بِدُخُولِهِ، قَالَ: لَمْ يَكُنْ يَنْهَىٰ عَنْ دُخُولِهِ، وَلَـٰكِنِّي سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمَّا دَخَلَ الْبَيْتَ دَعَا فِي نَوَاحِيهِ كُلِّهَا، وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ فِيهِ، حَتَّىٰ خَرَجَ، فَلَمَّا خَرَجَ رَكَعَ فِي قُبُلِ الْبَيْتِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ وَقَالَ: «هَـٰذِهِ الْقِبْلَةُ»، قُلْتُ لَهُ: مَا نَوَاحِيهَا؟ أَفِي زَوَايَاهَا؟ قَالَ: بَلْ فِي كُلِّ قِبْلَةٍ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.

[3238] 396 - (1331) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ entered the Ka'bah, in which there were six pillars. He stood by a pillar and supplicated, but he did not pray.

[٣٢٣٨] ٣٩٦-(١٣٣١) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَطَاءٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ وَفِيهَا سِتُّ سَوَارٍ، فَقَامَ عِنْدَ سَارِيَةٍ فَدَعَا وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ.

[3239] 397 - (1332) Ismâ'îl bin Abî Khâlid said: "I said to 'Abdullâh bin Abî Awfâ, the Companion of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: 'Did the Prophet ﷺ enter the House during his *'Umrah*?' He said: 'No.'"

Chapter 69. Demolishing The Ka'bah And Rebuilding It

[3240] 398 - (1333) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Were it not that your people have only recently left disbelief behind, I would have demolished the Ka'bah and rebuilt it on the foundations of Ibrâhîm. For when the Quraish rebuilt the House, they reduced its size. And I would have given it a rear door.'"

[3241] (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3240).

[3242] 399 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do you not see that when your people rebuilt the Ka'bah, they made it smaller than the foundations of Ibrâhîm?" She

[٣٢٣٩] ٣٩٧-(١٣٣٢) **حَدَّثَني** سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَىٰ، صَاحِبِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: أَدَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْبَيْتَ فِي عُمْرَتِهِ؟ قَالَ: لَا.

(المعجم ٦٩) - (بَابُ نقض الكعبة وبنائها) (التحفة ٦٩)

[٣٢٤٠] ٣٩٨-(١٣٣٣) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَوْلَا حَدَاثَةُ عَهْدِ قَوْمِكِ بِالْكُفْرِ، لَنَقَضْتُ الْكَعْبَةَ، وَلَجَعَلْتُهَا عَلَىٰ أَسَاسِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فَإِنَّ قُرَيْشًا، حِينَ بَنَتِ الْبَيْتَ، اسْتَقْصَرَتْ، وَلَجَعَلْتُ لَهَا خَلْفًا».

[٣٢٤١] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٣٢٤٢] ٣٩٩-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ أَخْبَرَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ

said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, why don't you restore it or the foundations of Ibrâhîm?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Were it not that your people have only recently left disbelief behind, I would have done that.'"

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "If 'Âishah heard this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, I would not think that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stopped touching the two corners that are next to the Ḥijr, except that the House was not completed on the foundations of Ibrâhîm."

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَلَمْ تَرَيْ أَنَّ قَوْمَكِ حِينَ بَنَوُا الْكَعْبَةَ، اقْتَصَرُوا عَنْ قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟» قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَفَلَا تَرُدُّهَا عَلَىٰ قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَوْلَا حِدْثَانُ قَوْمِكِ بِالْكُفْرِ [لَفَعَلْتُ]».

فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: لَئِنْ كَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ سَمِعَتْ هٰذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، مَا أُرَىٰ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ تَرَكَ اسْتِلَامَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ اللَّذَيْنِ يَلِيَانِ الْحِجْرَ، إِلَّا أَنَّ الْبَيْتَ لَمْ يُتَمَّمْ عَلَىٰ قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ.

[3243] 400 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Were it not that your people have only recently left *Jâhiliyyah* - or disbelief - behind, I would have spent the treasure of the Ka'bah in the cause of Allâh, and I would have put its door at ground level, and I would have incorporated the Ḥijr into it.'"

[٣٢٤٣] ٤٠٠-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ مَخْرَمَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُون بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَخْرَمَةُ بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ نَافِعًا مَوْلَى ابْنِ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي قُحَافَةَ، يُحَدِّثُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَوْلَا أَنَّ قَوْمَكِ حَدِيثُو عَهْدٍ بِجَاهِلِيَّةٍ - أَوْ قَالَ بِكُفْرٍ - لَأَنْفَقْتُ كَنْزَ الْكَعْبَةِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، وَلَجَعَلْتُ بَابَهَا بِالْأَرْضِ، وَلَأَدْخَلْتُ فِيهَا مِنَ الْحِجْرِ».

[3244] 401 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin Az-Zubair said: "My maternal aunt" - meaning 'Âishah - "told me: 'The Prophet ﷺ said: "O 'Âishah, were it not that your people have only recently left *Shirk* behind, I would have demolished the Ka'bah and razed it to the ground (and rebuilt it). And I would have given it two doors; an eastern door and a western door, and I would have added six cubits of the Hijr to it, for Quraish reduced its size when they rebuilt the Ka'bah."

[٣٢٤٤] ٤٠١-(...) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مِينَاءَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَاللهِ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَتْنِي خَالَتِي يَعْنِي عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! لَوْلَا أَنَّ قَوْمَكِ حَدِيثُو عَهْدٍ بِشِرْكٍ، لَهَدَمْتُ الْكَعْبَةَ، فَأَلْزَقْتُهَا بِالْأَرْضِ، وَجَعَلْتُ لَهَا بَابَيْنِ بَابًا شَرْقِيًّا وَبَابًا غَرْبِيًّا، وَزِدْتُ فِيهَا سِتَّةَ أَذْرُعٍ مِنَ الْحِجْرِ، فَإِنَّ قُرَيْشًا اقْتَصَرَتْهَا حَيْثُ بَنَتِ الْكَعْبَةَ».

[3245] 402 - (...) It was narrated that 'Aṭâ' said: "When the Ka'bah was burned during the time of Yazîd bin Mu'âwiyah, while it was raided by the people of Ash-Shâm, and what happened, Ibn Az-Zubair left it until the people came for *Hajj*, seeking to exhort them - or incite them - to fight the people of Ash-Shâm. When the people arrived, he said: 'O people, advise me with regard to the Ka'bah. Should I demolish it and then rebuild it, or should I repair the damage that has been done to it?' Ibn 'Abbâs said: 'An idea has occurred to me concerning it. I think that you should repair the damage that has been done to it and leave it in the state it was when the people embraced Islam

[٣٢٤٥] ٤٠٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَنَّادُ ابْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا احْتَرَقَ الْبَيْتُ زَمَنَ يَزِيدَ بْنِ مُعَاوِيَةَ، حِينَ غَزَاهُ أَهْلُ الشَّامِ، فَكَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ مَا كَانَ، تَرَكَهُ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، حَتَّىٰ قَدِمَ النَّاسُ الْمَوْسِمَ، يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُجَرِّئَهُمْ - أَوْ يُحَرِّبَهُمْ - عَلَىٰ أَهْلِ الشَّامِ، فَلَمَّا صَدَرَ النَّاسُ قَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! أَشِيرُوا عَلَيَّ فِي الْكَعْبَةِ، أَنْقُضُهَا ثُمَّ أَبْنِي بِنَاءَهَا، أَوْ أُصْلِحُ مَا وَهَىٰ مِنْهَا؟ قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: فَإِنِّي قَدْ فُرِقَ لِي رَأْيٌ فِيهَا، أَرَىٰ أَنْ تُصْلِحَ مَا وَهَىٰ مِنْهَا، وَتَدَعَ بَيْتًا أَسْلَمَ

and the Prophet ﷺ was sent.' Ibn Az-Zubair said: 'If the house of one of you was burned, would he be happy unless he rebuilt it? Then what about the House of your Lord? I will pray for guidance to my Lord (*Istikhârah*) three times, then I will make up my mind.'"

"When he had prayed *Istikhârah* three times, he made up his mind to demolish it. The people were afraid that some punishment would come down from heaven upon the first one to climb up onto it (to start the demolition), until one man climbed up and threw down one stone. When the people saw that nothing happened to him, they followed suit and demolished it until it was razed to the ground. Then Ibn Az-Zubair set up pillars and hung curtains around them, until the construction was completed."

"Ibn Az-Zubair said: 'I heard 'Âishah say: "The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Were it not that your people have only recently left disbelief behind, and that I do not have the means to rebuild it, I would have incorporated five cubits of the Hijr into it, and I would have given it a door through which the people could enter, and a door through which they could exit.'"

"He said: 'Today I have the means, and I do not fear the people.' So he added five cubits of

النَّاسُ عَلَيْهِ، وَأَحْجَارًا أَسْلَمَ النَّاسُ عَلَيْهَا، وَبُعِثَ عَلَيْهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: لَوْ كَانَ أَحَدُكُمُ احْتَرَقَ بَيْتُهُ، مَا رَضِيَ حَتَّى يُجِدَّهُ، فَكَيْفَ بَيْتُ رَبِّكُمْ؟ إِنِّي مُسْتَخِيرٌ رَبِّي ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ عَازِمٌ عَلَىٰ أَمْرِي، فَلَمَّا مَضَى الثَّلَاثُ أَجْمَعَ رَأْيَهُ عَلَىٰ أَنْ يَنْقُضَهَا، فَتَحَامَاهُ النَّاسُ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ، بِأَوَّلِ النَّاسِ - يَصْعَدُ فِيهِ - أَمْرٌ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ، حَتَّىٰ صَعِدَهُ رَجُلٌ فَأَلْقَىٰ مِنْهُ حِجَارَةً، فَلَمَّا لَمْ يَرَهُ النَّاسُ أَصَابَهُ شَيْءٌ تَتَابَعُوا، فَنَقَضُوهُ حَتَّىٰ بَلَغُوا بِهِ الْأَرْضَ، فَجَعَلَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَعْمِدَةً، فَسَتَّرَ عَلَيْهَا السُّتُورَ، حَتَّىٰ ارْتَفَعَ بِنَاؤُهُ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنَّ النَّاسَ حَدِيثٌ عَهْدُهُمْ بِكُفْرٍ، وَلَيْسَ عِنْدِي مِنَ النَّفَقَةِ مَا يُقَوِّينِي عَلَىٰ بِنَائِهِ، لَكُنْتُ أَدْخَلْتُ فِيهِ مِنَ الْحِجْرِ خَمْسَةَ أَذْرُعٍ، وَلَجَعَلْتُ لَهَا بَابًا يَدْخُلُ النَّاسُ مِنْهُ، وَبَابًا يَخْرُجُونَ مِنْهُ».

قَالَ: فَأَنَا الْيَوْمَ أَجِدُ مَا أُنْفِقُ، وَلَسْتُ أَخَافُ النَّاسَ، قَالَ: فَزَادَ فِيهِ خَمْسَ أَذْرُعٍ مِنَ الْحِجْرِ، حَتَّىٰ أَبْدَىٰ أُسًّا نَظَرَ النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ، فَبَنَىٰ عَلَيْهِ الْبِنَاءَ، وَكَانَ طُولُ

the Ḥijr to it, and he excavated the (original) foundations of (the Ḥijr) and the people looked at them, and he built on top of them."

The length of the Ka'bah was eighteen cubits, and he added ten cubits to its length, and he gave it two doors; one for entering, and one for exiting. When Ibn Az-Zubair was killed, Al-Ḥajjâj wrote to 'Abdul-Malik bin Marwân telling him of that, and telling him that Ibn Az-Zubair had built it on foundations that had been seen by witnesses of good character among the people of Makkah. 'Abdul-Malik wrote to him saying: 'We do not approve of what Ibn Az-Zubair did. As for what he added to its length, leave it as it is, and as for what he added to it of the Ḥijr, put it back as it was, and block up the door that he opened.' So he demolished it and rebuilt it."

الْكَعْبَةِ ثَمَانِيَ عَشْرَةَ ذِرَاعًا، فَلَمَّا زَادَ فِيهِ اسْتَقْصَرَهُ، فَزَادَ فِي طُولِهِ عَشْرَةَ أَذْرُعٍ، وَجَعَلَ لَهُ بَابَيْنِ: أَحَدُهُمَا يُدْخَلُ مِنْهُ، وَالآخَرُ يُخْرَجُ مِنْهُ، فَلَمَّا قُتِلَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ كَتَبَ الْحَجَّاجُ إِلَىٰ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ مَرْوَانَ يُخْبِرُهُ بِذَلِكَ، وَيُخْبِرُهُ أَنَّ ابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ قَدْ وَضَعَ الْبِنَاءَ عَلَىٰ أُسٍّ نَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ الْعُدُولُ مِنْ أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ، فَكَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ: إِنَّا لَسْنَا مِنْ تَلْطِيخِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ فِي شَيْءٍ، أَمَّا مَا زَادَ فِي طُولِهِ فَأَقِرَّهُ، وَأَمَّا مَا زَادَ فِيهِ مِنَ الْحِجْرِ فَرُدَّهُ إِلَىٰ بِنَائِهِ، وَسُدَّ الْبَابَ الَّذِي فَتَحَهُ، فَنَقَضَهُ وَأَعَادَهُ إِلَىٰ بِنَائِهِ.

[3246] 403 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Ubaid said: "Al-Ḥârith bin 'Abdullâh came to 'Abdul-Malik bin Marwân during his *Khilâfah* and 'Abdul-Malik said: 'I do not think that Abû Khubaib' - meaning Ibn Az-Zubair - 'heard from 'Âishah what he claimed to have heard from her.' Al-Ḥârith said: 'No, I heard it from her too.' He said: 'What did you hear her say?' He said: 'She said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Your people reduced its size

[٣٢٤٦] ٤٠٣-(...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ ابْنَ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ وَالْوَلِيدَ بْنَ عَطَاءٍ يُحَدِّثَانِ عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبِيعَةَ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ: وَفَدَ الْحَارِثُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ مَرْوَانَ فِي خِلَافَتِهِ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ: مَا أَظُنُّ أَبَا خُبَيْبٍ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ سَمِعَ مِنْ

when they rebuilt the House. Were it not that they have only recently left *Shirk* behind, I would have re-incorporated into it what they left out. If, after I am gone, your people decide to rebuild it, come with me so that I can show you what they left out of it.'" And he showed her nearly seven cubits. This is the *Ḥadîth* of 'Abdullâh bin 'Ubaid.

Al-Walîd bin 'Aṭâ' added: "The Prophet ﷺ said: 'And I would have given it two doors at ground level, on the east and west. Do you know why your people made its door so high?' She said: I said: 'No.' He said: 'Out of arrogance, so that no one could enter it except whomever they wanted. If a man wanted to enter it, they would let him climb up, then when he was about to enter, they would push him and he would fall.'"

'Abdul-Malik said to Al-Ḥârith: "Did you hear her say that?" He said: "Yes." He said: "He scratched the ground with his stick for a moment, then he said: 'I wish that I had left him responsible for his action.'"

[3247] (...) A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of (Muhammad) Ibn Bakr (no. 3246) was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain.

عَائِشَةَ مَا كَانَ يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ مِنْهَا، قَالَ الْحَارِثُ: بَلَىٰ! أَنَا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْهَا، قَالَ: سَمِعْتَهَا تَقُولُ مَاذَا؟ قَالَ: قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ قَوْمَكِ اسْتَقْصَرُوا مِنْ بُنْيَانِ الْبَيْتِ، وَلَوْلَا حَدَاثَةُ عَهْدِهِمْ بِالشِّرْكِ أَعَدْتُ مَا تَرَكُوا مِنْهُ، فَإِنْ بَدَا لِقَوْمِكِ، مِنْ بَعْدِي، أَنْ يَبْنُوهُ فَهَلُمِّي لِأُرِيَكِ مَا تَرَكُوا مِنْهُ». فَأَرَاهَا قَرِيبًا مِنْ سَبْعَةِ أَذْرُعٍ، هٰذَا حَدِيثُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُبَيْدٍ؛ وَزَادَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ عَطَاءٍ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَلَجَعَلْتُ لَهَا بَابَيْنِ مَوْضُوعَيْنِ فِي الْأَرْضِ شَرْقِيًّا وَغَرْبِيًّا، وَهَلْ تَدْرِينَ لِمَ كَانَ قَوْمُكِ رَفَعُوا بَابَهَا؟» قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «تَعَزُّزًا أَنْ لَا يَدْخُلَهَا إِلَّا مَنْ أَرَادُوا، فَكَانَ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا هُوَ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَهَا يَدَعُونَهُ يَرْتَقِي، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَادَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ دَفَعُوهُ فَسَقَطَ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ لِلْحَارِثِ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَهَا تَقُولُ هٰذَا؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَنَكَتَ سَاعَةً بِعَصَاهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: وَدِدْتُ أَنِّي تَرَكْتُهُ وَمَا تَحَمَّلَ.

[٣٢٤٧] (...) **وحَدَّثَناه** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ جَبَلَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ

الرَّزَّاقِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ بَكْرٍ.

[٣٢٤٨] ٤٠٤-(...) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ بَكْرٍ السَّهْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ أَبِي صَغِيرَةَ عَنْ أَبِي قَزَعَةَ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ الْمَلِكِ بْنَ مَرْوَانَ، بَيْنَمَا هُوَ يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ إِذْ قَالَ: قَاتَلَ اللهُ ابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ! حَيْثُ يَكْذِبُ عَلَىٰ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُهَا تَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! لَوْلَا حِدْثَانُ قَوْمِكِ بِالْكُفْرِ لَنَقَضْتُ الْبَيْتَ حَتَّىٰ أَزِيدَ فِيهِ مِنَ الْحِجْرِ، فَإِنَّ قَوْمَكِ قَصَّرُوا فِي الْبِنَاءِ» فَقَالَ الْحَارِثُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ أَبِي رَبِيعَةَ: لَا تَقُلْ هَٰذَا يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! فَأَنَا سَمِعْتُ أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ تُحَدِّثُ هَٰذَا.

قَالَ: لَوْ كُنْتُ سَمِعْتُهُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَهْدِمَهُ، لَتَرَكْتُهُ عَلَىٰ مَا بَنَى ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ.

[3248] 404 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Qaza'ah that while 'Abdul-Malik bin Marwân was circumambulating the Ka'bah, he said: "May Ibn Az-Zubair be doomed! For he told a lie about the Mother of the Believers when he said: 'I heard her say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O 'Âishah, were it not that your people have only recently left disbelief behind, I would have demolished the House and added part of the Hijr to it, for your people reduced its size when they rebuilt it.'" Al-Hârith bin 'Abdullâh bin Abî Rabî'ah said: "Do not say that, O Commander of the Believers, for I heard the Mother of the Believers narrating that."

He said: "If I had heard it before I demolished it, I would have left it as Ibn Az-Zubair built it."

(المعجم ٧٠) - (بَابُ جدر الكعبة وبابها) (التحفة ٧٠)

Chapter 70. The Wall And Door Of The Ka'bah

[٣٢٤٩] ٤٠٥-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَشْعَثُ بْنُ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ ابْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: سَأَلْتُ

[3249] 405 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "I asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about the wall (meaning, the Hijr), is it part of the Ka'bah?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Why did they not include it in the House?" He said: "Your

people ran short of funds." I said: "Why is its door so high?" He said: "Your people did that so that they could admit whomever they wanted, and keep out whomever they wanted. Were it not that your people have only recently left *Jâhiliyyah* behind, and I am afraid that they would resent it, I was thinking of incorporating the wall into the House, and making its door at ground level."

رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، عَنِ الْجَدْرِ؟ أَمِنَ الْبَيْتِ هُوَ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ» قُلْتُ: فَلِمَ لَمْ يُدْخِلُوهُ الْبَيْتَ؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّ قَوْمَكِ قَصَّرَتْ بِهِمُ النَّفَقَةُ» قُلْتُ: فَمَا شَأْنُ بَابِهِ مُرْتَفِعٌ؟ قَالَ: «فَعَلَ ذٰلِكِ قَوْمُكِ لِيُدْخِلُوا مَنْ شَآءُوْا وَيَمْنَعُوا مَنْ شَآءُوْا، وَلَوْلَا أَنَّ قَوْمَكِ حَدِيثٌ عَهْدُهُمْ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَأَخَافُ أَنْ تُنْكِرَ قُلُوبُهُمْ، لَنَظَرْتُ أَنْ أُدْخِلَ الْجَدْرَ فِي الْبَيْتِ، وَأَنْ أُلْزِقَ بَابَهُ بِالْأَرْضِ».

[3250] 406 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "I asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about the Hijr..." and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Abû Al-Ahwas (no. 3249), and he said in it: "I ('Âishah) said: 'Why is its door so high that it can only be reached by a ladder?' And he (ﷺ) said: 'For fear of causing resentment in their hearts.'"

[٣٢٥٠] ٤٠٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُوسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ أَشْعَثَ بْنِ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْحِجْرِ - وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ، وَقَالَ فِيهِ: [فَقُلْتُ فَـ]ـمَا شَأْنُ بَابِهِ مُرْتَفِعًا لَا يُصْعَدُ إِلَيْهِ إِلَّا بِسُلَّمٍ؟ وَقَالَ: «مَخَافَةَ أَنْ تَنْفِرَ قُلُوبُهُمْ».

Chapter 71. *Hajj* On Behalf Of One Who Is Incapable Of Doing It Because Of Chronic Illness, Old Age And The Like, Or On Behalf Of One Who Has Died

(المعجم ٧١) - (بَابُ الحج عن العاجز لزمانة وهرم ونحوهما، أو للموت) (التحفة ٧١)

[3251] 407 - (1334) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin

[٣٢٥١] ٤٠٧-(١٣٣٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا

'Abbâs that he said: "Al-Faḍl bin 'Abbâs was riding behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and a woman of Khath'am came to him to ask him a question. Al-Faḍl started looking at her and she at him, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ turned Al-Faḍl's face to the other side. She said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, the obligation of *Ḥajj* has come while my father is an old man who cannot sit firmly on his mount. Can I perform *Ḥajj* on his behalf?' He said: 'Yes.' That was during the Farewell Pilgrimage."

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ الْفَضْلُ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَدِيفَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَجَاءَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ خَثْعَمَ تَسْتَفْتِيهِ، فَجَعَلَ الْفَضْلُ يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا وَتَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ، فَجَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَصْرِفُ وَجْهَ الْفَضْلِ إِلَىٰ الشِّقِّ الْآخَرِ، قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ فَرِيضَةَ اللهِ عَلَىٰ عِبَادِهِ فِي الْحَجِّ أَدْرَكَتْ أَبِي شَيْخًا كَبِيرًا، لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يَثْبُتَ عَلَىٰ الرَّاحِلَةِ، أَفَأَحُجُّ عَنْهُ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ» وَذٰلِكَ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ.

[3252] 408 - (1335) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs, from Al-Faḍl, that a woman from Khath'am said: "O Messenger of Allâh, my father is an old man and he still has to perform the obligation of *Ḥajj*, but he cannot sit up straight on the back of his camel." The Prophet ﷺ said: "Perform *Ḥajj* on his behalf."

[٣٢٥٢] ٤٠٨-(١٣٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَىٰ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ ابْنُ يَسَارٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ الْفَضْلِ؛ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً مِنْ خَثْعَمَ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ أَبِي شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ، عَلَيْهِ فَرِيضَةُ اللهِ فِي الْحَجِّ، وَهُوَ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يَسْتَوِيَ عَلَىٰ ظَهْرِ بَعِيرِهِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «فَحُجِّي عَنْهُ».

Chapter 72. Validity Of A Child's *Ḥajj*, And The Reward Of The One Who Takes Him For *Ḥajj*

(المعجم ٧٢) - (بَابُ صحة حج الصبيّ، وأجر من حج به) (التحفة ٧٢)

[3253] 409 - (1336) It was

[٣٢٥٣] ٤٠٩-(١٣٣٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ met some riders in Ar-Rawḥâ', and he said: "Who are these people?" They said: "Muslims." They said: "Who are you?" He said: "The Messenger of Allâh." A woman lifted up a child and said: "Is there *Ḥajj* for this one?" He said: "Yes, and you shall have a reward."

بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ [مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ]، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لَقِيَ رَكْبًا بِالرَّوْحَاءِ، فَقَالَ: «مَنِ الْقَوْمُ؟» قَالُوا: الْمُسْلِمُونَ، فَقَالُوا: مَنْ أَنْتَ؟ قَالَ: «رَسُولُ اللهِ» فَرَفَعَتْ إِلَيْهِ امْرَأَةٌ صَبِيًّا فَقَالَتْ: أَلِهٰذَا حَجٌّ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَلَكِ أَجْرٌ».

[3254] 410 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "A woman lifted up a child of hers and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, is there *Ḥajj* for this one?' He said: 'Yes, and you shall have a reward.'"

[٣٢٥٤] ٤١٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: رَفَعَتِ امْرَأَةٌ صَبِيًّا لَهَا، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَلِهٰذَا حَجٌّ؟ قَالَ «نَعَمْ، وَلَكِ أَجْرٌ».

[3255] 411 - (...) It was narrated from Kuraib that a woman lifted up a child and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, is there *Ḥajj* for this one?" He said: "Yes, and you shall have a reward."

[٣٢٥٥] ٤١١-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ؛ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً رَفَعَتْ صَبِيًّا فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَلِهٰذَا حَجٌّ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَلَكِ أَجْرٌ».

[3256] (...) A similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 3254) was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs.

[٣٢٥٦] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ: حَدَّثَنَا

سُفْيَانُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 73. *Ḥajj* Is Obligatory Once In A Lifetime

(المعجم ٧٣) - (بَابُ فرض الحج مرة في العمر) (التحفة ٧٣)

[3257] 412 - (1337) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ addressed us and said: 'O people, *Ḥajj* has been enjoined upon you, so perform *Ḥajj*.' A man said: 'Is it every year, O Messenger of Allâh?' He remained silent, until the man said it three times. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If I said yes, it would become obligatory, and you would not be able to do it.' Then he said: 'Leave me as I have left you; for those who came before you were doomed because of their questions and differences with their Prophets. If I command you to do something, then do as much of it as you can, and if I forbid you to do something, then refrain from it.'"

[٣٢٥٧] ٤١٢-(١٣٣٧) وحَدَّثني زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَٰرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الرَّبِيعُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ الْقُرَشِيُّ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! قَدْ فُرِضَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْحَجُّ فَحُجُّوا» فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: أَكُلَّ عَامٍ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَسَكَتَ، حَتَّىٰ قَالَهَا ثَلَاثًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، لَوَجَبَتْ، وَلَمَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ»، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «ذَرُونِي مَا تَرَكْتُكُمْ، فَإِنَّمَا هَلَكَ مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ بِكَثْرَةِ سُؤَالِهِمْ وَاخْتِلَافِهِمْ عَلَىٰ أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ، فَإِذَا أَمَرْتُكُمْ بِشَيْءٍ فَأْتُوا مِنْهُ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ، وَإِذَا نَهَيْتُكُمْ عَنْ شَيْءٍ فَدَعُوهُ». [انظر: ٦١١٣]

Chapter 74. A Woman Travelling With A *Maḥram* For *Ḥajj* And Other Purposes

(المعجم ٧٤) - (بَابُ سفر المرأة مع محرم إلى حج وغيره) (التحفة ٧٤)

[3258] 413 - (1338) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "No

[٣٢٥٨] ٤١٣-(١٣٣٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ قَالَا:

woman should travel for three (days) unless she has a *Maḥram* with her."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُسَافِرِ الْمَرْأَةُ ثَلَاثًا، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ».

[3259] **(...)** It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3258).

According to the report of Abû Bakr: "for more than three days." Ibn Numair said in his report from his father: "Three days unless she has a *Maḥram* with her."

[٣٢٥٩] (. . .) **وحدّثنا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

فِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: فَوْقَ ثَلَاثٍ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: «ثَلَاثَةً إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ».

[3260] 414 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to travel for a distance of three nights, unless she has a *Maḥram* with her."

[٣٢٦٠] ٤١٤-(. . .) **وحدّثنا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ، تُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، تُسَافِرُ مَسِيرَةَ ثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ».

[3261] 415 - (827) It was narrated that Qaza'ah said: "I heard a *Ḥadîth* from Abû Sa'eed that I liked, and I said to him: 'Did you hear this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' He said: 'Would I attribute to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ something that I did not hear?' Qaza'ah said: 'I heard him say: "The

[٣٢٦١] ٤١٥-(٨٢٧) **حدّثنا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُمَيْرٍ عَنْ قَزَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ حَدِيثًا فَأَعْجَبَنِي، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَ هَٰذَا

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not set out on a journey to visit any *Masjid* except three: This *Masjid* of mine, *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm* and *Al-Masjid Al-Aqṣa.*' And I heard him say: 'No woman should travel for two days time unless she has a *Maḥram* with her, or her husband."'

مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: فَأَقُولُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مَا لَمْ أَسْمَعْ؟ قَالَ سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَشُدُّوا الرِّحَالَ إِلَّا إِلَىٰ ثَلَاثَةِ مَسَاجِدَ: مَسْجِدِي هَٰذَا، وَالْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ، وَالْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَىٰ»، وَسَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «لَا تُسَافِرِ الْمَرْأَةُ يَوْمَيْنِ مِنَ الدَّهْرِ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ مِنْهَا، أَوْ زَوْجُهَا». [راجع: ١٩٢٣]

[3262] 416 - (...) Qaza'ah said: "I heard Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî say: 'I heard four things from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that I liked and which captivated me: He forbade a woman to travel two days' distance unless she had her husband or a *Maḥram* with her,"' and he quoted the rest of the *Ḥadîth* (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3267).

[٣٢٦٢] ٤١٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَزَعَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَرْبَعًا فَأَعْجَبْنَنِي [وَآنَقْنَنِي]: نَهَىٰ أَنْ تُسَافِرَ الْمَرْأَةُ مَسِيرَةَ يَوْمَيْنِ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا زَوْجُهَا أَوْ ذُو مَحْرَمٍ، وَاقْتَصَّ بَاقِيَ الْحَدِيثِ.

[3263] 417 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No woman should travel for three days, unless she has a *Maḥram* with her."'

[٣٢٦٣] ٤١٧-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مُغِيرَةَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ سَهْمِ بْنِ مِنْجَابٍ، عَنْ قَزَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ «لَا تُسَافِرِ الْمَرْأَةُ ثَلَاثًا، إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ».

[3264] 418 - (...) It was narrated

[٣٢٦٤] ٤١٨-(...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو

from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "No woman should travel for more than three nights, except with a *Mahram*."

غَسَّانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، - قَالَ أَبُو غَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ -: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ قَزَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُسَافِرِ امْرَأَةٌ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ، إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ».

[3265] (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3261). He said: "More than three, except with a *Mahram*."

[٣٢٦٥] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ «أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ثَلَاثٍ، إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ».

[3266] 419 - (1339) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It is not permissible for a Muslim woman to travel the distance of one night, unless she has with her a man who is her *Mahram*.'"

[٣٢٦٦] **٤١٩-(١٣٣٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ مُسْلِمَةٍ تُسَافِرُ مَسِيرَةَ لَيْلَةٍ، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا رَجُلٌ ذُو حُرْمَةٍ مِنْهَا».

[3267] 420 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to travel the distance of one day, except with a *Mahram*."

[٣٢٦٧] **٤٢٠-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذِئْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ تُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، تُسَافِرُ مَسِيرَةَ يَوْمٍ، إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ».

[3268] 421 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to travel the distance of one day and one night, except with a *Mahram* of hers."

[٣٢٦٨] **٤٢١**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ تُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، تُسَافِرُ مَسِيرَةَ يَومٍ وَلَيْلَةٍ، إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ عَلَيْهَا».

[3269] 422 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It is not permissible for a woman to travel for three days, unless she has a *Mahram* of hers with her.'"

[٣٢٦٩] **٤٢٢**-(. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُفَضَّلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلُ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ أَنْ تُسَافِرَ ثَلَاثًا، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ مِنْهَا».

[3270] 423 - (1340) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to travel a journey of three days or more, unless she has her father with her, or her son, her husband, her brother or a *Mahram* of hers.'"

[٣٢٧٠] **٤٢٣**-(١٣٤٠) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ تُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، أَنْ تُسَافِرَ سَفَرًا يَكُونُ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ فَصَاعِدًا، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا أَبُوهَا أَوِ ابْنُهَا أَوْ زَوْجُهَا أَوْ أَخُوهَا أَوْ ذُو مَحْرَمٍ مِنْهَا».

[3271] (...) Wakî' narrated: "Al-

[٣٢٧١] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ

A'ma<u>sh</u> narrated a similar (as no. 3270) report with this chain."

أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3272] 424 - (1341) It was narrated from Abû Ma'bad: I heard Ibn 'Abbâs say: I heard the Prophet ﷺ delivering a *Khutbah* and saying: "No man should be alone with a woman without there being a *Mahram* present, and no woman should travel unless she has a *Mahram* with her." A man stood up and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, my wife has set out for *Hajj* and I have enlisted for such and such a campaign." He said: "Go and perform *Hajj* with your wife."

[٣٢٧٢] ٤٢٤-(١٣٤١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ عَنْ أَبِي مَعْبَدٍ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَخْلُوَنَّ رَجُلٌ بِامْرَأَةٍ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ، وَلَا تُسَافِرِ الْمَرْأَةُ إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ» فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ امْرَأَتِي خَرَجَتْ حَاجَّةً، وَإِنِّي اكْتُتِبْتُ فِي غَزْوَةِ كَذَا وَكَذَا، قَالَ: «انْطَلِقْ فَحُجَّ مَعَ امْرَأَتِكَ».

[3273] (...) A similar report (as no. 3272) was narrated from 'Amr with this chain.

[٣٢٧٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[3274] (...) A similar report (as no. 3272) was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain, but he did not mention (the words): "No man should be alone with a woman without there being a *Mahram* present."

[٣٢٧٤] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ سُلَيْمَانَ - الْمَخْزُومِيُّ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ «لَا يَخْلُوَنَّ رَجُلٌ بِامْرَأَةٍ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ».

Chapter 75. It Is Recommended To Recite Statements Of Remembrance When Setting Out For *Ḥajj* Or Any Other Purpose, And The Best Of This Remembrances

[3275] 425 - (1342) 'Alî Al-Azdî narrated that Ibn 'Umar taught them that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mounted his camel and set out on a journey, he would say the *Takbîr* three times, then say: "*Subḥân Allâh alladhî sakhkhara lanâ hâdhâ wamâ kunnâ lahu muqrinîn, wa innâ ilâ rabbinnâ l-munqalibûn Allâhumma [innâ] nas'aluka fî safarinâ hâdhâ al-birra wat-taqwa, wa min al-'amali mâ tarḍa. Allâhumma hawwin 'alainâ safaranâ hâdhâ wâṭwi 'annâ bu'dahu. Allâhumma antaṣ-ṣâḥibu fîs-safari, wal-khalîfatu fil-ahli Allâhumma innî a'ûdhu bika min wa'thâ'is-safari wa kâbatil-manẓari wa suw'il-munqalab fil-mâli wal-ahli* (Glory be to Allâh Who has placed this (transport) at our service and we ourselves would not have been capable of that, and to our Lord is our final destiny. O Allâh, [we] ask You for righteousness and piety in this journey of ours, and we ask You for deeds which please You. O Allâh, make our journey easy and let us cover its distance quickly. O Allâh, You are the Companion on the journey and the Successor

(المعجم ٧٥) - (بَابُ استحباب الذكر إذا ركب دابته متوجهًا لسفر حج أو غيره وبيان الأفضل من ذلك الذكر)

(التحفة ٧٥)

[٣٢٧٥] ٤٢٥-(١٣٤٢) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا الأَزْدِيَّ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ عَلَّمَهُمْ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا اسْتَوَىٰ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرِهِ خَارِجًا إِلَىٰ سَفَرٍ، كَبَّرَ ثَلَاثًا، قَالَ: «سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَٰذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ، وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ، اللَّهُمَّ! [إِنَّا] نَسْأَلُكَ فِي سَفَرِنَا هَٰذَا الْبِرَّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ، وَمِنَ الْعَمَلِ مَا تَرْضَىٰ، اللَّهُمَّ! هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرَنَا هَٰذَا، وَاطْوِ عَنَّا بُعْدَهُ، اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ الصَّاحِبُ فِي السَّفَرِ، وَالْخَلِيفَةُ فِي الأَهْلِ، اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ، وَكَآبَةِ الْمَنْظَرِ، وَسُوءِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالأَهْلِ»، وَإِذَا رَجَعَ قَالَهُنَّ، وَزَادَ فِيهِنَّ: «آيِبُونَ، تَائِبُونَ، عَابِدُونَ، لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ».

(the One Who guards them in a person's absence) over the family. O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from the difficulties of travel, from becoming distressed and an ill-fated outcome with regard to wealth and family.)" And when he returned, he said the same words and added: "*Â'ibûna tâ'ibûna 'âbidûna lirabbinâ ḥâmidûn* (Returning, repenting, worshipping and praising our Lord.)"

[3276] 426 - (1343) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Sarjis said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ traveled, he would seek refuge with Allâh from the hardships of travel, from bad consequences, from a bad situation after a good situation, from the supplication of one who has been wronged, and from an ill-fated outcome with regard to family and wealth."

[٣٢٧٦] ٤٢٦-(١٣٤٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ سَرْجِسَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا سَافَرَ، يَتَعَوَّذُ مِنْ وَعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ، وَكَآبَةِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ، وَالْحَوْرِ بَعْدَ الْكَوْنِ، وَدَعْوَةِ الْمَظْلُومِ، وَسُوءِ الْمَنْظَرِ فِي الْأَهْلِ وَالْمَالِ.

[3277] 427 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3276) was narrated from 'Âṣim with this chain, except that in the *Ḥadîth* of 'Abdul-Wâḥid (a narrator) it says: "with regard to wealth and family." In the report of Muḥammad bin Ḥâzim it says family first when he returns. And in the report of both it says: "*Allâhumma, innî a'ûdhu bika min wa'thâ'is-safar* (O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from the difficulties of travel.)"

[٣٢٧٧] ٤٢٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَاصِمٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ: «فِي الْمَالِ وَالْأَهْلِ»، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ حَازِمٍ قَالَ: يَبْدَأُ بِالْأَهْلِ إِذَا رَجَعَ، وَفِي

رِوَايَتِهِمَا جَمِيعًا: «اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ».

Chapter 76. What Should Be Said When Returning From *Ḥajj* And Other Journeys

(المعجم ٧٦) - (بَابُ ما يقول إذا رجع من سفر الحج وغيره) (التحفة ٧٦)

[3278] 428 - (1344) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ returned from a battle or expedition, or from *Ḥajj* or *'Umrah*, when he reached the top of a hillock or high ground, he would say the *Takbîr* three times, then he would say: *'Lâ ilâha illâ Allahu waḥdahu lâ sharîka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadîr, â'ibûna tâ'ibûna 'âbidûna sâjidûna lirabbinâ ḥâmidûn, ṣadaq Allâhu wa'dahu wa naṣara 'abdahu wa hazamal-aḥzâba waḥdah* (There is none worthy of worship but Allâh alone, with no partner or associate, His is the Dominion, to Him be praise, and He has power over all things. Returning, repenting, worshipping and prostrating to our Lord and praising Him. Allâh has fulfilled His promise, supported His slave and defeated the confederates alone.)'"

[٣٢٧٨] ٤٢٨-(١٣٤٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ [عُمَرَ] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، إِذَا قَفَلَ مِنَ الْجُيُوشِ أَوِ السَّرَايَا، أَوِ الْحَجِّ أَوِ الْعُمْرَةِ، إِذَا أَوْفَىٰ عَلَىٰ ثَنِيَّةٍ أَوْ فَدْفَدٍ، كَبَّرَ ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، آيِبُونَ تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ سَاجِدُونَ، لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ، صَدَقَ اللهُ وَعْدَهُ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ، وَهَزَمَ الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ».

[3279] (...) A similar report (as no. 3278) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ, but

[٣٢٧٩] (...) وحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُلَيَّةَ

in the *Hadîth* of Ayyûb (a narrator) it says that he said the *Takbîr* twice.

عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْنٌ عَنْ مَالِكٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، إِلَّا حَدِيثَ أَيُّوبَ، فَإِنَّ فِيهِ التَّكْبِيرَ مَرَّتَيْنِ.

[3280] 429 - (1345) Anas bin Mâlik said: "We came with the Prophet ﷺ, Abû Talhah and I, and Safiyyah was riding behind him on his camel. Then when we were on the outskirts of Al-Madînah he said: *'Â'ibûna tâ'ibûna 'âbidûna lirabbinâ hâmidûn* (Returning, repenting, worshipping and praising our Lord,)' and he kept saying it until we entered Al-Madînah."

[٣٢٨٠] ٤٢٩-(١٣٤٥) وحَدَّثني زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: أَقْبَلْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، أَنَا وَأَبُو طَلْحَةَ، وَصَفِيَّةُ رَدِيفَتُهُ عَلَىٰ نَاقَتِهِ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كُنَّا بِظَهْرِ الْمَدِينَةِ قَالَ: «آيِبُونَ تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ» فَلَمْ يَزَلْ يَقُولُ ذَلِكَ حَتَّىٰ قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ.

[3281] (...) A similar report (as no. 3280) was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٢٨١] (...) وحَدَّثَنا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 77. It Is Recommended To Stop In Bathâ' Of Dhul-Hulaifah And Pray There When Departing From *Hajj* And *'Umrah*, Or Any Time One Passes Through It

(المعجم ٧٧) - (بَابُ استحباب النزول ببطحاء ذي الحليفة والصلاة بها إذا صدر من الحج والعمرة وغيرهما فمر بها) (التحفة ٧٧)

[3282] 430 (1257) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin

[٣٢٨٢] ٤٣٠-(١٢٥٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ

'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ made his camel kneel down in Al-Baṭḥâ' which is in Dhul-Ḥulaifah, and he prayed there. And 'Abdullâh also used to do that.

عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَاخَ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ الَّتِي بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، فَصَلَّىٰ بِهَا. قَالَ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ. [راجع: ٣٠٤٠]

[3283] 431 - (...) It was narrated that Nâfi' said: "Ibn 'Umar used to stop in Al-Baṭḥâ' which is in Dhul-Ḥulaifah, where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to stop and pray."

[٣٢٨٣] ٤٣١-(...) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحِ بْنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ الْمِصْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يُنِيخُ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ الَّتِي بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، الَّتِي كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُنِيخُ بِهَا وَيُصَلِّي بِهَا.

[3284] 432 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that whenever 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar came back from *Hajj* or *'Umrah*, he would stop in Al-Baṭḥâ' which is in Dhul-Ḥulaifah, where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to stop.

[٣٢٨٤] ٤٣٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْمُسَيَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسٌ يَعْنِي أَبَا ضَمْرَةَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ إِذَا صَدَرَ مِنَ الْحَجِّ أَوِ الْعُمْرَةِ، أَنَاخَ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ الَّتِي بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، الَّتِي كَانَ يُنِيخُ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

[3285] 433 - (1346) It was narrated from Sâlim, from his father, that someone came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he stopped in Dhul-Ḥulaifah and it was said to him: "You are on blessed stony ground (*Baṭḥâ'*)."

[٣٢٨٥] ٤٣٣-(١٣٤٦) وَحَدَّثنا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ مُوسَىٰ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أُتِيَ فِي مَعَرَّسِهِ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: إِنَّكَ بِبَطْحَاءَ مُبَارَكَةٍ.

[3286] 434 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar, from his father, that someone came to the Prophet ﷺ when he stopped in Dhul-Hulaifah at the bottom of the valley, and it was said: "You are on blessed stony ground (Baṭḥâ')."

Mûsâ said: "Sâlim made his camel kneel near the *Masjid* where 'Abdullâh used to stop, seeking the place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stopped, which is lower than the *Masjid* in the bottom of the valley, between it and the *Qiblah*, in the middle."

[٣٢٨٦] **٤٣٤**-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكَّارِ بْنِ الرَّيَّانِ وَسُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِسُرَيْجٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أُتِيَ، وَهُوَ فِي مُعَرَّسِهِ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ فِي بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، فَقِيلَ: إِنَّكَ بِبَطْحَاءَ مُبَارَكَةٍ.

قَالَ مُوسَىٰ: وَقَدْ أَنَاخَ بِنَا سَالِمٌ بِالْمُنَاخِ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي كَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ يُنِيخُ بِهِ، يَتَحَرَّىٰ مُعَرَّسَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ أَسْفَلُ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي بِبَطْنِ الْوَادِي، بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ، وَسَطًا مِنْ ذَٰلِكَ.

Chapter 78. No Idolator May Circumambulate The House, And No One May Circumambulate The House Naked, And When The Greatest Day Of *Hajj* Is

(المعجم ٧٨) - **(بَابٌ لا يحج البيت مشرك، ولا يطوف بالبيت عريان، وبيان يوم الحج الأكبر)** (التحفة ٧٨)

[3287] 435 - (1347) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "During the *Hajj* that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ appointed him in charge of, before the Farewell Pilgrimage, Abû Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddîq sent me among a group of people to announce to the people on the Day of

[٣٢٨٧] **٤٣٥**-(١٣٤٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَارُون بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرٌو عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى

Sacrifice: 'After this year, no idolator may perform *Ḥajj*, and no naked person may circumambulate the House.'"

Ibn Shihâb said: "Ḥumaid bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân used to say: 'The Day of Sacrifice is the greatest day of *Ḥajj*, according to the *Ḥadîth* of Abû Hurairah.'"

التُّجِيبِيُّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ أَنَّ ابْنَ شِهَابٍ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِالرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: بَعَثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ فِي الْحَجَّةِ الَّتِي أَمَّرَهُ عَلَيْهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، قَبْلَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فِي رَهْطٍ، يُؤَذِّنُونَ فِي النَّاسِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ: لَا يَحُجُّ بَعْدَ الْعَامِ مُشْرِكٌ، وَلَا يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ عُرْيَانٌ.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: فَكَانَ حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ يَقُولُ: يَوْمُ النَّحْرِ يَوْمُ الْحَجِّ الْأَكْبَرِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

Chapter 79. The Virtue Of The Day Of 'Arafat

(المعجم ٧٩) - (بَابُ فضل يوم عرفة) (التحفة ٧٩)

[3288] 436 - (1348) It was narrated that Ibn Al-Mûsâyyab said: "'Âishah said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is no day when Allâh ransoms more slaves from the Fire than the day of 'Arafat. He draws near, then He boasts about them before the Angels and says: 'What do these people want?'"

[٣٢٨٨] ٤٣٦-(١٣٤٨) حَدَّثَنَا هَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَخْرَمَةُ ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يُونُسَ بْنَ يُوسُفَ يَقُولُ عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ يَوْمٍ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ أَنْ يُعْتِقَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِيهِ عَبْدًا مِنَ النَّارِ، مِنْ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ، وَإِنَّهُ لَيَدْنُو ثُمَّ يُبَاهِي بِهِمُ الْمَلَائِكَةَ، فَيَقُولُ: مَا أَرَادَ هٰؤُلَاءِ؟».

Chapter... The Virtue Of *Ḥajj* And *'Umrah*

(المعجم . . .) - (بَابُ فضل الحج والعمرة) (التحفة . . .)

[3289] 437 - (1349) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "From one *'Umrah* to the next is an expiation for whatever (of sin) comes in between, and an accepted *Ḥajj* (*Al-Ḥajjul-Mabrûr*) brings no reward but Paradise."

[٣٢٨٩] ٤٣٧-(١٣٤٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ سُمَيٍّ مَوْلَىٰ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ السَّمَّانِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْعُمْرَةُ إِلَىٰ الْعُمْرَةِ كَفَّارَةٌ لِمَا بَيْنَهُمَا، وَالْحَجُّ الْمَبْرُورُ، لَيْسَ لَهُ جَزَاءٌ إِلَّا الْجَنَّةُ».

[3290] (...) A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Mâlik bin Anas (no. 3298) was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٢٩٠] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ الأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، كُلُّ هَٰؤُلَاءِ عَنْ سُمَيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ.

[3291] 438 - (1350) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٣٢٩١] ٤٣٨-(١٣٥٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - قال

‘Whoever comes to this House and does not utter any obscene speech or do any evil deed, will go back (sinless) as his mother bore him.’”

يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَتَىٰ هَـٰذَا الْبَيْتَ فَلَمْ يَرْفُثْ وَلَمْ يَفْسُقْ، رَجَعَ كَمَا وَلَدَتْهُ أُمُّهُ».

[3292] (...) It was narrated from Manṣûr (and other) with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3291). And in all their *Aḥadîth* it says: “Whoever performs *Ḥajj* and does not utter any obscene speech or do any evil deed...”

[٣٢٩٢] (...) **وَحَدَّثَناه** سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ وَأَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ وَسُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، كُلُّ هَـٰؤُلَاءِ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِهَـٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمْ جَمِيعًا: «مَنْ حَجَّ فَلَمْ يَرْفُثْ وَلَمْ يَفْسُقْ».

[3293] (...) A similar report (as no. 3291) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٢٩٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ سَيَّارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

Chapter 80. Pilgrims Staying In Makkah, And Inheriting Its Houses

(المعجم ٨٠) - (بَابُ نزول الحاج بمكة وتوريث دورها) (التحفة ٨٠)

[3294] 439 - (1351) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid bin Ḥârithah that he said: “O Messenger of Allâh, will you stay in your house in Makkah?” He said: “Did ‘Aqîl leave us any house?”

[٣٢٩٤] **٤٣٩**-(١٣٥١) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَنَّ عَلِيَّ ابْنَ حُسَيْنٍ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَمْرَو بْنَ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ، أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ

أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ حَارِثَةَ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَتَنْزِلُ فِي دَارِكَ بِمَكَّةَ؟ قَالَ: «وَهَلْ تَرَكَ لَنَا عَقِيلٌ مِنْ رِبَاعٍ أَوْ دُورٍ».

وَكَانَ عَقِيلٌ وَرِثَ أَبَا طَالِبٍ هُوَ وَطَالِبٌ، وَلَمْ يَرِثْهُ جَعْفَرٌ وَلَا عَلِيٌّ شَيْئًا، لِأَنَّهُمَا كَانَا مُسْلِمَيْنِ، وَكَانَ عَقِيلٌ وَطَالِبٌ كَافِرَيْنِ.

'Aqîl and Ṭâlib had inherited from Abû Ṭâlib, and Ja'far and 'Alî did not inherit anything, because they were Muslims and 'Aqîl and Ṭâlib were disbelievers.

[٣٢٩٥] ٤٤٠-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِهْرَانَ الرَّازِيُّ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ، قَالَ ابْنُ مِهْرَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ ابْنِ زَيْدٍ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيْنَ تَنْزِلُ غَدًا؟ وَذَلِكَ فِي حَجَّتِهِ، حِينَ دَنَوْنَا مِنْ مَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ: «وَهَلْ تَرَكَ لَنَا عَقِيلٌ مَنْزِلًا؟».

[3295] 440 - (...) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, where will you stay tomorrow?' That was during his pilgrimage, when we drew close to Makkah. He said: 'Has 'Aqîl left any house for us?'"

[٣٢٩٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَفْصَةَ وَزَمْعَةُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ ابْنِ زَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيْنَ تَنْزِلُ غَدًا، إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ تَعَالَى؟ وَذَلِكَ زَمَنَ

[3296] (...) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid that he said: "O Messenger of Allâh, where will you stay tomorrow, if Allâh wills?" That was at the time of the Conquest. He said: "Has 'Aqîl left any house for us?"

الْفَتْحِ، قَالَ: «وَهَلْ تَرَكَ لَنَا عَقِيلٌ مِنْ مَنْزِلٍ؟». [انظر: ٤٨٢٩]

Chapter 81. It Is Permissible For The One Who Emigrated From Makkah To Stay There For Three Days After Completing *Ḥajj* And *'Umrah*, And No More Than That

(المعجم ٨١) - **(بَابُ جواز الإقامة بمكة، للمهاجر منها بعد فراغ الحج والعمرة، ثلاثة أيام بلا زيادة)**
(التحفة ٨١)

[3297] 441 - (1352) Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Ḥaḍramî said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'The *Muhâjir* may stay in Makkah for three (days) after completing *Ḥajj*,' and it is as if he said: 'and no more than that.'"

[٣٢٩٧] **٤٤١**-(١٣٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ يَسْأَلُ السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يَقُولُ: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ فِي الْإِقَامَةِ بِمَكَّةَ شَيْئًا؟ فَقَالَ السَّائِبُ: سَمِعْتُ الْعَلَاءَ بْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لِلْمُهَاجِرِ إِقَامَةُ ثَلَاثٍ، بَعْدَ الصَّدَرِ، بِمَكَّةَ» كَأَنَّهُ يَقُولُ: لَا يَزِيدُ عَلَيْهَا.

[3298] 442 - (...) Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Ḥaḍramî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The *Muhâjir* may stay in Makkah, after completing his *Ḥajj* rituals, for three (days).'"

[٣٢٩٨] **٤٤٢**-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ يَقُولُ لِجُلَسَائِهِ: مَا سَمِعْتُمْ فِي سُكْنَىٰ مَكَّةَ؟ فَقَالَ السَّائِبُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: سَمِعْتُ الْعَلَاءَ - أَوْ قَالَ: الْعَلَاءَ ابْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ - قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ:

«يُقِيمُ الْمُهَاجِرُ بِمَكَّةَ، بَعْدَ قَضَاءِ نُسُكِهِ، ثَلَاثًا».

[3299] 443 - (...) Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Ḥaḍramî said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'Three nights the *Muhâjir* may stay in Makkah, after completing *Ḥajj*.'"

[٣٢٩٩] ٤٤٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنٌ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ يَسْأَلُ السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ، فَقَالَ السَّائِبُ: سَمِعْتُ الْعَلَاءَ بْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «ثَلَاثُ لَيَالٍ يَمْكُثُهُنَّ الْمُهَاجِرُ بِمَكَّةَ، بَعْدَ الصَّدَرِ».

[3300] 444 - (...) Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Ḥaḍramî narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The *Muhâjir* may stay in Makkah, after completing his *Ḥajj* rituals, for three (days)."

[٣٣٠٠] ٤٤٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، وَأَمْلَاهُ عَلَيْنَا إِمْلَاءً: أَخْبَرَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، أَنَّ حُمَيْدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ السَّائِبَ ابْنَ يَزِيدَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ الْعَلَاءَ ابْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مُكْثُ الْمُهَاجِرِ بِمَكَّةَ، بَعْدَ قَضَاءِ نُسُكِهِ، ثَلَاثًا».

[3301] (...) A similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 3300) was narrated by Ibn Juraij with this chain.

[٣٣٠١] (...) حَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

Chapter 82. The Sanctity Of Makkah And The Sanctity Of Its Game, Grasses, Trees And Lost Property, Except For The One Who Announces It, Is Forever

[3302] 445 - (1353) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said on the Day of the Conquest of Makkah: 'There is no *Hijrah* (emigration), but there is *Jihâd* and intention. And if you are mobilized, then go forth.' And he said on the day of the Conquest of Makkah: 'This land was made sacred by Allâh the Day He created the heavens and the earth, so it is sacred by the sanctity decreed by Allâh until the Day of Resurrection. It was not permitted for anyone before me to fight therein and it was only permitted to me for part of a day, and it is sacred by the sanctity decreed by Allâh until the Day of Resurrection. Its thorns are not to be cut, and its game is not to be disturbed, and its lost property is not to be picked up, except by the one who announces it, and its grasses are not to be cut.' Al-'Abbâs said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, except *Idhkhir* (a kind of grass), for it is used by their blacksmiths and in their houses.' He said: 'Except *Idhkhir*.'"

[3303] (...) A similar report (as no. 3302) was narrated by

(المعجم ٨٢) - (بَابُ تحريم مكة وتحريم صيدها وخلاها وشجرها ولقطتها، إلا لمنشد، على الدوام)

(التحفة ٨٢)

[٣٣٠٢] ٤٤٥-(١٣٥٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ، فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ: «لَا هِجْرَةَ. وَلَكِنْ جِهَادٌ وَنِيَّةٌ، وَإِذَا اسْتُنْفِرْتُمْ فَانْفِرُوا»، وَقَالَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ، فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ، «إِنَّ هٰذَا الْبَلَدَ حَرَّمَهُ اللهُ يَوْمَ خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ، فَهُوَ حَرَامٌ بِحُرْمَةِ اللهِ إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، وَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَحِلَّ الْقِتَالُ فِيهِ لِأَحَدٍ قَبْلِي، وَلَمْ يَحِلَّ لِي إِلَّا سَاعَةً مِنْ نَهَارٍ، فَهُوَ حَرَامٌ بِحُرْمَةِ اللهِ إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، لَا يُعْضَدُ شَوْكُهُ، وَلَا يُنَفَّرُ صَيْدُهُ، وَلَا يَلْتَقِطُ لُقَطَتَهُ إِلَّا مَنْ عَرَّفَهَا، وَلَا يُخْتَلَىٰ خَلَاهَا» فَقَالَ الْعَبَّاسُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِلَّا الْإِذْخِرَ، فَإِنَّهُ لِقَيْنِهِمْ وَلِبُيُوتِهِمْ، فَقَالَ: «إِلَّا الْإِذْخِرَ». [انظر: ٤٨١٩]

[٣٣٠٣] (...) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

Manṣûr with this chain, but he did not mention: "The day He created the heavens [and the earth]." And instead of fighting, he said: "killing". And he said: "No one should pick up its lost property except the one who announces it."

رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُفَضَّلٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ «يَوْمَ خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ [وَالْأَرْضَ]» وقَالَ: بَدَلَ الْقِتَالِ «الْقَتْلَ» وَقَالَ: «لَا يَلْتَقِطُ لُقَطَتَهُ إِلَّا مَنْ عَرَّفَهَا».

[3304] 446 - (1354) It was narrated from Abû Shuraiḥ Al-'Adawî that he said to 'Amr bin Sa'eed - while he was sending troops to Makkah: "O commander, let me tell the people of something that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said on the day following the Conquest (of Makkah), that my ears heard and my heart understood, and my eyes saw him as he said it. He praised and extolled Allâh, then he said: 'Makkah was declared sacred by Allâh and not by people. It is not permissible for any man who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to shed blood therein or to cut down its trees. If anyone seeks a concession based on the fact that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fought therein, tell him that Allâh granted permission to His Messenger ﷺ but He did not grant you permission. Rather I was only given permission for part of one day, and today its sanctity has been restored as it was before. Let those who are present convey it to those who are absent.'" It was said to Abû

[٣٣٠٤] ٤٤٦-(١٣٥٤) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي شُرَيْحٍ الْعَدَوِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِعَمْرِو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، وَهُوَ يَبْعَثُ الْبُعُوثَ إِلَىٰ مَكَّةَ: ائذَنْ لِي، أَيُّهَا الْأَمِيرُ! أُحَدِّثْكَ قَوْلًا قَامَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْغَدَ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْفَتْحِ، سَمِعَتْهُ أُذُنَايَ وَوَعَاهُ قَلْبِي، وَأَبْصَرَتْهُ عَيْنَايَ حِينَ تَكَلَّمَ بِهِ، أَنَّهُ حَمِدَ اللهَ وَأَثْنَىٰ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ مَكَّةَ حَرَّمَهَا اللهُ وَلَمْ يُحَرِّمْهَا النَّاسُ، فَلَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرِئٍ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ أَنْ يَسْفِكَ بِهَا دَمًا وَلَا يَعْضِدَ بِهَا شَجَرَةً، فَإِنْ أَحَدٌ تَرَخَّصَ بِقِتَالِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِيهَا فَقُولُوا لَهُ: إِنَّ اللهَ أَذِنَ لِرَسُولِهِ ﷺ وَلَمْ يَأْذَنْ لَكُمْ، وَإِنَّما أَذِنَ لِي فِيهَا سَاعَةً مِنْ نَهَارٍ، وَقَدْ عَادَتْ حُرْمَتُهَا الْيَوْمَ كَحُرْمَتِهَا بِالْأَمْسِ، وَلْيُبَلِّغِ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ» فَقِيلَ لِأَبِي شُرَيْحٍ: مَا قَالَ لَكَ عَمْرٌو؟ قَالَ: أَنَا أَعْلَمُ بِذَلِكَ مِنْكَ، يَا أَبَا

Shuraih: "What did 'Amr say to you?" He said: "I know more about that than you, O Abû Shuraih. The sanctuary does not give protection to one who is disobedient, or to one who is fleeing after shedding blood, or one who is fleeing after committing a theft."

شُرَيْحٍ! إِنَّ الْحَرَمَ لَا يُعِيذُ عَاصِيًا وَلَا فَارًّا بِدَمٍ وَلَا فَارًّا بِخَرْبَةٍ.

[3305] 447 - (1355) Abû Hurairah said: "When Allâh enabled His Messenger to conquer Makkah, he (ﷺ) stood before the people and praised and extolled Allâh, then he said: 'Allâh held the elephant back from Makkah, and He caused His Messenger and the believers to prevail over it. It was not permissible (to shed blood therein) for anyone before me, and it was only made permissible to me for part of a day, and it will never be permissible for anyone after me. Its game is not to be disturbed, its thorns are not to be cut, and its lost property is not permissible for anyone (to be picked up) but the one who announces it. If a person is killed he (relative) has a choice: Either to be given the blood money or to have the killer killed in retaliation.' Al-'Abbâs said: 'Except *Idhkhir*, O Messenger of Allâh, for we use it in our graves and in our houses.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Except *Idhkhir*.' Abû Shâh, a man from Yemen, stood up and said:

[٣٣٠٥] ٤٤٧-(١٣٥٥) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وعُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ، - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ -: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ - هُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: لَمَّا فَتَحَ اللهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ مَكَّةَ، قَامَ فِي النَّاسِ فَحَمِدَ اللهَ وَأَثْنَىٰ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ حَبَسَ عَنْ مَكَّةَ الْفِيلَ، وَسَلَّطَ عَلَيْهَا رَسُولَهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ، وَإِنَّهَا لَنْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ كَانَ قَبْلِي، وَإِنَّهَا أُحِلَّتْ لِي سَاعَةً مِنْ نَهَارٍ، وَإِنَّهَا لَنْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ بَعْدِي، فَلَا يُنَفَّرُ صَيْدُهَا، وَلَا يُخْتَلَىٰ شَوْكُهَا، وَلَا تَحِلُّ سَاقِطَتُهَا إِلَّا لِمُنْشِدٍ، وَمَنْ قُتِلَ لَهُ قَتِيلٌ فَهُوَ بِخَيْرِ النَّظَرَيْنِ، إِمَّا أَنْ يُفْدَىٰ وَإِمَّا أَنْ يُقْتَلَ» فَقَالَ الْعَبَّاسُ: إِلَّا الْإِذْخِرَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَإِنَّا نَجْعَلُهُ فِي قُبُورِنَا

'Write it for me, O Messenger of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Write it for Abû Shâh.'"

Al-Walîd said: "I said to Al-Awzâ'î: 'What did he mean: "Write it for me, O Messenger of Allâh?"' He said: 'This speech that he heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.'"

وَبُيُوتِنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِلَّا الْإِذْخِرَ»، فَقَامَ أَبُو شَاهٍ، رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ، فَقَالَ: اكْتُبُوا لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اكْتُبُوا لِأَبِي شَاهٍ».

قَالَ الْوَلِيدُ: فَقُلْتُ لِلْأَوْزَاعِيِّ: مَا قَوْلُهُ: اكْتُبُوا لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ!؟ قَالَ: هٰذِهِ الْخُطْبَةَ الَّتِي سَمِعَهَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[3306] 448 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: "(The tribe of) Khuzâ'ah killed a man from Banû Laith in the year when Makkah was conquered, in retaliation for one of their people whom they had killed. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was told about that, then he rode on his mount and addressed them, saying: 'Allâh held the elephant back from Makkah, and He caused His Messengers and the believers to prevail over it. It was not permissible (to shed blood therein) for anyone before me and it is not permissible for anyone after me; it was only permitted to me for part of a day. Now, at this very hour, it is sacred; its thorns are not to be cut, its trees are not to be cut down and its lost property is not to be picked up except by the one who announces it. Anyone whose (relative) has been killed has one of two choices: Either he may be given the *Diyah* or he may retaliate.' A man from Yemen,

[٣٣٠٦] ٤٤٨-(...) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مُوسَىٰ عَنْ شَيْبَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ خُزَاعَةَ قَتَلُوا رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي لَيْثٍ عَامَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ، بِقَتِيلٍ مِنْهُمْ قَتَلُوهُ، فَأُخْبِرَ بِذَٰلِكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَرَكِبَ رَاحِلَتَهُ فَخَطَبَ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] حَبَسَ عَنْ مَكَّةَ الْفِيلَ، وَسَلَّطَ عَلَيْهَا رَسُولَهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَلَا! وَإِنَّهَا لَمْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ قَبْلِي وَلَمْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ بَعْدِي، أَلَا وَإِنَّهَا أُحِلَّتْ لِي سَاعَةً مِنَ النَّهَارِ، أَلَا وَإِنَّهَا، سَاعَتِي هٰذِهِ، حَرَامٌ، لَا يُخْبَطُ شَوْكُهَا، وَلَا يُعْضَدُ شَجَرُهَا، وَلَا يَلْتَقِطُ سَاقِطَتَهَا إِلَّا مُنْشِدٌ، وَمَنْ قُتِلَ لَهُ قَتِيلٌ فَهُوَ بِخَيْرِ النَّظَرَيْنِ، إِمَّا أَنْ يُعْطَىٰ - يَعْنِي الدِّيَةَ - وَإِمَّا أَنْ يُقَادَ - أَهْلُ الْقَتِيلِ -» قَالَ: فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ

who was called Abû Shâh, came to him and said: 'Write it for me, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Write it for Abû Shâh.' A man of the Quraish said: 'Except *Idhkhir*, for we use it in our houses and in our graves.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Except *Idhkhir*.'"

الْيَمَنِ يُقَالُ لَهُ أَبُو شَاهٍ، فَقَالَ: اكْتُبْ لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ: «اكْتُبُوا لِأَبِي شَاهٍ»، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ: إِلَّا الْإِذْخِرَ، فَإِنَّا نَجْعَلُهُ فِي بُيُوتِنَا وَقُبُورِنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِلَّا الْإِذْخِرَ».

Chapter 83. The Prohibition Of Carrying Weapons In Makkah When There Is No Need For That

(المعجم ٨٣) - (بَابُ النهي عن حمل السلاح بمكة، من غير حاجة) (التحفة ٨٣)

[3307] 449 - (1356) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'It is not permissible for any one of you to carry a weapon in Makkah.'"

[٣٣٠٧] ٤٤٩-(١٣٥٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِأَحَدِكُمْ أَنْ يَحْمِلَ بِمَكَّةَ السِّلَاحَ».

Chapter 84. It Is Permissible To Enter Makkah Without *Iḥrâm*

(المعجم ٨٤) - (بَابُ جواز دخول مكة بغير إحرام) (التحفة ٨٤)

[3308] 450 - (1357) It was narrated from Yaḥyâ - and this is his wording: "I said to Mâlik: 'Did Ibn Shihâb narrate to you from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah in the Year of the Conquest with a helmet on his head, and when he took it off, a man came to him and said: "Ibn Khaṭal is clinging to the cover of the Ka'bah." He said: "Kill him."- ? [Mâlik] said: 'Yes.'"

[٣٣٠٨] ٤٥٠-(١٣٥٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ وَيَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - أَمَّا الْقَعْنَبِيُّ فَقَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ؛ وَأَمَّا قُتَيْبَةُ فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ وَقَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قُلْتُ لِمَالِكٍ: أَحَدَّثَكَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ

دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ وَعَلَىٰ رَأْسِهِ مِغْفَرٌ، فَلَمَّا نَزَعَهُ جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: ابْنُ خَطَلٍ مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِأَسْتَارِ الْكَعْبَةِ، فَقَالَ: «اقْتُلُوهُ»؟ فَقَالَ [مَالِكٌ]: نَعَمْ.

[3309] 451 - (1358) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh Al-Anṣârî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered Makkah - Qutaibah said: he entered on the Day of the Conquest of Makkah - wearing a black turban and not in *Iḥrâm*.

[٣٣٠٩] ٤٥١-(١٣٥٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ التَّمِيمِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الثَّقَفِيُّ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ الدُّهْنِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ الأَنْصَارِيِّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ - وَقَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: دَخَلَ يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ - وَعَلَيْهِ عِمَامَةٌ سَوْدَاءُ بِغَيْرِ إِحْرَامٍ.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ قُتَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ.

[3310] (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah on the Day of the Conquest wearing a black turban.

[٣٣١٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ الأَوْدِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا شَرِيكٌ عَنْ عَمَّارٍ الدُّهْنِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ وَعَلَيْهِ عِمَامَةٌ سَوْدَاءُ.

[3311] 452 - (1359) It was narrated from Ja'far bin 'Amr bin Ḥurai<u>th</u>, from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ addressed the people wearing a black turban.

[٣٣١١] ٤٥٢-(١٣٥٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ. قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ مُسَاوِرٍ الْوَرَّاقِ، عَنْ جَعْفَرِ ابْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ حُرَيْثٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ خَطَبَ النَّاسَ وَعَلَيْهِ عِمَامَةٌ سَوْدَاءُ.

[3312] 453 - (...) Ja'far bin 'Amr bin Ḥuraith narrated that his father said: "It is as if I can see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the *Minbar*, wearing a black turban with its edges hanging between his shoulders." (In his narration) Abû Bakr did not say: "On the *Minbar*."

[٣٣١٢] **٤٥٣**-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَالْحَسَنُ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ مُسَاوِرٍ الْوَرَّاقِ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي - وَفِي رِوَايَةِ الْحُلْوَانِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَعْفَرَ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ حُرَيْثٍ - عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ الْمِنْبَرِ، وَعَلَيْهِ عِمَامَةٌ سَوْدَاءُ قَدْ أَرْخَىٰ طَرَفَيْهَا بَيْنَ كَتِفَيْهِ. وَلَمْ يَقُلْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: عَلَىٰ الْمِنْبَرِ.

Chapter 85. The Virtue Of Al-Madînah And The Prophet's Prayer For It To Be Blessed. Its Sanctity And The Sanctity Of Its Game And Trees. The Boundaries Of Its Sanctuary

(المعجم ٨٥) - (**بَابُ فضل المدينة، ودعاء النبيّ ﷺ فيها بالبركة، وبيان تحريمها وتحريم صيدها وشجرها، وبيان حدود حرمها**) (التحفة ٨٥)

[3313] 454 - (1360) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Zaid bin 'Âṣim that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "(Prophet) Ibrâhîm declared Makkah sacred and supplicated for its people, and I declare Al-Madînah sacred as Ibrâhîm declared Makkah sacred, and I supplicated concerning its *Ṣâ'* and *Mudd* (units of measurement) twice (the blessings) Ibrâhîm supplicated for the people of Makkah."

[٣٣١٣] **٤٥٤**-(١٣٦٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَىٰ الْمَازِنِيِّ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ وَدَعَا لِأَهْلِهَا، وَإِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ كَمَا حَرَّمَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ مَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي دَعَوْتُ فِي صَاعِهَا وَمُدِّهَا بِمِثْلَي مَا دَعَا بِهِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ لِأَهْلِ مَكَّةَ».

[3314] 455 - (...) It was narrated from 'Amr bin Yaḥyâ - Al-Mâzinî - with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3313). As for the *Ḥadîth* of Wuhaib, it is like the report of Ad-Darâwardî: "Twice the supplication of Ibrâhîm, peace and blessings be upon him." As for Sulaimân bin Bilâl and 'Abdul-'Azîz bin Al-Mukhtâr, in their report it says: "Like that for which Ibrâhîm supplicated."

[٣٣١٤] ٤٥٥-(...) حَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْمُخْتَارِ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمَخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيىٰ - [هُوَ الْمَازِنِيُّ] - بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ أَمَّا حَدِيثُ وُهَيْبٍ فَكَرِوَايَةِ الدَّرَاوَرْدِيِّ: «[بِ]مِثْلَيْ مَا دَعَا [بِهِ] إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ والسَّلَامُ»؛ وَأَمَّا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ وَعَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ، فَفِي رِوَايَتِهِمَا: «مِثْلَ مَا دَعَا بِهِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ».

[3315] 456 - (1361) It was narrated that Râfi' bin Khadîj said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Ibrâhîm, peace and blessings be upon him, declared Makkah sacred, and I declare what is between the two lava fields sacred" - meaning Al-Madînah.

[٣٣١٥] ٤٥٦-(١٣٦١) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُضَرَ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو ابْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ والسَّلَامُ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي أُحَرِّمُ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا» - يُرِيدُ الْمَدِينَةَ -.

[3316] 457 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' bin Jubair that Marwân bin Al-Ḥakam addressed the people, and he mentioned Makkah and its people and its

[٣٣١٦] ٤٥٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ ابْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ،

sanctity, but he did not mention Al-Madînah and its people and its sanctity. Râfi' bin Khadîj called out to him and said: "Why do I hear you mention Makkah and its people and its sanctity, but you do not mention Al-Madînah and its people and its sanctity, when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ declared what is between its two lava fields sacred? That is (recorded) with us on a piece of Khawlânî leather, if you wish I will read it to you." He said: "Marwân remained silent, then he said: 'I heard some of that.'"

عَنْ نَافِعِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ؛ أَنَّ مَرْوَانَ بْنَ الْحَكَمِ خَطَبَ النَّاسَ، فَذَكَرَ مَكَّةَ وَأَهْلَهَا وَحُرْمَتَهَا [وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْمَدِينَةَ وَأَهْلَهَا وَحُرْمَتَهَا] فَنَادَاهُ رَافِعُ بْنُ خَدِيجٍ فَقَالَ: مَا لِي أَسْمَعُكَ ذَكَرْتَ مَكَّةَ وَأَهْلَهَا وَحُرْمَتَهَا، وَلَمْ تَذْكُرِ الْمَدِينَةَ وَأَهْلَهَا وَحُرْمَتَهَا، [وَ]قَدْ حَرَّمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا، وَذَلِكَ عِنْدَنَا فِي أَدِيمٍ خَوْلَانِيٍّ إِنْ شِئْتَ أَقْرَأْتُكَهُ، قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ مَرْوَانُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: قَدْ سَمِعْتُ بَعْضَ ذَلِكَ.

[3317] 458 - (1362) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Prophet ﷺ said: '(Prophet) Ibrâhîm declared Makkah sacred, and I declare Al-Madînah between the two lava fields to be sacred; its thorny shrubs are not to be cut down and its game is not to be hunted.'"

[٣٣١٧] ٤٥٨-(١٣٦٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي أَحْمَدَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْأَسْدِيُّ -: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا، لَا يُقْطَعُ عِضَاهُهَا وَلَا يُصَادُ صَيْدُهَا».

[3318] 459 - (1363) 'Âmir bin Sa'd narrated that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I declare sacred what is between the two lava fields of Al-Madînah, (and I forbid) cutting of its thorny shrubs or killing of its game.' And he said: 'Al-

[٣٣١٨] ٤٥٩-(١٣٦٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ:

Madînah is better for them, if only they knew. No one leaves it out of dislike for it but Allâh will put someone better than him in his place, and no one stands firm despite its hardships and difficulties, but I will intercede for him, or be a witness for him, on the Day of Resurrection.'"

«إِنِّي أُحَرِّمُ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيِ الْمَدِينَةِ، أَنْ يُقْطَعَ عِضَاهُهَا، أَوْ يُقْتَلَ صَيْدُهَا» وَقَالَ: «الْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، لَا يَدَعُهَا أَحَدٌ رَغْبَةً عَنْهَا إِلَّا أَبْدَلَ اللهُ فِيهَا مَنْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِنْهُ، وَلَا يَثْبُتُ أَحَدٌ عَلَىٰ لَأْوَائِهَا وَجَهْدِهَا، إِلَّا كُنْتُ لَهُ شَفِيعًا، أَوْ شَهِيدًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[3319] 460 - (...) 'Âmir bin Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâṣ narrated from his father that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said... then he mentioned a *Ḥadîth* like that of Ibn Numair (no. 3318), and he added: "No one intends ill towards the people of Al-Madînah but Allâh will melt him in the Fire like lead, or like salt, dissolving in water."

[٣٣١٩] ٤٦٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: «وَلَا يُرِيدُ أَحَدٌ أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ بِسُوءٍ إِلَّا أَذَابَهُ اللهُ فِي النَّارِ ذَوْبَ الرَّصَاصِ، أَوْ ذَوْبَ الْمِلْحِ فِي الْمَاءِ».

[3320] 461 - (1346) It was narrated from 'Âmir bin Sa'd that Sa'd rode to his fortress in Al-'Aqîq, where he found a slave cutting down a tree or hitting it to make its leaves fall, and he stripped him of his belongings. When Sa'd came back, the owners of that slave came to him and asked him to return to their slave, or to them, what he had taken from him. He said: "Allâh forbid that I should return

[٣٣٢٠] ٤٦١-(١٣٦٤) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْعَقَدِيِّ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، أَنَّ سَعْدًا رَكِبَ إِلَىٰ قَصْرِهِ بِالْعَقِيقِ، فَوَجَدَ عَبْدًا يَقْطَعُ شَجَرًا أَوْ يَخْبِطُ، فَسَلَبَهُ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ سَعْدٌ، جَاءَهُ

something that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted to me as booty" and he refused to return it to them.

أَهْلُ الْعَبْدِ فَكَلَّمُوهُ أَنْ يَرُدَّ عَلَىٰ غُلَامِهِمْ، أَوْ عَلَيْهِمْ، مَا أَخَذَ مِنْ غُلَامِهِمْ، فَقَالَ: مَعَاذَ اللهِ! أَنْ أَرُدَّ شَيْئًا نَفَّلَنِيهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَأَبَىٰ أَنْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيْهِمْ.

[3321] 462 - (1365) Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to Abû Ṭalḥah: 'Find me one of your boys serve me.' So Abû Ṭalḥah took to me with him and made me sit behind him, and I served the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ every time he dismounted." And he said in the *Ḥadîth*: "Then he came, and when he could see Uḥud, he said: 'This mountain loves us and we love it.' When he came close to Al-Madînah he said: 'O Allâh, I declare sacred what is between its two mountains as (Prophet) Ibrâhîm, peace and blessings be upon him, declared Makkah sacred. O Allâh, bless them in their *Mudd* and *Ṣâ'*.'"

[٣٣٢١] **٤٦٢-(١٣٦٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ - قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ-: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍو مَوْلَى الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ حَنْطَبٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِأَبِي طَلْحَةَ «الْتَمِسْ لِي غُلَامًا مِنْ غِلْمَانِكُمْ يَخْدُمُنِي»، فَخَرَجَ بِي أَبُو طَلْحَةَ يُرْدِفُنِي وَرَاءَهُ، فَكُنْتُ أَخْدُمُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كُلَّمَا نَزَلَ، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَدَا لَهُ أُحُدٌ قَالَ: «هٰذَا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ» فَلَمَّا أَشْرَفَ عَلَىٰ الْمَدِينَةِ قَالَ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنِّي أُحَرِّمُ مَا بَيْنَ جَبَلَيْهَا مِثْلَ مَا حَرَّمَ بِهِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ مَكَّةَ، اللّٰهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي مُدِّهِمْ وَصَاعِهِمْ». [انظر: ٣٤٩٧، ٣٥٠٠، ٤٦٦٥]

[3322] (...) A similar report (as no. 3321) was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik, from the

[٣٣٢٢] (...) **وحَدَّثَناه** سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا

Prophet ﷺ, except that he said: "I declare sacred what is between the two lava fields."

يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْقَارِيُّ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ أَبِي عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنِّي أُحَرِّمُ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا».

[3323] 463 - (1366) 'Âṣim said: "I said to Anas bin Mâlik: 'Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ declare Al-Madînah sacred?' He said: 'Yes, what is between such-and-such, and such-and-such. And whoever introduces any *Hadath*[1] in it' - He said: "Then he said to me: 'This is a serious matter: "Whoever introduces any *Hadath* in it, upon him be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept from him any *Sarf* nor *'Adl*."'[2] Ibn Anas said: "Or (anyone) who grants refuge to a *Muhdith*."[3]

[٣٣٢٣] ٤٦٣-(١٣٦٦) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِأَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَحَرَّمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، مَا بَيْنَ كَذَا إِلَىٰ كَذَا. فَمَنْ أَحْدَثَ فِيهَا حَدَثًا، قَالَ: ثُمَّ قَالَ لِي: هَٰذِهِ شَدِيدَةٌ: «مَنْ أَحْدَثَ فِيهَا حَدَثًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا» قَالَ فَقَالَ ابْنُ أَنَسٍ: أَوْ آوَىٰ مُحْدِثًا.

[3324] 464 - (1367) 'Âṣim Al-Aḥwal said: "I asked Anas: 'Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ declare Al-Madînah sacred?' He said: 'Yes, it is sacred and its grass is not to be cut. Whoever does that, upon him be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people.'"

[٣٣٢٤] ٤٦٤-(١٣٦٧) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَاصِمٌ الْأَحْوَلُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسًا، أَحَرَّمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، هِيَ حَرَامٌ، لَا يُخْتَلَىٰ خَلَاهَا، فَمَنْ فَعَلَ ذَٰلِكَ فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ.

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[1] Meaning any evil or any innovation, be it in custom, practice or religion.

[2] They say that these two words mean the obligatory and voluntary; or the voluntary and the obligatory; or repentance and just behavior.

[3] The one who does the *Hadath*.

[3325] 465 - (1368) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "O Allâh, bless them in their weights and measures, bless them in their *Ṣâ'*, bless them in their *Mudd*."

[٣٣٢٥] ٤٦٥-(١٣٦٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، فِيمَا قُرِىءَ عَلَيْهِ عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي مِكْيَالِهِمْ، وَبَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي صَاعِهِمْ، وَبَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي مُدِّهِمْ».

[3326] 466 - (1269) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Allâh, give Al-Madînah twice the blessings of Makkah.'"

[٣٣٢٦] ٤٦٦-(١٣٦٩) وحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ السَّامِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يُونُسَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ بِالْمَدِينَةِ ضِعْفَيْ مَا بِمَكَّةَ مِنَ الْبَرَكَةِ».

[3327] 467 - (1370) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm At-Taimî that his father said: "'Alî bin Abî Ṭâlib addressed us and said: 'Whoever claims that we have something that we recite apart from the Book of Allâh and this *Ṣaḥîfah*' - a document that was hanging from the sheath of his sword - 'is lying. In it are the ages of camels and rulings concerning (the compansation for) injuries, and in it the Prophet ﷺ said: Al-Madînah is sacred, the area between 'Ayr and Thawr. Whoever introduces any *Ḥadath*

[٣٣٢٧] ٤٦٧-(١٣٧٠) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ -: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ فَقَالَ: مَنْ زَعَمَ أَنَّ عِنْدَنَا شَيْئًا نَقْرَأُهُ إِلَّا كِتَابَ اللهِ وَهٰذِهِ الصَّحِيفَةَ - قَالَ: وَصَحِيفَةٌ مُعَلَّقَةٌ فِي قِرَابِ سَيْفِهِ - فَقَدْ كَذَبَ، فِيهَا أَسْنَانُ الْإِبِلِ، وَأَشْيَاءُ مِنَ الْجِرَاحَاتِ،

or gives refuge to a *Muhdith*, upon him will be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept any *Sarf* nor *'Adl* from him. Protection granted by one Muslim is binding upon all of them, and may be given by the humblest of them. Whoever claims to belong to someone other than his father or to belong to someone other than his *Mawla*, upon him be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept any *Sarf* nor *'Adl* from him."'

The *Hadîth* of Abû Bakr and Zuhair ends with the words, "and may be given by the humblest of them" and in their *Hadîth* it does not mention: "hanging from the sheath of his sword."

[3328] 468 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Abû Kuraib (no. 3327) from Abû Mu'âwiyah, was narrated by Al-A'mash until its end, with this chain, and he added: (The Prophet ﷺ said:) "Whoever breaks the covenant of a Muslim, upon him be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept any *Sarf* nor *'Adl* from him." But in their *Hadîth* it does not mention: "Whoever claims to

وَفِيهَا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ [تَعَالَىٰ] عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «الْمَدِينَةُ حَرَمٌ مَا بَيْنَ عَيْرٍ إِلَىٰ ثَوْرٍ، فَمَنْ أَحْدَثَ فِيهَا حَدَثًا، أَوْ آوَىٰ مُحْدِثًا، فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا، وَذِمَّةُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَاحِدَةٌ يَسْعَىٰ بِهَا أَدْنَاهُمْ، وَمَنِ ادَّعَىٰ إِلَىٰ غَيْرِ أَبِيهِ، أَوِ انْتَمَىٰ إِلَىٰ غَيْرِ مَوَالِيهِ، فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا».

وَانْتَهَىٰ حَدِيثُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَزُهَيْرٍ عِنْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «يَسْعَىٰ بِهَا أَدْنَاهُمْ» [وَ]لَمْ يَذْكُرَا مَا بَعْدَهُ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: مُعَلَّقَةٌ فِي قِرَابِ سَيْفِهِ. [انظر: ٣٧٩٤]

[٣٣٢٨] ٤٦٨-(...) وحَدَّثَني عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي كُرَيْبٍ عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ إِلَىٰ آخِرِهِ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: «فَمَنْ أَخْفَرَ مُسْلِمًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ صَرْفٌ وَلَا عَدْلٌ» وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا:

belong to anyone other than his father." And in the *Ḥadîth* of Wakî' it does not mention the Day of Resurrection.

«مَنِ ادَّعَىٰ إِلَىٰ غَيْرِ أَبِيهِ» وَلَيْسَ فِي رِوَايَةِ وَكِيعٍ ذِكْرُ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ.

[3329] (...) A *Ḥadîth* similar to that of Ibn Mushir and Wakî' (no. 3328) was narrated by Al-A'mash with this chain, except the phrase "Whoever claims to belong to someone other than his *Mawla*" and the mention of the curse that is upon him.

[٣٣٢٩] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ وَوَكِيعٍ، إِلَّا قَوْلَهُ: «مَنْ تَوَلَّىٰ غَيْرَ مَوَالِيهِ» وَذِكْرَ اللَّعْنَةِ لَهُ.

[3330] 469 - (1371) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Al-Madînah is sacred, and whoever introduces any *Ḥadath* in it or grants refuge to *Muḥdith*, upon him be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept any *'Adl* nor *Ṣarf* from him."

[٣٣٣٠] ٤٦٩-(١٣٧١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجُعْفِيُّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمَدِينَةُ حَرَمٌ، فَمَنْ أَحْدَثَ فِيهَا حَدَثًا، أَوْ آوَىٰ مُحْدِثًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ عَدْلٌ وَلَا صَرْفٌ».

[3331] 470 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3330) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain, but he did not say "the Day of Resurrection." And he added: (The Prophet ﷺ said:) "Protection granted by one Muslim is binding upon all of them, and may be given by the humblest of them. Whoever breaks the covenant of a Muslim,

[٣٣٣١] ٤٧٠-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ النَّضْرِ بْنِ أَبِي النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: «يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ» وَزَادَ: «وَذِمَّةُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَاحِدَةٌ، يَسْعَىٰ بِهَا أَدْنَاهُمْ، فَمَنْ أَخْفَرَ مُسْلِمًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللهِ

upon him be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept any *'Adl* nor *Sarf* from him."

وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ عَدْلٌ وَلَا صَرْفٌ».

[3332] 471 - (1372) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah used to say: "If I saw gazelles grazing in Al-Madînah I would not disturb them. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The area between its two lava fields is a sanctuary.'"

[٣٣٣٢] ٤٧١-(١٣٧٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَقُولُ: لَوْ رَأَيْتُ الظِّبَاءَ تَرْتَعُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ مَا ذَعَرْتُهَا، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا حَرَامٌ».

[3333] 472 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ declared what is between the two lava fields of Al-Madînah sacred." Abû Hurairah said: "If I found gazelles between the two lava fields, I would not disturb them." And he made twelve miles around Al-Madînah a *Hima* (sanctuary).

[٣٣٣٣] ٤٧٢-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: حَرَّمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَي الْمَدِينَةِ، قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَلَوْ وَجَدْتُ الظِّبَاءَ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا مَا ذَعَرْتُهَا، وَجَعَلَ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ مِيلًا حَوْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ، حِمًى.

[3334] 473 - (1373) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that he said: "When the people saw the first fruits (of the season), they would bring them to the Prophet ﷺ, and when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ took them he said: 'O Allâh, bless us in our produce, bless us in our city, bless us in our *Sâ'* and bless us in

[٣٣٣٤] ٤٧٣-(١٣٧٣) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّاسُ إِذَا رَأَوْا أَوَّلَ الثَّمَرِ جَاءُوا بِهِ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَإِذَا أَخَذَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ

our *Mudd*. O Allâh, Ibrâhîm, peace and blessings be upon him, was Your slave, Your Close Friend and Your Prophet, and I am Your slave and Your Prophet. He supplicated to You for Makkah and I supplicate to You for Al-Madînah as he supplicated to You for Makkah, and the same again.' Then he would call the youngest child and give him that fruit."

[3335] 474 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that (the season's) the first fruit would be brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he would say: "O Allâh, bless us in our city and in our produce, and in our *Mudd* and in our *Ṣâ'*, blessing upon blessing." Then he would give it to the youngest of the children present.

Chapter 86. Encouragement To Live In Al-Madînah And To Be Patient In Bearing Its Distress And Hardships

[3336] 475 - (1374) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed, the freed slave of Al-Mahrî, that he experienced distress and hardship in Al-Madînah. He came to Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî and said to him: "I have many dependents and we are experiencing

قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي ثَمَرِنَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِنَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مُدِّنَا، اللَّهُمَّ! إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ والسَّلَامُ عَبْدُكَ وَخَلِيلُكَ وَنَبِيُّكَ، وَإِنِّي عَبْدُكَ وَنَبِيُّكَ، وَإِنَّهُ دَعَاكَ لِمَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي أَدْعُوكَ لِلْمَدِينَةِ بِمِثْلِ مَا دَعَاكَ لِمَكَّةَ، وَمِثْلِهِ مَعَهُ» - قَالَ: ثُمَّ يَدْعُو أَصْغَرَ وَلِيدٍ لَهُ فَيُعْطِيهِ ذَلِكَ الثَّمَرَ.

[٣٣٣٥] ٤٧٤-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْمَدَنِيُّ عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُؤْتَىٰ بِأَوَّلِ الثَّمَرِ فَيَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا وَفِي ثِمَارِنَا، وَفِي مُدِّنَا وَفِي صَاعِنَا بَرَكَةً مَعَ بَرَكَةٍ». ثُمَّ يُعْطِيهِ أَصْغَرَ مَنْ يَحْضُرُهُ مِنَ الْوِلْدَانِ.

(المعجم ٨٦) - (بَابُ الترغيب في سكنى المدينة، والصبر على لأوائها وشدتها) (التحفة ٨٦)

[٣٣٣٦] ٤٧٥-(١٣٧٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ عُلَيَّةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ وُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحٰقَ، أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ مَوْلَى الْمَهْرِيِّ، أَنَّهُ أَصَابَهُمْ بِالْمَدِينَةِ جَهْدٌ وَشِدَّةٌ، وَأَنَّهُ

hardship, so I want to move my family to a rural area." Abû Sa'eed said: "Do not do that; stay in Al-Madînah, for we went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" - I think he said - "until we reached 'Usfân, where he stayed for several nights. The people said: 'By Allâh, we are not doing anything here, and our families are left behind with no protection.' News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'What is this that I have heard of what you are saying?'" - I do not know how he said it: "'by the One by Whom I swear,'" or "'by the One in Whose Hand is my soul'" - "'I was thinking,'" or "'if you wish'" - I am not sure which of them he said - "'I will order that my she-camel be prepared and I would let her keep going until I come to Al-Madînah.' And he said: 'O Allâh! Ibrâhîm, peace and blessings be upon him, declared Makkah sacred and made it a sanctuary. I declare Al-Madînah sacred, the area between its two mountains is a sanctuary. No blood is to be shed therein and no weapons are to be carried for fighting, and the leaves are not to be shaken from its trees, except for fodder. O Allâh, bless us in our city. O Allâh, bless us in our *Ṣâ'*. O Allâh, bless us in our *Mudd*. O Allâh, bless us in our *Ṣâ'*. O Allâh, bless us in our *Mudd*. O

أَتَىٰ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: إِنِّي كَثِيرُ الْعِيَالِ، وَقَدْ أَصَابَتْنَا شِدَّةٌ، فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَنْقُلَ عِيَالِي إِلَىٰ بَعْضِ الرِّيفِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: لَا تَفْعَلْ، الْزَمِ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَإِنَّا خَرَجْنَا مَعَ نَبِيِّ اللهِ ﷺ - أَظُنُّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ - حَتَّىٰ قَدِمْنَا عُسْفَانَ، فَأَقَامَ بِهَا لَيَالِيَ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: وَاللّٰهِ! مَا نَحْنُ هٰهُنَا فِي شَيْءٍ، وَإِنَّ عِيَالَنَا لَخُلُوفٌ مَا نَأْمَنُ عَلَيْهِمْ، فَبَلَغَ ذٰلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَا هٰذَا الَّذِي بَلَغَنِي مِنْ حَدِيثِكُمْ؟ - مَا أَدْرِي كَيْفَ قَالَ -: وَالَّذِي أَحْلِفُ بِهِ، أَوْ وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَقَدْ هَمَمْتُ، أَوْ إِنْ شِئْتُمْ - لَا أَدْرِي أَيَّتَهُمَا قَالَ -: لَآمُرَنَّ بِنَاقَتِي تُرْحَلُ، ثُمَّ لَا أَحُلُّ لَهَا عُقْدَةً حَتَّىٰ أَقْدَمَ الْمَدِينَةَ»، وَقَالَ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - عليهِ الصَّلاةُ والسَّلامُ - حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ فَجَعَلَهَا حَرَمًا، وَإِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ حَرَامًا مَا بَيْنَ مَأْزِمَيْهَا، أَنْ لَا يُهْرَاقَ فِيهَا دَمٌ، وَلَا يُحْمَلَ فِيهَا سِلَاحٌ لِقِتَالٍ، وَلَا تُخْبَطَ فِيهَا شَجَرَةٌ إِلَّا لِعَلْفٍ، اللّٰهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا، اللّٰهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِنَا، اللّٰهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مُدِّنَا، اللّٰهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِنَا، اللّٰهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي

Allâh, bless us in our city. To each blessing add two more. By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, there is no mountain pass nor road around Al-Madînah but there are two Angels standing guard over it, until you return to it.' Then he said to the people: 'Move on,' so we moved on and we came to Al-Madînah. By the One by Whom we swear," or "by Whom oaths are sworn" - Ḥammâd (a narrator) was not sure - "hardly had we put down our saddles after entering Al-Madînah but Banû 'Abdullâh bin 'Ghaṭafân attacked us, and they had no reason to have attacked before that."

مُدِّنَا، اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا، اللَّهُمَّ! اجْعَلْ مَعَ الْبَرَكَةِ بَرَكَتَيْنِ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! مَا مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ شِعْبٌ وَلَا نَقْبٌ إِلَّا عَلَيْهِ مَلَكَانِ يَحْرُسَانِهَا حَتَّىٰ تَقْدَمُوا إِلَيْهَا». - ثُمَّ قَالَ لِلنَّاسِ - «ارْتَحِلُوا» فَارْتَحَلْنَا، فَأَقْبَلْنَا إِلَىٰ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَوَالَّذِي نَحْلِفُ بِهِ أَوْ يُحْلَفُ بِهِ - الشَّكُّ مِنْ حَمَّادٍ - مَا وَضَعْنَا رِحَالَنَا حِينَ دَخَلْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ حَتَّىٰ أَغَارَ عَلَيْنَا بَنُو عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ غَطَفَانَ، وَمَا يَهِيجُهُمْ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ شَيْءٌ.

[3337] 476 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "O Allâh, bless us in our *Mudd* and *Ṣâ'*, and to each blessing add two more."

[٣٣٣٧] ٤٧٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ مَوْلَى الْمَهْرِيِّ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مُدِّنَا وصَاعِنَا وَاجْعَلْ مَعَ الْبَرَكَةِ بَرَكَتَيْنِ».

[3338] (...) A similar report (as no. 3337) was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain.

[٣٣٣٨] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا شَيْبَانُ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَرْبٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ شَدَّادٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَحْيَىَ ابْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3339] 477 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed, the freed slave of Al-Mahrî, that he came to Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî during the nights of Al-Ḥarrah, when he consulted him about leaving Al-Madînah, complaining to him about its prices and his large number of dependents, and telling him that he could not bear the hardships and difficulties of Al-Madînah. He said to him: "Woe to you! I do not advise you to do that. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'No one bears its hardships with patience and dies, but I will intercede for him, or, I will be a witness for him, on the Day of Resurrection, if he is Muslim.'"

[3340] 478 - (...) 'Abdur-Raḥmân narrated from his father Abû Sa'eed, that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "I declare sacred what is between the two lava fields of Al-Madînah as (Prophet) Ibrâhîm declared Makkah sacred."

[٣٣٣٩] ٤٧٧-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ مَوْلَى الْمَهْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُ جَاءَ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ، لَيَالِيَ الْحَرَّةِ فَاسْتَشَارَهُ فِي الْجَلَاءِ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ، وَشَكَا إِلَيْهِ أَسْعَارَهَا وَكَثْرَةَ عِيَالِهِ، وَأَخْبَرَهُ أَنْ لَا صَبْرَ لَهُ عَلَىٰ جَهْدِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَلَأْوَائِهَا، فَقَالَ لَهُ: وَيْحَكَ! لَا آمُرُكَ بِذَلِكَ، إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَصْبِرُ أَحَدٌ عَلَىٰ لَأْوَائِهَا فَيَمُوتَ، إِلَّا كُنْتُ لَهُ شَفِيعًا، أَوْ شَهِيدًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، إِذَا كَانَ مُسْلِمًا».

[٣٣٤٠] ٤٧٨-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيِ الْمَدِينَةِ، كَمَا حَرَّمَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ مَكَّةَ» -قَالَ-: ثُمَّ كَانَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ يَأْخُذُ - وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: يَجِدُ - أَحَدَنَا فِي يَدِهِ الطَّيْرُ، فَيَفُكُّهُ مِنْ يَدِهِ، ثُمَّ يُرْسِلُهُ.

[3341] 479 - (1375) It was narrated that Sahl bin Hunaif said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ pointed with his hand towards Al-Madînah and said: 'It is a secure sanctuary.'"

[٣٣٤١] ٤٧٩-(١٣٧٥) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ يُسَيْرِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ حُنَيْفٍ قَالَ: أَهْوَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ إِلَىٰ الْمَدِينَةِ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهَا حَرَمٌ آمِنٌ».

[3342] 480 - (1376) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "We came to Al-Madînah and it was filled with an epidemic. Abû Bakr fell sick and Bilâl fell sick. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw that his Companions were getting sick, he said: 'O Allâh, make Al-Madînah dear to us as you made Makkah dear, and more so. Make it healthy and bless us in its *Sâ'* and *Mudd*, and transfer its fever to Al-Juhfah.'"

[٣٣٤٢] ٤٨٠-(١٣٧٦) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ وَهِيَ وَبِيئَةٌ، فَاشْتَكَىٰ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَاشْتَكَىٰ بِلَالٌ، فَلَمَّا رَأَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ شَكْوَىٰ أَصْحَابِهِ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! حَبِّبْ إِلَيْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ كَمَا حَبَّبْتَ مَكَّةَ أَوْ أَشَدَّ، وَصَحِّحْهَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِهَا وَمُدِّهَا، وَحَوِّلْ حُمَّاهَا إِلَىٰ الْجُحْفَةِ».

[3343] (...) A similar report (as no. 3342) was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah with this chain.

[٣٣٤٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ بِهَـٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[3344] 481 - (1377) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever bears its Madînah's hardship with patience, I will intercede for him, or will be a witness for him, on the Day of Resurrection.'"

[٣٣٤٤] ٤٨١-(١٣٧٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عِيسَى بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ صَبَرَ عَلَىٰ لأْوَائِهَا، كُنْتُ لَهُ شَفِيعًا، أَوْ شَهِيدًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[3345] 482 - (...) It was narrated from Yuhannis, the freed slave of Az-Zubair, that he was sitting with 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar during the *Fitnah* (turmoil), and a freed slave woman of his came to him and greeted him with *Salâm*, then she said: "I want to leave, O Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân, for times are too hard for us." 'Abdullâh said: "Stay here, O foolish one![1] I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'No one bears its hardship and difficulties with patience but I will be a witness, or will intercede, for him on the Day of Resurrection.'"

[٣٣٤٥] ٤٨٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ قَطَنِ بْنِ وَهْبِ بْنِ عُوَيْمِرِ بْنِ الْأَجْدَعِ، عَنْ يُحَنِّسَ مَوْلَى الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ كَانَ جَالِسًا عِنْدَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ، فَأَتَتْهُ مَوْلَاةٌ لَهُ تُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي أَرَدْتُ الْخُرُوجَ، يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ! اشْتَدَّ عَلَيْنَا الزَّمَانُ، فَقَالَ لَهَا عَبْدُ اللهِ: اقْعُدِي، لَكَاعِ! فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَصْبِرُ عَلَىٰ لَأْوَائِهَا وَشِدَّتِهَا [أَحَدٌ]، إِلَّا كُنْتُ لَهُ شَهِيدًا، أَوْ شَفِيعًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[3346] 483 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever bears its (Madînah's) hardship and difficulties with patience, I will be a witness for him, or will intercede for him, on the Day of Resurrection,'" referring to Al-Madînah.

[٣٣٤٦] ٤٨٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ عَنْ قَطَنٍ الْخُزَاعِيِّ، عَنْ يُحَنِّسَ مَوْلَىٰ مُصْعَبٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ صَبَرَ عَلَىٰ لَأْوَائِهَا وَشِدَّتِهَا، كُنْتُ لَهُ شَهِيدًا، أَوْ شَفِيعًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ» يَعْنِي الْمَدِينَةَ.

[3347] 484 - (1378) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "No one of my *Ummah* bears the hardship and distress of Al-Madînah with patience, but I will

[٣٣٤٧] ٤٨٤-(١٣٧٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ

[1] The word *Lakâ'* is used to show love and affection and not it's apparent meaning. His advice to her is one of what comes from a person of goodwill to the other.

أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَصْبِرُ عَلَىٰ لَأْوَاءِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَشِدَّتِهَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي، إِلَّا كُنْتُ لَهُ شَفِيعًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَوْ شَهِيدًا».

intercede for him on the Day of Resurrection," or "I will bear witness."

[٣٣٤٨] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي هَارُونَ مُوسَى بْنِ أَبِي عِيسَىٰ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللهِ الْقَرَّاظَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3348] (...) Abû 'Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz said: "I heard Abû Hurairah say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:...'" a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3347).

[٣٣٤٩] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ عِيسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَصْبِرُ أَحَدٌ عَلَىٰ لَأْوَاءِ الْمَدِينَةِ» بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3349] (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No one bears the hardships of Al-Madînah with patience...'" a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3347).

(المعجم ٨٧) - (بَابُ صيانة المدينة من دخول الطاعون والدجال إليها) (التحفة ٨٧)

Chapter 87. Al-Madînah Is Protected Against The Plague And The *Dajjâl* Entering It

[٣٣٥٠] ٤٨٥-(١٣٧٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نُعَيْمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «عَلَى أَنْقَابِ الْمَدِينَةِ مَلَائِكَةٌ لَا يَدْخُلُهَا الطَّاعُونُ وَلَا الدَّجَّالُ».

[3350] 485 - (1379) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'On the roads leading to Al-Madînah there are Angels and neither the plague nor the *Dajjâl* will enter it.'"

[3351] 486 - (1380) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The *Dajjâl* will come from the east, heading for Al-Madînah, until he camps behind Uhud. Then the Angels will turn his face towards *Ash-Shâm*, and there he will perish."

[٣٣٥١] ٤٨٦-(١٣٨٠) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْعَلَاءُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَأْتِي الْمَسِيحُ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْمَشْرِقِ، هِمَّتُهُ الْمَدِينَةُ، حَتَّىٰ يَنْزِلَ دُبُرَ أُحُدٍ، ثُمَّ تَصْرِفُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَجْهَهُ قِبَلَ الشَّامِ، وَهُنَالِكَ يَهْلِكُ».

Chapter 88. Al-Madînah Eliminates Its Dross And It Is Also Called Tâbah, And Taibah

(المعجم ٨٨) - (بَابُ المدينة تنفي خبثها وتسمى طابة وطيبة) (التحفة ٨٨)

[3352] 487 - (1381) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There will come a time when a man will call his paternal cousin and his relative, saying: 'Come to a life of ease, come to a life of ease,' but Al-Madînah is better for them, if only they knew. By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, no one of them departs out of dislike for it, but Allâh will replace him therein with one who is better than him. Verily Al-Madînah is like a bellows: It eliminates dross. The Hour will not begin until Al-Madînah eliminates its evil ones as the bellows eliminate the impurities of iron."

[٣٣٥٢] ٤٨٧-(١٣٨١) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَأْتِي عَلَىٰ النَّاسِ زَمَانٌ يَدْعُو الرَّجُلُ ابْنَ عَمِّهِ وَقَرِيبَهُ: هَلُمَّ إِلَىٰ الرَّخَاءِ! هَلُمَّ إِلَىٰ الرَّخَاءِ! وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهُمْ أَحَدٌ رَغْبَةً عَنْهَا إِلَّا أَخْلَفَ اللهُ فِيهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهُ، أَلَا! إِنَّ الْمَدِينَةَ كَالْكِيرِ، تُخْرِجُ الْخَبِيثَ، لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تَنْفِيَ الْمَدِينَةُ شِرَارَهَا، كَمَا يَنْفِي الْكِيرُ خَبَثَ الْحَدِيدِ».

[3353] 488 - (1382) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I have been enjoined (to go to) a town which supercedes other towns. They say "Yathrib," but it is Al-Madînah. It purifies people as the bellows eliminate the impurities of iron.'"

[٣٣٥٣] ٤٨٨-(١٣٨٢) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِىءَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الْحُبَابِ سَعِيدَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أُمِرْتُ بِقَرْيَةٍ تَأْكُلُ الْقُرَىٰ، يَقُولُونَ يَثْرِبَ، وَهِيَ الْمَدِينَةُ، تَنْفِي النَّاسَ كَمَا يَنْفِي الْكِيرُ خَبَثَ الْحَدِيدِ».

[3354] (...) It was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3353), and they [the narrators] said: "as the bellows eliminate impurities," but they did not mention iron.

[٣٣٥٤] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَا: «كَمَا يَنْفِي الْكِيرُ الْخَبَثَ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرَا الْحَدِيدَ.

[3355] 489 - (1383) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that a Bedouin pledged allegiance to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, then the Bedouin suffered a severe fever in Al-Madînah. He came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Muḥammad, cancel my oath of allegiance," but the Prophet ﷺ refused to do so. He came (a second time and) said: "O Muḥammad, cancel my oath of allegiance," but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ refused to do so. Then he came to him (a third time) and

[٣٣٥٥] ٤٨٩-(١٣٨٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ؛ أَنَّ أَعْرَابِيًّا بَايَعَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأَصَابَ الْأَعْرَابِيَّ وَعَكٌ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! أَقِلْنِي بَيْعَتِي، فَأَبَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ فَقَالَ: أَقِلْنِي بَيْعَتِي فَأَبَىٰ، ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! أَقِلْنِي بَيْعَتِي فَأَبَىٰ، فَخَرَجَ

said: "Cancel my oath of allegiance," but he refused. Then he came to him (another time) and said: "O Muhammad, cancel my oath of allegiance," but he refused. The Bedouin departed (left Al-Madînah) and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Al-Madînah is like a bellows, it eliminates its impurities and purifies what is good."

الْأَعْرَابِيُّ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّمَا الْمَدِينَةُ كَالْكِيرِ، تَنْفِي خَبَثَهَا وَيَنْصَعُ طَيِّبُهَا».

[3356] 490 - (1384) It was narrated from Zaid bin Thâbit that the Prophet ﷺ said: "It - meaning Al-Madînah - is Taibah and it eliminates impurities as fire eliminates the impurities of silver."

[٣٣٥٦] ٤٩٠-(١٣٨٤) وحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَدِيٍّ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ ثَابِتٍ - سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ يَزِيدَ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّهَا طَيْبَةُ - يَعْنِي الْمَدِينَةَ - وَإِنَّهَا تَنْفِي الْخَبَثَ كَمَا تَنْفِي النَّارُ خَبَثَ الْفِضَّةِ».

[3357] 491 - (1385) It was narrated that Jâbir bin Samurah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Allâh [Most High] called Al-Madînah Tâbah.'"

[٣٣٥٧] ٤٩١-(١٣٨٥) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَهَنَّادُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ سِمَاكٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ اللهَ [تَعَالَىٰ] سَمَّى الْمَدِينَةَ طَابَةَ».

Chapter 89. The Prohibition Of Wishing Ill Towards The People Of Al-Madînah, And That The One Who Wishes Them Ill Will Be Caused To Melt By Allâh

(المعجم ٨٩) - (بَابُ تحريم إرادة أهل المدينة بسوء وأن من أرادهم به أذابه الله) (التحفة ٨٩)

[3358] 492 - (1386) It was

[٣٣٥٨] ٤٩٢-(١٣٨٦) حَدَّثَنِي

narrated that Abû 'Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz said: "I bear witness that Abû Hurairah said: 'Abû Al-Qâsim ﷺ said: "Whoever wishes ill towards the people of this city" - meaning Al-Madînah - "Allâh will cause him to melt like salt dissolving in water."

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ يُحَنِّسَ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ الْقَرَّاظِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَشْهَدُ عَلَىٰ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَرَادَ أَهْلَ هٰذِهِ الْبَلْدَةِ بِسُوءٍ - يَعْنِي الْمَدِينَةَ - أَذَابَهُ اللهُ كَمَا يَذُوبُ الْمِلْحُ فِي الْمَاءِ».

[3359] 493 - (...) 'Amr bin Yahyâ bin 'Umârah narrated that he heard Al-Qarrâz - who was one of the companions of Abû Hurairah - say that he heard Abû Hurairah say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever wishes ill towards its people' - meaning Al-Madînah - 'Allâh will cause him to melt like salt dissolving in water.'"

[٣٣٥٩] ٤٩٣-(...) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ [مُحَمَّدُ] بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى ابْنِ عُمَارَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ الْقَرَّاظَ - وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَرَادَ أَهْلَهَا بِسُوءٍ - يُرِيدُ الْمَدِينَةَ - أَذَابَهُ اللهُ كَمَا يَذُوبُ الْمِلْحُ فِي الْمَاءِ».

قَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ - فِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ يُحَنِّسَ - بَدَلَ قَوْلِهِ بِسُوءٍ: شَرًّا.

[3360] (...) A similar report (as no. 3359) was narrated from Abû 'Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz (He said) that Abû Hurairah heard it from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٣٦٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي هَٰرُونَ مُوسَى بْنِ أَبِي عِيسَىٰ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا

الدَّرَاوَرْدِيُّ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، جَمِيعًا سَمِعَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللهِ الْقَرَّاظَ، سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

[3361] 494 - (1387) Dînâr Al-Qarrâz said: "I heard Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâṣ say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: Whoever wishes ill towards the people of Al-Madînah, Allâh will cause him to melt like salt dissolving in water.'"

[٣٣٦١] ٤٩٤-(١٣٨٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ نُبَيْهٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي دِينَارٌ الْقَرَّاظُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعْدَ ابْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَرَادَ أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ بِسُوءٍ، أَذَابَهُ اللهُ كَمَا يَذُوبُ الْمِلْحُ فِي الْمَاءِ».

[3362] (...) It was narrated from Abû 'Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz that he heard Sa'd bin Mâlik say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." a similar report (as no. 3361), except that he said: "Whoever wishes a calamity or wishes ill to the people of Al-Madînah."

[٣٣٦٢] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ قُتَيْبَةُ [ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ نُبَيْهٍ الْكَعْبِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ الْقَرَّاظِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَعْدَ ابْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «بِدَهْمٍ أَوْ بِسُوءٍ».

[3363] 495 - (...) It was narrated that Abû 'Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz said: I heard Abû Hurairah and Sa'd say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Allâh, bless the people of Al-Madînah in their *Mudd*,'" and he quoted the *Hadîth*, in which he said: "Whoever wishes ill towards its people, Allâh will melt him like salt dissolving in water."

[٣٣٦٣] ٤٩٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ الْقَرَّاظِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ وَسَعْدًا يَقُولَانِ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لِأَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ فِي مُدِّهِمْ»، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَفِيهِ: «مَنْ أَرَادَ أَهْلَهَا بِسُوءٍ، أَذَابَهُ اللهُ كَمَا يَذُوبُ الْمِلْحُ فِي الْمَاءِ».

Chapter 90. Encouraging People To Stay In Al-Madînah When The Regions Were Conquered

(المعجم ٩٠) - (بَابُ ترغيب الناس في المدينة عند فتح الأمصار) (التحفة ٩٠)

[3364] 496 - (1388) It was narrated that Sufyân bin Abî Zuhair said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: '*Ash-Shâm* will be conquered and some people will go out from Al-Madînah with their families, driving their livestock, but Al-Madînah is better for them, if only they knew. Then Yemen will be conquered, and some people will go out from Al-Madînah with their families, driving their livestock, but Al-Madînah is better for them, if only they knew. Then Al-'Irâq will be conquered, and some people will go out from Al-Madînah with their families, driving their livestock, but Al-Madînah is better for them, if only they knew.'"

[3365] 497 - (...) It was narrated that Sufyân bin Abî Zuhair said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Yemen will be conquered and some people will come, driving their livestock; they will bring their families and those who obey them, but Al-Madînah is better for them, if only they knew. Then *Ash-Shâm* will be conquered and some people will come, driving their livestock; they will bring their families and those who obey them, but Al-Madînah

[٣٣٦٤] ٤٩٦-(١٣٨٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ ابْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ ابْنِ أَبِي زُهَيْرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُفْتَحُ الشَّامُ، فَيَخْرُجُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ قَوْمٌ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ يُبِسُّونَ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، ثُمَّ تُفْتَحُ الْيَمَنُ، فَيَخْرُجُ [مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ] قَوْمٌ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ يَبِسُّونَ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، ثُمَّ يُفْتَحُ الْعِرَاقُ فَيَخْرُجُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ قَوْمٌ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ يَبِسُّونَ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ».

[٣٣٦٥] ٤٩٧-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بْنِ أَبِي زُهَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يُفْتَحُ الْيَمَنُ فَيَأْتِي قَوْمٌ يَبِسُّونَ، فَيَتَحَمَّلُونَ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ وَمَنْ أَطَاعَهُمْ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، ثُمَّ يُفْتَحُ الشَّامُ فَيَأْتِي قَوْمٌ يَبِسُّونَ فَيَتَحَمَّلُونَ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ وَمَنْ أَطَاعَهُمْ،

is better for them, if only they knew. Then Al-'Irâq will be conquered and some people will come, driving their livestock; they will bring their families and those who obey them, but Al-Madînah is better for them, if only they knew.'"

وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، ثُمَّ يُفْتَحُ الْعِرَاقُ فَيَأْتِي قَوْمٌ يُبِسُّونَ، فَيَتَحَمَّلُونَ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ وَمَنْ أَطَاعَهُمْ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ».

Chapter 91. The Prophet ﷺ Foretold That The People Will Abandon Al-Madînah When It Is The Best It Ever Was

(المعجم ٩١) - (بَابُ إخباره ﷺ بترك الناس المدينة على خير ما كانت)

(التحفة ٩١)

[3366] 498 - (1389) It was narrated from Sa'eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab that he heard Abû Hurairah say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said of Al-Madînah: 'Its people will abandon it when it is the best it ever was, and it will be taken over by wild animals and birds.'"

Muslim said: This Abû Ṣafwân (one of the narrators) is 'Abdullâh bin 'Abdul-Malik, an orphan who lived under the care of Ibn Juraij for ten years.

[٣٣٦٦] ٤٩٨-(١٣٨٩) وحَدَّثَني زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَفْوَانَ يعني عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ الْأُمَوِيَّ عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ يَزِيدَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِلْمَدِينَةِ: «لَيَتْرُكَنَّهَا أَهْلُهَا عَلَىٰ خَيْرِ مَا كَانَتْ مُذَلَّلَةً لِلْعَوَافِي» يَعْنِي السِّبَاعَ وَالطَّيْرَ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: أَبُو صَفْوَانَ [هٰذَا، هُوَ] عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ، يَتِيمُ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ عَشْرَ سِنِينَ، كَانَ فِي حَجْرِهِ.

[3367] 499 - (...) Sa'eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'They will leave Al-Madînah when it is the best it ever was, and nothing will live there but wild animals

[٣٣٦٧] ٤٩٩-(...) وحَدَّثَني عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ

and birds. Then two shepherds will come from Muzainah, heading for Al-Madînah, tending their flocks, and they will find it desolate, then when they reach Thaniyyat Al-Wadâ', they will fall down on their faces."

يَقُولُ: «يَتْرُكُونَ الْمَدِينَةَ عَلَىٰ خَيْرِ مَا كَانَتْ، لَا يَغْشَاهَا إِلَّا الْعَوَافِي - يُرِيدُ عَوَافِيَ السِّبَاعِ وَالطَّيْرِ - ثُمَّ يَخْرُجُ رَاعِيَانِ مِنْ مُزَيْنَةَ، يُرِيدَانِ الْمَدِينَةَ، يَنْعِقَانِ بِغَنَمِهِمَا، فَيَجِدَانِهَا وَحْشًا، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَلَغَا ثَنِيَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ، خَرَّا عَلَىٰ وُجُوهِهِما».

Chapter 92. The Virtue Of The Area Between The Prophet's Grave And His *Minbar*, And The Virtue Of The Spot Where His *Minbar* Is

(المعجم ٩٢) - (بَابُ فضل ما بين قبره ﷺ ومنبره وفضل موضع منبره) (التحفة ٩٢)

[3368] 500 - (1390) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Zaid Al-Mâzinî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The area between my house and my *Minbar* is one of the gardens of Paradise."

[٣٣٦٨] ٥٠٠-(١٣٩٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِىءَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ الْمَازِنِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا بَيْنَ بَيْتِي وَمِنْبَرِي رَوْضَةٌ مِنْ رِيَاضِ الْجَنَّةِ».

[3369] 501 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Zaid Al-Ansârî that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "The area between my *Minbar* and my house is one of the gardens of Paradise."

[٣٣٦٩] ٥٠١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْمَدَنِيُّ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَا بَيْنَ مِنْبَرِي وَبَيْتِي رَوْضَةٌ مِنْ رِيَاضِ الْجَنَّةِ».

[3370] 501 - (1391) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that

[٣٣٧٠] ٥٠٢-(١٣٩١) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ ومُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ قَالَا:

the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The area between my house and my *Minbar* is one of the gardens of Paradise, and my *Minbar* is upon my cistern (*Ḥawḍ*)."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ خُبَيْبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا بَيْنَ بَيْتِي وَمِنْبَرِي رَوْضَةٌ مِنْ رِيَاضِ الْجَنَّةِ، وَمِنْبَرِي عَلَىٰ حَوْضِي».

Chapter 93. The Virtue Of Uḥud

(المعجم ٩٣) - (بَابُ فضل أحد)

(التحفة ٩٣)

[3371] 503 - (1392) It was narrated that Abû Ḥumaid said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the campaign of Tâbûk..." and he quoted the *Ḥadîth*, in which he said: "Then we came to the valley of Al-Qura, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I am hastening, so whoever among you wants to, let him hasten with me, and whoever among you wants to, let him proceed slowly." Then we went out until we looked out over Al-Madînah and he said: "This is Tâbah, and this is Uḥud; it is a mountain that loves us and we love it."

[٣٣٧١] ٥٠٣-(١٣٩٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَىٰ، عَنْ عَبَّاسِ بْنِ سَهْلٍ السَّاعِدِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ [فِي] غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَفِيهِ: ثُمَّ أَقْبَلْنَا حَتَّىٰ قَدِمْنَا وَادِيَ الْقُرَىٰ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي مُسْرِعٌ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ مِنْكُمْ فَلْيُسْرِعْ مَعِيَ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيَمْكُثْ»، فَخَرَجْنَا حَتَّىٰ أَشْرَفْنَا عَلَىٰ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَقَالَ: «هٰذِهِ طَابَةُ، وَهٰذَا أُحُدٌ، وَهُوَ جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ». [انظر: ٥٩٤٨]

[3372] 504 - (1393) Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Uḥud is a mountain that loves us and we love it.'"

[٣٣٧٢] ٥٠٤-(١٣٩٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أُحُدًا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ».

[3373] (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ looked towards Uḥud and said: 'Uḥud is a mountain that loves us and we love it.'"

[٣٣٧٣] (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي حَرَمِيُّ ابْنُ عُمَارَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: نَظَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَىٰ أُحُدٍ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أُحُدًا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ».

Chapter 94. The Virtue Of Praying In The *Masâjid* Of Makkah And Al-Madînah

(المعجم ٩٤) - (بَابُ فضل الصلاة بمسجدي مكة والمدينة) (التحفة ٩٤)

[3374] 505 - (1394) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "One prayer in this *Masjid* of mine is better than a thousand prayers anywhere else, except *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm*."

[٣٣٧٤] ٥٠٥-(١٣٩٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرٍو - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ. قَالَ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَٰذَا، أَفْضَلُ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِيمَا سِوَاهُ، إِلَّا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ».

[3375] 506 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'One prayer in this *Masjid* of mine is better than a thousand prayers in any other *Masjid*, except *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm*.'"

[٣٣٧٥] ٥٠٦-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ [سَعِيدِ] بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَٰذَا، خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِي غَيْرِهِ مِنَ الْمَسَاجِدِ، إِلَّا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ».

[3376] 507 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Salamah bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân and Abû 'Abdullâh Al-

[٣٣٧٦] ٥٠٧-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عِيسَى ابْنُ

Agharr, the freed slave of the Juhanis - who were companions of Abû Hurairah - that they heard Abû Hurairah say: "One prayer in the *Masjid* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ is better than a thousand prayers in any other *Masjid*, except *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ is the last of the Prophets, and his *Masjid* is the last of the *Masâjid*."

Abû Salamah and Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân said: "We did not doubt that Abû Hurairah was narrating the words of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and this kept us from asking him for proof of that *Ḥadîth*. Then when Abû Hurairah died, we discussed that and blamed one another for not speaking to Abû Hurairah about that, so that he could have attributed it to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ if he heard it from him. While we were like that, 'Abdullâh bin Ibrâhîm bin Qâriẓ sat down with us and we told him this *Ḥadîth* and how we had neglected to ascertain whether Abû Hurairah was narrating it directly from the Prophet ﷺ. 'Abdullâh bin Ibrâhîm bin Qâriẓ said to us: 'I bear witness that I heard Abû Hurairah say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I am the last of the Prophets and my *Masjid* is the last of the *Masâjid*.'"'

الْمُنْذِرِ الْحِمْصِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّبَيْدِيُّ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِالرَّحْمٰنِ، وأَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ الْأَغَرِّ مَوْلَى الْجُهَنِيِّينَ - وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِيمَا سِوَاهُ مِنَ الْمَسَاجِدِ، إِلَّا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ، فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ آخِرُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ، وَإِنَّ مَسْجِدَهُ آخِرُ الْمَسَاجِدِ».

قَالَ أَبُو سَلَمَةَ وَأَبُو عَبْدِ اللهِ: لَمْ نَشُكَّ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ كَانَ يَقُولُ عَنْ حَدِيثِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَمَنَعَنَا ذَلِكَ أَنْ نَسْتَثْبِتَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ ذَلِكَ الْحَدِيثِ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا تُوُفِّيَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ، تَذَاكَرْنَا ذَلِكَ، وَتَلَاوَمْنَا أَنْ لَا نَكُونَ كَلَّمْنَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ فِي ذَلِكَ، حَتَّى يُسْنِدَهُ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، إِنْ كَانَ سَمِعَهُ مِنْهُ، فَبَيْنَا نَحْنُ عَلَىٰ ذَلِكَ، جَالَسَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ قَارِظٍ، فَذَكَرْنَا ذَلِكَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَالَّذِي فَرَّطْنَا فِيهِ مِنْ نَصِّ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْهُ، فَقَالَ لَنَا عَبْدُاللهِ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ قَارِظٍ: أَشْهَدُ أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَإِنِّي آخِرُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ، وَإِنَّ مَسْجِدِي آخِرُ الْمَسَاجِدِ».

[3377] 508 - (...) Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed said: "I asked Abû Ṣâliḥ: 'Did you hear Abû Hurairah mention the virtue of praying in the *Masjid* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' He said: 'No, but 'Abdullâh bin Ibrâhîm bin Qâriz told me that he heard Abû Hurairah narrating that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "One prayer in this *Masjid* of mine is better than a thousand prayers" - or "it is like a thousand prayers - in any other *Masjid*, unless it is *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm*."

[٣٣٧٧] ٥٠٨-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الثَّقَفِيِّ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: سَأَلْتُ أَبَا صَالِحٍ: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَذْكُرُ فَضْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فِي مَسْجِدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: لَا، وَلَكِنْ أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ قَارِظٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَٰذَا خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ - أَوْ كَأَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ - فِيمَا سِوَاهُ مِنَ الْمَسَاجِدِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ».

[3378] (...) It was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3377).

[٣٣٧٨] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[3379] 509 - (1395) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, may Allâh be pleased with them, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "One prayer in this *Masjid* of mine is better than a thousand prayers offered anywhere else except *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm*."

[٣٣٧٩] ٥٠٩-(١٣٩٥) **وحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عنهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَٰذَا، أَفْضَلُ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِيمَا سِوَاهُ إِلَّا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ».

[3380] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3379).

[٣٣٨٠] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛

وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[3381] **(...)** It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say something similar (to *Ḥadîth* no 3379)."

[٣٣٨١] (...) **وحَدَّثَني** إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ عَنْ مُوسَى الْجُهَنِيِّ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3382] **(...)** A similar report (as no. 3379) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٣٨٢] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3383] **510 - (1396)** It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "A woman fell sick and said: 'If Allâh heals me, I will certainly go and pray in *Bayt Al-Maqdis* (Jerusalem).' She recovered, then she made preparations to set out. She came to Maimûnah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, to greet her, and told her about that. Maimûnah said to her: 'Stay here and eat what you have prepared,[1] and pray in the *Masjid* of the Messenger ﷺ, for I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: One prayer therein is better than a thousand prayers offered in any other *Masjid*, except the *Masjid* of the Ka'bah.'"

[٣٣٨٣] **٥١٠-(١٣٩٦) وحَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ مَعْبَدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: إِنَّ امْرَأَةً اشْتَكَتْ شَكْوَىٰ، فَقَالَتْ: إِنْ شَفَانِي اللهُ لَأَخْرُجَنَّ فَلَأُصَلِّيَنَّ فِي بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ، فَبَرَأَتْ، ثُمَّ تَجَهَّزَتْ تُرِيدُ الْخُرُوجَ، فَجَاءَتْ مَيْمُونَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهَا، فَأَخْبَرَتْهَا ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَتْ [لَهَا مَيْمُونَةُ]: اجْلِسِي فَكُلِي مَا صَنَعْتِ، وَصَلِّي فِي مَسْجِدِ الرَّسُولِ ﷺ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «صَلَاةٌ فِيهِ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِيمَا سِوَاهُ مِنَ الْمَسَاجِدِ، إِلَّا مَسْجِدَ الْكَعْبَةِ».

[1] For the journey.

Chapter 95. The Virtue Of The Three *Masâjid*

(المعجم ٩٥) - (بَابُ فضل المساجد الثلاثة) (التحفة ٩٥)

[3384] 511 - (1397) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "No journey should be undertaken to visit any *Masjid* but three: This *Masjid* of mine, *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm* and *Al-Masjid Al-Aqṣa*."

[٣٣٨٤] ٥١١-(١٣٩٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ عَمْرٌو: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ - عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ: «لَا تُشَدُّ الرِّحَالُ إِلَّا إِلَىٰ ثَلَاثَةِ مَسَاجِدَ: مَسْجِدِي هَٰذَا، وَمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَىٰ».

[3385] 512 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain (a *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* similar to no. 3384), except that he said: "Undertake journeys to visit three *Masâjid*."

[٣٣٨٥] ٥١٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «تُشَدُّ الرِّحَالُ إِلَىٰ ثَلَاثَةِ مَسَاجِدَ».

[3386] 513 - (...) Abû Hurairah narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Journeys should only be made to three *Masâjid*: The *Masjid* of the Ka'bah, my *Masjid* and the *Masjid* of Îliyâ' (Jerusalem)."

[٣٣٨٦] ٥١٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي هَارُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ أَنَّ عِمْرَانَ بْنَ أَبِي أَنَسٍ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ سَلْمَانَ الْأَغَرَّ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يُخْبِرُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا يُسَافَرُ إِلَىٰ ثَلَاثَةِ مَسَاجِدَ: مَسْجِدِ الْكَعْبَةِ، وَمَسْجِدِي، وَمَسْجِدِ إِيلِيَاءَ».

Chapter 96. The *Masjid* Whose Foundation Was Founded Upon Piety Is The *Masjid* Of The Prophet ﷺ In Al-Madînah

(المعجم ٩٦) - (بَابُ بيان المسجد الذي أسس على التقوى هو مسجد النبيّ ﷺ بالمدينة) (التحفة ٩٦)

[3387] 514 - (1398) Abû Salamah bin 'Abdur-Rahmân said: "'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Sa'eed Al-Khudrî passed by me, and I said to him: What did your father say about the *Masjid* whose foundation was laid upon piety? He said: My father said: "I entered upon the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in the house of one of his wives and I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, which of the two *Masâjid* is the *Masjid* whose foundation was laid upon piety?' He picked up a handful of pebbles then he threw them on the ground and said: 'It is this *Masjid* of yours' - referring to the *Masjid* of Al-Madînah. I said: 'I bear witness that I heard your father saying that.'"

[٣٣٨٧] ٥١٤-(١٣٩٨) وَحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ الْخَرَّاطِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ قَالَ: مَرَّ بِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: كَيْفَ سَمِعْتَ أَبَاكَ يَذْكُرُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي أُسِّسَ عَلَىٰ التَّقْوَىٰ؟ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبِي: دَخَلْتُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِ بَعْضِ نِسَائِهِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَيُّ الْمَسْجِدَيْنِ الَّذِي أُسِّسَ عَلَىٰ التَّقْوَىٰ؟ قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ كَفًّا مِنْ حَصْبَاءَ فَضَرَبَ بِهِ الْأَرْضَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «هُوَ مَسْجِدُكُمْ هَٰذَا» - لِمَسْجِدِ الْمَدِينَةِ - قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: أَشْهَدُ أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ أَبَاكَ هَٰكَذَا يَذْكُرُهُ.

[3388] (...) A similar report (as no. 3387) was narrated from Abû Sa'eed from the Prophet ﷺ, but 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Sa'eed is not mentioned in the chain.

[٣٣٨٨] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ - قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنَ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ فِي الْإِسْنَادِ.

Chapter 97. The Virtue Of The *Masjid* Of Qubâ', And The Virtue Of Praying Therein And Visiting It

(المعجم ٩٧) - (بَابُ فضل مسجد قباء، وفضل الصلاة فيه وزيارته) (التحفة ٩٧)

[3389] 515 - (1399) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to visit Qubâ', riding and walking.

[٣٣٨٩] ٥١٥-(١٣٩٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مَنِيعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَزُورُ قُبَاءَ، رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

[3390] 516 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to the *Masjid* of Qubâ', riding and walking, and pray two *Rak'ah* there."

Abû Bakr said in his report: "Ibn Numair said: 'And he would pray two *Rak'ah* there.'"

[٣٣٩٠] ٥١٦-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الله] ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ الله ﷺ يأْتِي مَسْجِدَ قُبَاءَ، رَاكِبًا ومَاشِيًا، فَيُصَلِّي فِيهِ رَكْعَتَينِ.

قال أَبُو بَكْرٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ، قَالَ ابنُ نُمَيْرٍ: فَيُصَلِّي فِيهِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ.

[3391] 517 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to Qubâ', riding and walking.

[٣٣٩١] ٥١٧-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَأْتِي قُبَاءَ، رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

[3392] (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Yaḥyâ Al-Qaṭṭân (no. 3391) was narrated from Nâfi', from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٣٩٢] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو مَعْنٍ الرَّقَاشِيُّ زَيْدُ بْنُ يزِيدَ الثَّقَفِيُّ - بَصْرِيٌّ ثِقَةٌ -: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ عَنِ ابْنِ عَجْلَانَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ.

[3393] 518 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to Qubâ', riding and walking.

[3394] 519 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to Qubâ', riding and walking."

[3395] 520 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr that Ibn 'Umar used to go to Qubâ' every Saturday and he used to say: "I saw the Prophet ﷺ going there every Saturday."

[3396] 521 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to Qubâ', meaning every Saturday. He used to go riding and walking.

Ibn Dînâr said: "And Ibn 'Umar used to do that."

[3397] 522 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Dînâr with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 3396), but he did not mention every Saturday.

[٣٣٩٣] ٥١٨-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَأْتِي قُبَاءً، رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

[٣٣٩٤] ٥١٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَأْتِي قُبَاءً، رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

[٣٣٩٥] ٥٢٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يَأْتِي قُبَاءً كُلَّ سَبْتٍ، وَكَانَ يَقُولُ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَأْتِيهِ كُلَّ سَبْتٍ.

[٣٣٩٦] ٥٢١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَأْتِي قُبَاءً، يَعْنِي كُلَّ سَبْتٍ، كَانَ يَأْتِيهِ رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

قَالَ ابْنُ دِينَارٍ: وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَفْعَلُهُ.

[٣٣٩٧] ٥٢٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِيه عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ دِينَارٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ كُلَّ سَبْتٍ.